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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XV.—PART IV.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

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Session 1882-3.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

ON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE

AND THE

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1883.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 1ST DECEMBER, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots, of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

At the close of the official year ending on the 30th of September, 1881, the number of persons of unsound mind in the five Asylums of the Province was 2650. During the year there were admitted to these Institutions 525 persons, making a total under treatment during the year of 3175. The number who died or were discharged during the year was 433, leaving the number in residence on the 30th September, 1882, 2742. To this number there must be added 33 insane convicts confined in the Lunatic Wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and 47 persons, certified to be insane, confined in the Gaols of the Province awaiting admission to the Asylums, making the number under actual confinement 2822. In addition there were on file, in the various Asylums on the 30th of September last, applications for the admission of 29 Lunatics and 55 Idiots; and 27 of the Lunatics under public accommodation were absent on probational leave, making the total number of persons of unsound mind, within the official cognizance of the Department, 2933.

Deducting from the figures above given the number of idiotic and feeble-minded persons resident in the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, namely, 234, and the number of Idiots for whose admission applications are on file in the various Asylums, 55, the actual number of insane persons in the Province, so far as officially known, is found to be 2644.

The distribution of the Idiots and Insane persons under public accommodation among the various institutions of the Province, on the 30th of September, 1882, and the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year are shown in the following table:—

	30th September, 1882.			30th September, 1881.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	346	355	701	337	336	673
Asylum for the Insane, London	455	451	906	427	425	852
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	223	214	437	223	223	446
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	225	239	464	212	233	445
Idiot Wards (2), Hamilton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	40	35	75
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	120	114	234	80	79	159
Total number in Asylums	1369	1373	2742	1319	1331	2650
Insane Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	31	2	33	25	2	27
Insane persons in Common Gaols	32	15	47	10	6	16
Total number of Insane under public accommodation	1432	1390	2822	1354	1339	2693

The above table shows that, while at the close of the official year 1881 there were 2,650 patients in residence in the Provincial Asylums, the number for the year 1882 was 2,742—an increase of 92 for the year. It will also be noticed that the increase in numbers is confined entirely to the Insane, the figures for the Asylum for Idiots being precisely the same for both years. The number of Lunatics under accommodation in 1881 was 2,805; in 1882 the number was 2,909—an increase of about 3.7 per cent. for the year. It will be seen from the table that there were 75 patients in the Idiot Wards of the Hamilton Asylum in 1881, and none in 1882. This is explained by the fact that on the 21st of September—a few days previous to the close of the official year—all the Idiots accommodated in these Wards were removed to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, thus leaving the whole of the Hamilton Asylum free for the exclusive accommodation of the Insane.

In the Toronto Asylum by the conversion of the carpenter's shop, a comfortable brick building, into a cottage for patients some increased accommodation was created, which has admitted of an addition of 19 patients to the population of that institution with some vacancies yet remaining.

The population of the London Asylum has been increased by 54, and at the close of the year the institution was full.

At the close of the official year, 1881, Kingston Asylum, which has a capacity of 430 beds, was accommodating 446 patients, or an excess over its proper number of 16; but 13 days after the close of the year 26 of these patients were removed to the London Asylum, thus leaving 10 vacancies in the Kingston institution. On the 30th of September last the number of patients in residence was 437, or nine less that at the close of the previous year.

At the close of last year there were in residence at the Hamilton Asylum 445 Lunatics and 75 Idiots, or a total population of 520. The inmates of the Idiot Wards of this institution were removed on the 21st of September last to the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, thus reducing the population of the Hamilton Asylum so that on the 30th of September the number of inmates was only 464, all of the Insane class.

At midsummer it was found that the accommodation provided by all the Asylums was taxed to its utmost capacity, and that there were many private applications which could not be entertained and several insane persons confined in the Gaols who could not be removed owing to lack of accommodation in the Asylums. Under these circumstances it became imperative that the two wards of the Hamilton Asylum, in which about 75 idiotic persons were confined, should be relieved of their inmates and devoted to the purpose for which they were originally intended. Where to bestow those unfortunates was, however, rather a perplexing question, as the Idiot Asylum at Orillia was full to overflowing, and any increase of its population was altogether out of the question. At this juncture it fortunately happened that a building in Orillia, formerly used as a hotel, became available as a temporary auxiliary to the institution, and it was accordingly leased by the Government for a term of three years. Workmen were at once employed for the purpose of converting it into a cottage attached to the Asylum, and fitting it for the reception of the patients. Baths, closets and tanks were constructed, and a pipe was laid for the purpose of conveying water by gravitation from the reservoir at the Asylum; proper drainage was provided, and on the 21st of September I had the satisfaction of seeing all the idiot inmates of the Hamilton Asylum safely housed in their new quarters. The building is sufficiently near the Asylum proper to be managed and operated as part of the institution, and without any addition to the official staff. The supplies are all drawn from the stores of the Asylum, but they are

cooked and served separately in the cottage. None but adult male patients are admitted to the cottage—an arrangement which leaves the main bulding almost entirely free for the accommodation of females and boys, and renders possible a much better classification of the patients than was formerly practicable. As already intimated, it is not intended that the utilization of this building for Asylum purposes shall be other than temporary. The character and situation of the cottage are such as to render it most undesirable as a permanent residence for patients, and even its temporary use for such a purpose can only be justified by such an emergency as called it into existence.

Owing to the late period in the official year at which the auxiliary building at Orillia was made ready for occupation and the transfer of patients effected thereto from the Hamilton Asylum, the re-distribution of Asylum population and the transfers to the Asylums of the Lunatics confined in the County Gaols, which were rendered possible by the increase of accommodation, could not be made within the official year. These objects were, however, accomplished shortly after the close of the year. Twenty-five patients, originally belonging to the district in which Hamilton Asylum is situated, were removed from London to the Hamilton Asylum, and 24 inmates of the Toronto Asylum, who were also originally from the Hamilton district, were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum; and in addition, all the Lunatics at that time confined in the various Gaols of the Province, numbering about 50, were provided with Asylum accommodation. Largely in consequence of this increase and re-arrangement of accommodation, there were on the 31st of October last, vacancies in all the Lunatic Asylums of the Province, and for the present patients can be received as rapidly as it may be necessary to admit them. The effect of these changes will be apparent from the following table showing the state of Asylum accommodation on the 31st of October:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 31st October.			Number of vacancies.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Toronto	354	348	702	339	346	685	15	2	17
London	453	453	906	446	440	886	7	13	20
Kingston	235	215	450	222	212	434	13	3	16
Hamilton	266	281	547	252	265	517	14	16	30
Orillia	109	111	220	*119	114	233	....	.....	.....
	1417	1408	2825	1378	1377	2755	49	34	83

* The fact that the population of the Orillia Asylum is larger than the number of beds is accounted for by some of the younger children sleeping two in a bed, in order that increased accommodation may be obtained.

General Statistics of Insanity.

In the following Table will be found collated the movements of the entire Asylum population of the Province for the year.

TABLE No. 1.

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum. (Idiot Ward.)			Orillia Asylum.			Grand Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1881..	337	336	673	427	425	852	223	223	446	212	233	445	40	35	75	80	79	159	1319	1331	2650
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1882..	50	75	125	85	77	162	48	40	88	68	50	118	9	10	19	8	5	13	268	257	525
Total number under treatment during year.....	387	411	798	512	502	1014	271	263	534	280	283	563	49	45	94	88	84	172	1587	1588	3175
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	40	36	76	59	54	113
Total number on Asylumn registers during year	387	411	798	531	519	1050	271	263	534	280	284	564	49	45	94	128	120	248	1646	1642	3288
Discharged—cured.....	19	21	40	31	30	61	8	14	22	15	21	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	86	159
Discharged—improved	2	11	13	6	12	18	.....	4	4	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	30	41
Discharged—unimproved, or taken away by friends.....	3	7	10	5	4	9	.....	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	12	18	30
Total number discharged during year.....	24	39	63	42	46	88	8	22	30	19	25	44	2	1	3	1	1	2	96	134	230
Escaped.....	..	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	....	9	1	10
Died	17	16	33	31	21	52	20	10	30	31	20	51	7	8	15	7	5	12	113	80	193
Transferred from one Asylum to another*.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	17	36	.....	.....	.. ...	40	36	76	.....	... .	.....	59	54	113
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year.....	41	56	97	76	68	144	48	49	97	55	45	100	49	45	94	8	6	14	277	269	546
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1882....	346	355	701	455	451	906	223	214	437	225	239	464	.....	.....	.....	120	114	234	1369	1373	2742

* Increased accommodation having been provided at the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, the idiots in residence in the Hamilton Asylum were transferred thereto. In order to afford room for urgent cases in the eastern portion of the Province, 36 patients were transferred from the Kingston to the Hamilton Asylum. This accounts for the large number of transfers appearing in this table.

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane and idiotic persons remaining in the Asylums on the 30th of September, 1881—2,650—had increased to 2,742 on the 30th of September, 1882, an increase of 92; and the total number of patients under treatment during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1882, was 3,175, as against 3,065 for the previous official year, or an increase of 110.

Admissions to Asylums.

The number of admissions for the year was, however, less than that for the previous year, the numbers for the years 1881 and 1882 being respectively 544 and 525, the former number being also the average for the five years ending 1881. It may be mentioned in passing that this reduction in the number of admissions has little or no significance in determining the relative growth or decline of insanity in the Province, the irregularity in this regard being due to the variation in the amount of Asylum accommodation existing from time to time. Of the admissions for the past year 268 were males and 257 females; 493 were insane and 32 idiotic persons. Of the insane persons admitted 125 were assigned to the Toronto Asylum, 162 to the London Asylum, 88 to the Kingston Asylum, and 118 to the Hamilton Asylum; and of the idiotic persons admitted 19 were placed in the idiot wards of the Hamilton Asylum and 13 in the Asylum at Orillia.

The social condition, nationality and religious denomination of the 525 persons admitted during the last official year, and of the total number admitted since 1841, are as follows:—

Social State.

	Of those admitted during year, including transfers.	Of total admissions, including transfers.
Married	290	5196
Unmarried	348	5252
	638	10448

Nationality.

Canadian	387	4120
English	78	1489
Irish	93	2770
Scotch	33	1161
United States	13	315
Other Countries or unknown	34	593
	638	10448

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	143	2655
Roman Catholics	132	2350
Presbyterians	111	2153
Methodists	137	1872
Other denominations or unknown	115	1418
	638	10448

Discharges from Asylums.

The number of patients discharged from the Asylums during the past year was 230, of whom 96 were males and 134 females, as against 241 the previous year, of whom 121 were males and 120 females. Of the 159 who were discharged recovered, 73 were males and 86 females. Of the 41 who were sent home improved, 11 were males and 30 females, and of the 30 who were discharged unimproved or taken away by friends, 12 were males and 18 females.

In order to arrive at the ratio of recoveries to admissions there should be deducted from the total number admitted during the year, the number of idiots, 32, leaving the number of lunatic patients admitted 493. On this basis the percentage of recoveries to admissions was 32¼ as against 33 per cent. last year. If the 32 idiots be included the ratio would be 30.28 per cent.

Deaths in Asylums.

The number of patients who died in the Asylums during the year was 193, as against 166 for the year 1881, the percentage of deaths to the entire population being about 6.08, as compared with a percentage of 5.41 for the year 1881 (erroneously stated to have been 6.42 on page 13 of last year's Report). As in previous years, the rate of mortality has been much higher among male patients than among females, the percentages for the past year being respectively 7.12 and 5.04 There is also a very noticeable difference in the death rates of the various Asylums, the percentage for each of these institutions being as follows :— Toronto, 4.13 ; London, 5.12 ; Kingston, 5.61 ; Hamilton (insane), 9.05 ; Hamilton (idiots), 15.95 ; Orillia, 6.97. The high rate of mortality in the Hamilton Asylum is undoubtedly due to the fact that a large number of the patients were recently admitted into the institutions after having been so long detained without proper treatment in private families and common gaols that, physically and mentally, they were almost beyond the possibility of cure. This is apparent from the tables appended to the Annual Report of this institution, which are printed in another part of this volume. Not only was there almost an entire absence of acute disease, but of the 51 deaths which took place in the Asylum proper no less than 17 were of patients resident in the institution one year or less, and eight from one year to 18 months.

In Table No. 2 are shown the number of deaths each year since October 1st, 1871, with the annual percentage of mortality, based, it should be observed, not upon the total Asylum population each year, but upon the average number of residents.

Table No. 11 gives the causes of the death of those who died during the year. There were 43 deaths from phthisis, 25 from senile decay, 20 from epilepsy, 11 from paralysis, 9 from marasmus, 9 from apoplexy, 8 from heart diseases, 7 from general debility, 6 from general paresis, and 6 from exhaustion of mania. In only one instance was death due to other than natural causes, namely, that of a patient choking to death by food, at Kingston Asylum. The occurrence is more fully related in the report of the Medical Superintendent of that Asylum.

Probational Discharges.

The following Table exhibits the number of patients to whom probational leave was granted during the year, and the manner in which they were disposed of :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Number to whom probational leave was granted				59	79	138
Discharged—recovered	31	52	83			
" improved	3	7	10			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Died before expiration of leave	2		2			
Returned to Asylum	7	9	16			
Still out on probation on 30th Sept., 1882	15	10	25			
				59	79	138

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

In the following Table are shown the assigned causes of the insanity of those admitted during the year:—

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral.			
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	12	32	44
Religious excitement	10	9	19
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	14	5	19
Love affairs, including seduction	6	8	14
Mental anxiety, "worry"	10	10	20
Fright and nervous shocks	2	4	6
	54	68	122
Physical.			
Excessive use of morphia		1	1
Intemperance in drink	15	6	21
Intemperance, sexual	2		2
Venereal disease	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	30	1	31
Over-work	7	2	9
Sunstroke	8	1	9
Accident or injury	15	2	17
Pregnancy			
Puerpera		15	15
Lactation		2	2
Puberty and change of life		7	7
Uterine disorders		16	16
Brain disease, with general paralysis	5		5
Brain disease, with epilepsy	15	4	19
Other forms of brain disease	2		2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	5	8	13
Fevers	2	3	5
	107	68	175

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Males.	Females.	Total.
HEREDITARY.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	24	27	51
With other combined cause not ascertained	38	48	86
	62	75	137
CONGENITAL.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	1	4
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1
Congenital idiocy	57	51	108
	61	52	113
Causes unknown	147	148	295

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Statistics with regard to the number of insane under public accommodation in this Province must be accepted very guardedly as data upon which to base calculations as to the increase of insanity among our population. In the first place, as has been pointed out in previous reports, Asylum accommodation at the date of Confederation was entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it, and consequently there had accumulated in private houses, as well as in the Common Gaols of the Province, a large number of the chronic insane, or incurable class. As soon as the accommodation was increased it was at once availed of, and largely, of course, by this hopelessly insane class, who, generally speaking, once admitted into an Asylum remain in it until they die. Temporary lack of accommodation, occurring from time to time since Confederation, and leading to the exclusion of the insane in their most curable state, has occasioned the same result to a less degree; and this fact will, of itself, largely account for the apparently enormous discrepancy between the ratio of increase in the case of the insane and that of the general population. Table No. 6, appended to this Report, will show how large a portion of existing Asylum accommodation is occupied by old residents of the institutions. The following table shows that the effect of this sudden influx of the chronic insane class upon Asylum accommodation is

gradually disappearing, and possibly we may be approaching the time when the equilibrium between admissions and discharges will be reached:—

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and Died.	Remained.
1872	351	224	67
1873	319	269	50
1874	323	261	62
1875	326	267	59
1876	468	302	166
1877	544	348	196
1878	547	350	197
1879	515	330	185
1880	574	366	208
1881	544	407	137
1882	525	423	102

It will be noticed that in the year 1880, when our Asylum accommodation was fully adequate to the demand, the highest number of admissions for the entire decade was reached; with about the regular percentage of discharges and deaths. For the last two years, however, there has been a very marked change in the tendency of these figures. For five years previously the ratio of the discharges and deaths to the number of admissions had been very constant—the percentage being for that period about 64. In 1881, however, there was a considerable decline in the number of admissions; a decided increase in the number of discharges and deaths, and, of course, a corresponding reduction in the yearly remainder. The ratio of deaths and discharges to admissions for that year rose from about 64, the average of the preceding five years, to 75. In 1882 the change was still more marked. The number of admissions declined; the number of discharges and deaths rose to 80 per cent. of the admissions, with, of course, a corresponding decrease in the annual remainder. Statistics of insanity are sometimes so irregular, that it would perhaps be unsafe to make any sanguine predictions upon the strength of these figures, but it would certainly seem that we are gradually being relieved of an abnormal element in our Asylum population, and that a less variable ratio between the annual admissions and the annual deaths and discharges is being approached.

At present the Asylum accommodation is sufficient for existing requirements, but we cannot expect that this condition of things will long continue.

The number of insane persons in private dwellings can only be known from the census returns, which are not yet published; and even such returns have heretofore been far from conclusive as to the number of the insane, properly so called, for the reason that in them idiotic and insane persons are classified together—as indeed has been the case in these reports—under the general description of "Persons of Unsound Mind." Under these circumstances it is

impossible to give at present anything like an exact percentage showing the proportion of insane to our whole population, but a fairly approximate estimate can probably be made when the results of the last decennial enumeration are published.

While the number of insane under public accommodation, added to those for whose admission applications are on file in the various institutions, represents the total number of insane in the Province, so far as officially known to the Department, still it is a fact, known to me as to others, that this number falls short of our total insane population. We all know that it not infrequently happens, especially in country places, that insane people are kept in the family circle, so long as they are not violent or destructive, from a mistaken but not unnatural aversion on the part of friends to send them to an Asylum, or perhaps in the hope, usually illusive, that they will more speedily recover under home influences than by placing them in unfamiliar surroundings. How many insane people of that class there may be in the Province at any particular time is of course a matter of conjecture, unless indeed at the time of a census enumeration. In some countries the relatives of insane persons or the attendant physicians are bound to report such cases to the Government, under heavy penalties, and after such persons are reported they come under the jurisdiction of the Inspector just as fully as if they were inmates of an Asylum.

Asylum Expenditure.

The cost for maintenance of the five Asylums for the past year and the year preceding are as follows:—

—	1881.	1882.	Increase.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	88,230 50	91,811 08	3,580 58
" " London	106,730 11	129,336 74	22,606 63
" " Kingston	54,168 82	59,465 87	5,297 05
" " Hamilton	54,973 77	67,301 70	12,327 93
" Idiots, Orillia	18,868 42	20,767 68	1,899 26
	322,971 62	368,683 07	45,711 45

These figures show that in the aggregate expenditure of the Asylums for maintenance there has been an increase in the past year of $45,711.45, as against an increase in 1881 over the preceding year of $25,076.90. An increase—due largely, of course, to increased population—has taken place in all the Asylums, but the two which contribute most to the increase are those at London and Hamilton. In the former Institution the increase is divided among several items of ordinary Asylum expenditure. In the first place, owing to the general failure of the fruit crops in the farm and garden, the various articles comprised under this head had to be purchased for cash at the high rates prevailing in the open market. In the

second place, owing to a dispute which arose the previous year as to the description and quality of coal to be supplied under the contract, and not adjusted until late in the year, a considerable amount in the item of fuel, properly chargeable to the official year 1881, had to be carried forward into the accounts for the year 1882. The increase of expenditure in the item of light arises from the fact that additional main pipes were laid by which a full supply of light is now obtained instead of the former very defective supply. In the item of farm feed and fodder there was no increase on the consumption of former years, but the largely increased price of all descriptions of grain feed has had the effect of swelling the annual expenditure under that head.

The increase in the Hamilton Asylum is due to similar causes. Owing to the accounts for butchers' meat not having been closed in time to be included in last year's Report, the expenditure under that head for fifteen months was included in the apparent expenditures for the past year. The change in the system of supplying meat, by which it is killed on the premises instead of being purchased by contract, has somewhat increased the expenditure (though a much superior article is obtained), and in addition a large increase in this and nearly every other principal item of Asylum expenditure is accounted for by the general increase in prices. Details of the expenditure in the various Asylums will be found in Table 13.

The following Table shows the average annual and weekly cost *per capita* in each Asylum for the year just closed, and the preceding year.

	1881.		1882.	
	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	131 68	2 57	135 41	2 60
" " London	130 80	2 52	145 15	2 79
" " Kingston	125 24	2 41	138 29	2 65
" " Hamilton	108 43	2 09	125 56	2 41
" Idiots, Orillia	119 42	2 30	128 99	2 48

The lowest weekly cost *per capita* is that of the Hamilton Asylum, $2.41; the highest is London, $2.79. Basing the average for the year on the total expenditure for maintenance, and the average number in residence, it appears that the average cost per patient was $136.75 per annum, or $2.60 per week, as against $124.98 per annum, or $2.40 per week, the preceding year. In the Toronto Asylum there has been an increase of 3 cents per patient per week; in the London Asylum, 27 cents; in the Kingston Asylum, 24 cents; in the Hamilton Asylum, 32 cents; and in the Orillia Asylum, 18 cents.

It should be borne in mind that the Asylum expenditure in this Province has always been kept at the lowest possible figure, much lower in fact than similar institutions elsewhere on this continent. In the United States there is not to be found, so far as I have been able to learn, one Asylum where the yearly cost of maintenance, is as low as the highest one in Ontario. I have not at hand a sufficient number of reports of United States Asylums to enable me to give a

comprehensive statement of their cost, but the lowest average I can find from the material at my command shows a cost of $227.75 per patient per annum, while the average for the same period in Ontario has been $134.68.

The reasons for this large difference are many. In the article of food, for instance, our patients have abundance of good wholesome food, the very best or its kind, but it is plain, there is an absence of costly delicacies and relishes, which are extensively used in the United States Asylums.

Again, in salaries and wages much larger sums are paid to attendants and servants, and there is always to be found a much larger number of attendants in proportion to the number of patients. In this respect the average of the same Asylums, from which the above was taken, is shown to be $73.82 per patient, while in Ontario it is $29.32. The advantage the Americans derive from this liberal expenditure is a very great one. They get a much superior class of people for attendants, which fact alone contributes largely to the comfort of the patients.

In furniture and furnishings I find larger expenditures in the United States. Generally their Asylums are much more expensively furnished than ours are.

There are also larger sums spent on books, periodicals, newspapers, amusements, etc., all of which, while involving larger cost, add so much to the homelike character of the Asylums and consequently to the content and well-being of the patients.

The prices paid for Asylum supplies under contract are shown in Table 15. The aggregate amounts paid respectively under the contract system and by purchase in the open market will be seen from the following summary:—

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	$86,561 44	
2. Cattle bought by Government buyers and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses	58,918 50	
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc.	32,704 08	
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	89,783 90	
5. Salaries and Wages	100,715 15	
		$368,683 07

Employment of Patients.

The details of the work performed in the various Institutions during the past year are shown in Table No. 17, compiled from the Reports of the Medical Superintendents, of which the following is a summary:—

ASYLUM.	Average Population.	No. of Inmates Employed.	No. of Days' Work Performed.	Percentage of Patients Employed.
Toronto Asylum.....	678	218	68,787	32.15
London "	890	481	113,936	54.00
Kingston "	430	194	56,104	45.11
Hamilton "	461	182	55,607	37.61
" " Idiot Wards.	76	20	4,760	
Orillia "	460	55	17,729	34.11
Total...	2,696	1,150	316,923	42.67

From the above Table it appears that of the average population of 2,696 of both sexes, 1,150, or 42·67 per cent. of the average population, have been employed from time to time during the year, aggregating 316,923 days' work performed. The highest percentage of labour performed (54) is shown by the returns from the London Asylum. The low ratio shown by the Toronto Asylum is accounted for by the fact that a large number of patients in that Institution are those paying for superior wards, from whom labour is not exacted. In view of the fact that the occupation of patients in suitable work is generally regarded as a most important factor in the successful treatment of the insane, it appears to me that, for their own sakes, as many patients as possible, whether paying or not, should be induced to keep their time more or less fully occupied, so far as the resources of the Asylum will admit of their doing so. The low average of the Hamilton Asylum is mainly due to the fact that the land attached to the Asylum is of poor quality and ill adapted to agricultural labour. Besides there are no workshops of any kind attached to the Institution. In Orillia a much larger amount of labour might undoubtedly be performed by the patients if there was labour for them to do; but as the whole quantity of land attached to the Institution is only eleven acres, from which must be deducted the ornamental grounds and the land upon which the Asylum, outhouses, &c., are built, there is little left for cultivation, and no other employment is provided for the inmates.

Revenue from Paying Patients.

The revenue from paying patients shows a steady increase, the amount derived from that source during the past year being $43,937.64, as compared with $41,066.54 the preceding year—an increase of $2,871.10. In the following Table are shown the amounts derived from each Asylum, with the number of patients respectively contributing thereto :—

	No. of Patients	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	245	$27,677 30
" " London	117	7,771 92
" " Kingston	41	3,195 05
" " Hamilton	54	3,816 99
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	18	1,476 38
	475	$43,937 64

The rate of increase from 1871 to the past year, inclusive, will be seen by a glance at the following Table:—

—	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30	.....	
" " 1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,210 50	
" " 1873.....	171	16,660 61	.. ..	2,595 19
" " 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	
" " 1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
" " 1876	256	21,175 93	....	699 99
" " 1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
" " 1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
" " 1879.....	343	32,898 26	2,794 51	
" " 1880	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
" " 1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
" " 1882..... . .	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	

INSPECTIONS.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

I have paid a great many visits to this Asylum during the year, most of them of a few hours' duration only, but one of my visits lasted about ten days. From the notes made from time to time, I extract the following:—

On the 3rd May the population of the Asylum stood as follows: 333 males and 334 females—a total of 667.

40 patients had been discharged during the year up to that date, 25 of whom were discharged as cured.

The restraint register showed that one man had had muffs on four days for surgical reasons, and that there had been 11 females under restraint of a mild character.

The restraint appliances used in this Asylum are muffs, mitts, crib-beds, chair and straps and seclusion in a light room.

The health of the patients seems to be uniformly good.

I was present on different days when meals were served to the patients. The regulations that one of the medical officers shall be present at, at least, one meal each day in each ward is now, I believe, fully carried out, in accordance with instructions issued last year.

The system of separate dining-rooms for each ward is in use here. The food I saw served was of good quality and well cooked. A printed dietary scale is in use. By the present arrangement of buying and butchering cattle

under Government control for the three public institutions in Toronto, this Asylum is enabled to get 3 hind-quarters to 1 fore-quarter of beef. In this way, it is said, a reduction of 25 per cent. will be effected in the weight of the beef used in this Asylum.

All parts of the Asylum at this visit were found to be clean and neat.

The attendants of both sexes are neatly clad in a tasteful uniform, which adds much to the cheerful look of the wards.

At this visit I authorized the following expenditures on capital account:—

$655 for the laying of hardwood floors in wards Nos. 3 and 4, the present pine floors being worn out, the lumber, oil, and nails not to cost more than the above sum.

$320 for scantling, planks, nails, and paint, to be used in re-constructing the coal-shed when it is removed from the quadrangle to the south wall.

$142 for lumber and nails, to extend board walk to new slaughter-house.

Laying tramway to new slaughter-house, iron car wheels, boxes, etc., $159.

An expenditure was also authorized for painting the two wards remaining unpainted, for paints and oil, $225.

And for 5000 feet lumber for shelving, $425.

All the work in connection with the above to be done by Asylum labour.

The Legislature also voted the sum of $988 for furniture and furnishings for this Asylum. I authorized expenditure of the appropriation in the following manner:—

100 bedsteads	$350 00
50 mattrasses	550 00
50 palliasses	62 50
100 feather pillows	175 00
1 large refrigerator	150 00
	$987 50

The means of escape for the patients in case of fire are ample in all parts of this institution, besides which there are good appliances for extinguishing incipient fires. A fire brigade is formed from among the employés of the Asylum under control of the Engineer.

Electric bells communicate with all the wards from the general office of the Asylum.

Divine service is held three times every Sunday, by ministers of various denominations, in a large room in the upper story of the centre building. In the same room entertainments of various kinds are held during the winter months, once or twice a week, by various persons and amateur organizations who kindly volunteer for the purpose. The accommodation in this Asylum for such purposes is quite insufficient. A properly constructed hall is much needed.

There is a library of 1,200 or 1,300 volumes kept in the general office. The books are lent out to the patients at certain times, the chief attendant of each ward being accountable for them—a responsibility not often sought for, judging from the fact that few books are seen in the wards or in the hands of the patients.

The floors are all painted or oiled, and in some of the common wards a strip of oilcloth is laid down the middle of the corridor.

All the walls throughout the building are painted, and all the windows of the main building have iron sashes glazed. In one dining-room in particular, the windows are grated on the inside with large iron bars, which project into the room in a manner unpleasant to see, and which I think cannot be necessary.

The rooms are covered with oilcloth and neatly but plainly furnished with wooden chairs and tables and perhaps a sofa or two, with some pictures on the walls.

All the sitting-rooms have open fire-places, carefully guarded with iron screens.

Some of the tables are laid with cloths, but most are bare, though on a few oilcloth is used. Knives and forks are used in all the dining-rooms, and crockery in most of them.

In the corridors are a few rather ornamental wooden sofas, and there are pictures on the walls. The upper corridors are low and rather dark, the others are very cheerful.

The sleeping-rooms are plainly furnished, all having a wooden bedstead, a little chest of drawers, and perhaps a strip of carpet on the floor.

The beds for the clean and better class of patients have a straw palliasse with a hair bed over it, and for the dirty ones, straw only is used. Each single room has a transom over the door, of upright bars glazed, and some are protected by strong wire to prevent suicide.

The associated bed-rooms contain from two to seventeen beds, and are furnished for the most part with bedsteads and bedding only. There are in some, however, a chest of drawers and a few pictures.

The sitting-rooms, of which there are two on each floor, are also furnished plainly with wooden lounges and tables.

The bath-rooms, lavatories, etc., are, for the most part, large and well lighted.

The stairs throughout are of wood, both in the old and new parts of the building.

In the third floor wards are the worst or most excited patients. Here the furniture is less homelike in appearance than in the others.

In the superior wards things look brighter and more homelike. Some of the patients in these wards pay $4 a week and others $6. Here the corridors are hung with pictures, and some busts are seen about. The floors are painted and have a strip of carpet down the middle, and some are carpeted throughout —sitting-rooms and bed-rooms alike.

In each of these wings are two alcoves to each floor, which make very pretty little sitting-rooms. The windows of all the rooms are iron, glazed sashes above with wood below, with iron ornamental protection outside, at the lower sash. The bed-rooms are better furnished, and the patients have each a chest of drawers and washstand, and some rooms have window curtains, looking-glasses, etc., making them all that could be desired.

Some of the sitting-rooms are handsomely furnished with pier-glasses over the mantels, velvet-covered furniture, piano, pictures, etc. The bath-rooms, lavatories, etc., are all in good order and clean.

The upper floor, which is used for the refractory patients of this class, is not furnished quite so well, but is comfortable and homelike and many degrees better than that of the front wards.

I have seen several women under restraint during my visits, but I did not see any men, and I am told that restraint has not been used for some years among the men.

The dining-rooms are better furnished than in many private houses. There are draught boards and dominoes in use, as well as billiard and bagatelle tables.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

The following are the notes of my first inspection of this Asylum, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th May:—

There were on the Register of the Institution on the 17th, the day on which I checked it, the names of 904 patients; viz., 451 males, and 453 females; of these nine males and five females were out on probation, and one male had eloped, thus making the actual population of the Asylum on that day 441 males, and 448 females, a total of 889.

These 889 were lodged as follows: in main Asylum 523, in Refractory Asylum 186, and in the east, west and north cottages, 60 each. I saw all the patients during this visit, and found most of them in excellent health. Among so large a number of patients, some of whom have been Asylum inmates twenty, thirty, and even forty years, there are, of course, many who are old and infirm—a few of these I found in bed, some from necessity, and others from choice—but there was not a case of acute physical disease in any of the wards, nor did there appear to be any abnormal conditions of excitement amongst the patients beyond what one would expect under the circumstances.

In the refractory wards, where all the worst cases are congregated, there was the usual number of excited patients: some of them very violent. There were six cases of restraint, and in these the mitts were used.

I saw the food served at several meals, both in the associated and ward dining rooms; it was always of excellent quality, and very cleanly and neatly served. Special care appears to be taken in the latter respects in this Asylum.

Every hall and dormitory was inspected on this occasion; the whole, including the beds, were in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and order; especially so in the Refractory Asylum—the excellent condition of which surprised me, considering the difficulties under which the labour is performed,

The ventilation of the main Asylum is not good—the windows are small, and, not being barred, cannot, for obvious reasons, be opened widely, hence the quantity of fresh air introduced is extremely limited. A plan has been matured for some alteration of these windows, which may be a great improvement upon the existing arrangements. It will be submitted to the architect of the Public Works Department for approval.

I examined the stores, and found them well kept, but there was a defect in the system of issuing stores to the Matron which prevented the daily balancing of the Store-keeper's ledger. Instructions were given which when carried out will remedy the defect. Goods will not be delivered from the stores in any case without a requisition signed by the Medical Superintendent, and the Store-keeper will be careful to notify the Bursar in good time to make purchases when any particular line of goods is exhausted.

Acting upon instructions received from my predecessor in office, the Bursar of the Asylum made a requisition for the supply of dry-goods for the whole year.

The appropriation in the estimates under this head for the current year was $10,500. The amount of dry-goods required under the requisition is $13,375,19. Under the circumstances I cannot authorize purchases to the full amount to be made. But I have instructed the Bursar to make purchases of such articles as cannot be dispensed with, to an amount, including goods already purchased, not to exceed for the present $8,000. When more goods are absolutely required the Bursar will report the fact to me, with a statement of the quantities and cost of the goods needed for the balance of the year. The articles in the requisition marked to be held over will not be purchased at all without special instructions. Groceries

will be purchased according to the quarterly requisition presented. The request of the Bursar that a supply of tea for the year may be purchased, on the ground that a considerable saving can be effected by making so large a purchase, will be complied with on his furnishing me with tenders and samples which are satisfactory. The engineer's, carpenter's and mason's supplies will be purchased by the Bursar as required according to the requisition.

I also visited this Asylum on the 7th — 10th July, on the 24th — 27th October, and on the 25th and 26th November. At these visits a large number of matters of detail were got through. On the last visit I made an inspection of the whole building, including the officers' private rooms, with a view to ascertaining their necessities in the way of furniture and furnishings. The results of this inspection will be embodied in my recommendations to the Government on the subject of the estimates.

There being a large farm of excellent and easily cultivated land belonging to this Asylum, the Medical Superintendent is enabled to show a large percentage of labour performed by patients; the workshops, too, are superior to those of any other of the provincial Asylums. These features in the management of this Asylum are very important, both as to chances of recovery, and in making the time of the patients pass pleasantly; but in bad, stormy weather when patients cannot go out, they have little or no means of occupying their time. They are to be seen standing and sitting about in utter idleness for want of books, papers, games, music, etc., to make their time less irksome.

I am inclined to think that, if one of the cottages, which are so bright and home-like in all respects, were used for recent cases, great good might result therefrom. It occurred to me that, in giving these beautiful cottages up to the use of chronic patients—most of whom are past all hope of cure, and to whom their surroundings are of but little importance—while curable cases are kept in the comparatively gloomy, and less home-like wards of the main Asylum, a possible mistake is being made which may be worth remedying. For all reasons the best there is to offer should be given to the patients who may possibly recover,—and the best is to be found in the cottages.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

Two inspections of this Asylum were made this year by my predecessor, Mr. Langmuir, before his retirement from office; the first on the 7th — 8th December, and the second on the 17th March. From his notes I extract the following:—

Since the 1st October, 20 patients have been admitted, 26 have been transferred to London Asylum, 3 have died, and 7 have been discharged, leaving the names of 430 patients now on the Register as compared with 446 on the 1st October. Of this number 218 are men and 212 women, and 2 of the latter are out on probation, showing the actual resident population to be 428. The five vacancies for women will at once be awarded to the most urgent cases in the common gaols nearest to the Asylum.

The various books of record were examined and found to give all the information they are intended to do. They are also properly and neatly kept.

The condition of the patients is exceptionally good. On the male side there is not a single patient in bed or under restraint or in seclusion, and on the female side only four women are in bed and one in seclusion. With few exceptions the patients are well and comfortably clothed.

Thorough cleanliness and good order prevailed in every part of the Asylum, and, as a general thing, the air is sweet and pure. The beds are neatly made up, and with the exception of the upper wards, the appearance of the corridors is very cheerful. A very great change has taken place in the cottage for women as compared with my last visit; it is now found in excellent order, and has been much improved in appearance by painting and calcomining. In some of the dining-rooms cross-tables have been substituted for the single long one which was formerly used. This arrangement is found to be much better, as it allows of a classification of the patients at the several tables. The Superintendent is authorized to adopt this system throughout the entire Asylum, and provision will be made to enable this to be done.

The stores department has been inspected and the stores minutely examined. The flour delivery of to-day is of poor quality, and the storekeeper reports that the deliveries of the past year by the present contractor have been no better. The Bursar has been instructed not to accept it, and to purchase what is wanted for immediate use in the open market at the expense of the contractor. In future, if the quality of the flour is not up to the proper standard as judged by the baker, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, the Bursar will see that it is rejected. The beef deliveries under the new system continue to be of good quality. The check upon the meat deliveries to the storekeeper is not found to be sufficient; in future he must see and count the half-sides before they are cut up and weighed; he will then have the forequarter separated from the hind and weighed, and the exact quantity of each entered. He will also see to the weighing of the hides, tallow, and offal, for which money is received. At the close of each month, when the proceeds from the sales of the hides and offal are received, the Bursar will transmit a statement thereof to the department. All the other stores appear to be of good quality.

The list of patients in whose cases maintenance is looked for has been examined, and the following instructions are recorded: In the case of Mrs. Weighall, the Bursar will see that the bond signed by her two sons in lieu of dower, is collected from the date that she entered the Asylum. He will make further enquiry into the ownership of the cottage in Roblin, formerly occupied by Mrs. Weighall, reporting the whole of the facts to the department. In the case of Mr. Hinch, his maintenance at the rate of $2.75 per week will be collected. In the case of William Williams, instruction will be given to the law clerk at Toronto to proceed with the lunatic's claim on certain properties in England. In the case of Mrs. Burke, received from Brockville, action will be taken to receive the payment of her maintenance on the death of her husband, who is now an aged man. The cases of Catherine Gargon and Patrick Connors, will be brought under the notice of the Law Clerk. There are also various other cases in which maintenance is due, that will be brought before the Law Clerk with a view to its collection.

The patients' effect-book is not found to give all the necessary information, and it has not been regularly kept up. The Medical Superintendent will instruct the Steward to open a book showing what every patient brings into the Asylum, and when there is money or valuables he will deliver the same over to the Bursar to be put into the safe, initialing the entry in the Steward's book when such things are taken.

As a result of my enquiries in regard to the requirements of the coming year, the following recommendations will be made to the Hon. the Treasurer of Ontario, and the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, respecting the capital estimates of the Institution, viz.:—

Lumber and Material:

For reflooring corridor (inclusive)	$225 50	
Lumber and material for making the sidewalk to new property, relaying the stable floor, making a shed for waggons and implements, and for putting up inside fences	600 00	
		$825 50

Farm Implements, viz.:

Bone mill, plough, strawcutter, etc	$250 00	
		250 00

Furniture and Furnishings:

1 set of tea and coffee urns for kitchen (or 4 small sets for better dining-rooms to be connected with the steam system)	$600 00	
Bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, and pillows	720 00	
50 arm chairs	66 00	
50 washstands	150 00	
1 large refrigerator	150 00	
Sundry articles of furniture	150 00	
		1836 00
		$2911 50

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1st. A new wing—a cottage for sixty patients.
2nd. The completion of the gas works.
3rd. The putting up of an outside fence and one inside fence.
4th. The attic windows in garret ward.
5th. Paint the outside woodwork.
6th. Paint the fence walls.
7th. Provide two new steam tubular boilers to replace the old worn out Cornish boiler.

KINGSTON, 17th March, 1882.

I visited this Asylum to-day for the more especial purpose of giving instructions for those works and purchases to be made on capital account under the direction of the Inspector. After careful enquiry into the requirements of the Asylum, and bearing in mind the amounts voted by the Legislature, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to proceed with the work and make the purchases named below, viz.:

Relaying certain floors, 3,000 feet hardwood flooring @ $40	$120 00	
Nails	15 00	
		$135 00
Laying of sidewalks, 8,000 feet of plank	$120 00	
Nails	20 00	
		140 00

Building of implement shed, lumber		$300 00
Flooring coach house, lumber		20 00
Material for urns in dining-room		100 00
Bone mill	$30 00	
Large plough	30 00	
Straw-cutter	30 00	
		90 00
200 chairs for dining-room @ 50c		100 00
25 arm chairs @ $1.25		31 25
		$916 25
15 tables @ $9, $135, and a book-case at $28 have already been purchased		163 00
And quotations will be obtained for 50 bedsteads, 50 hair mattresses, 50 palliasses, 50 feather pillows, say		607 00
A refrigerator is allowed for in the estimates at $150, and will shortly be ordered		150 00
		$1,836 25

As shown above, expenditures amounting to $1,836 are about to be incurred, out of a total vote of $1,925. Until the quotations for the furnishings are received and an offer accepted, no further orders on capital account are to be given.

The Bursar is authorized to increase the wages of the Tailor from $360 to $400 per annum to date from the 1st January.

Since my last visit on the 7th December, 1881, the changes in the Asylum population have been as under, viz. :

Admissions, 26 (16 men and 10 women); discharges, 9 (4 men, 5 women); deaths, 10 (6 men, 4 women); transfers, 10 (6 men, 4 women). The population registered to-day is 218 men, and 209 women; but as one of the former and three of the latter are out on probation, the actual number of residents is 217 men, and 206 women, a total of 423.

The wards which I passed through were all in excellent order. The bath-rooms and lavatories have been reconstructed, in accordance with the directions given by me. The places are now far better arranged than those in any of the other Asylums.

It will be recommended that the Public Works Department proceed at the earliest possible moment with the works for which money has been provided in the estimates of the current year. A site for the new cottage has been selected. viz.: at a point west of the forty-foot road, on a slightly elevated plateau—being to the north-west of the present cottage, and nearly due west of the Medical Superintendent's house.

The work of replacing the Cornish boilers by two tubular ones cannot be commenced until the steam heating for the year is over. It will be recommended to the Department that the old boilers be sold and the proceeds added to the appropriation for the new ones.

The importance of going on with the improvements to the attic ward will also be brought to the attention of the Department, and also of completing the arrangements for lighting the Asylum with gas.

As the present arrangements for milking the cows and looking after the milk are not at all satisfactory, and as additional help is required in the kitchen, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to engage a female at the rate of $8 per month, who is be known as dairy-maid, and is to have charge of the dairy arrangements, and also to help in the kitchen. The Bursar is also authorized to include the name of such a person on the pay-list when engaged.

I first visited the Asylum on the 30th May, and remained there four days. On my arrival it was reported to me that there had been two patients and three nurses recently attacked by typhoid fever. One of the patients attacked had died; all the others were convalescent. As all those attacked belonged to the female side of the house, and all in one ward, it was apparent that the cause of the outbreak was to be found in that locality. A thorough inspection of that part of the building was therefore made at once by the Medical Superintendent, the Engineer, and myself, and a defective drain was discovered, as well as a defect in the heating and ventilating apparatus. These were all remedied subsequently, and since then there has been no break in the uniformly good health which prevails in the Institution.

The man who acted as telegraph operator and hall messenger having resigned his position at this time, I embraced the opportunity of arranging for the removal of the telegraphic apparatus, and the substitution of the telephone in its stead. I also authorized the Medical Superintendent to employ a girl for hall messenger in the place of the man who was retiring. By means of these changes greater efficiency in respect of both services is secured at less cost than before.

The work of re-laying of worn out floors was proceeding. A car load of maple flooring, just delivered, was shown me; it was so rough and nearly all so unfit for the purpose intended, that I instructed the Medical Superintendent to reject it.

On the 17th July, accompanied by the Hon. the Treasurer, I again visited Kingston for the purpose of arranging, if possible, for additional space for patients. On consultation with the Medical Superintendent it was found that space for fifteen of the chronic out-door working patients could be found in one of the basement wards, and instructions were given for furnishing the rooms as soon as necessary.

I again visited the Asylum on the 10th and 11th of August, for the purpose of re-locating the site for the new cottage. The site originally selected was so far away from the main Asylum as to necessitate separate cleaning, water system, heating and cooking. The place I selected is sufficiently near to obviate all these difficulties, and effect a great saving in expense.

The main drain of the Asylum will be tapped quite near the new building. The water will be supplied by gravitation from the Asylum tank. The steam for heating will come from the Asylum boilers, and the greater part of the cooking will be done in the Asylum kitchen. I hope through these means to effect not only material saving on construction, but on expenses of maintenance in the future.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

I have made six visits to this Asylum during the year, viz.: one in April, one in May, two in October, and two in November. My visit in May was a regular visit of inspection, and lasted four days. The following are my notes of that inspection:—

The first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of May. I found the whole population of the Asylum as entered in the Register to be 536, but, as two males and two females were out on probation, and one male had eloped, the actual population of the institution at the time of my visit was 531; of these, 456 were in the lunatic wards, 75 were in the wards assigned to idiots. Of the lunatics 222 were males, and 234 were females, total 456, and of the idiots 41 were males, and 34 females. There had been 41 males, and 31 female lunatics, and 4 male, and 4 female idiots admitted since the beginning of the official year. In the same period there had been 24 discharges from the lunatic wards and 35 deaths. No idiots had been discharged, but nine had died. Of the 24 persons discharged, 18 had recovered, 4 were improved, and 2 unimproved.

There is accommodation in this Asylum for 467 lunatics, consequently there were eleven vacancies at the time of my inspection; against these, however, there were on the books 15 applications pending, the papers in respect of which were in course of preparation. While at this Asylum I made repeated inspections of the wards, having visited each one not less than four times, and some of them oftener. I found the patients clean and comfortably clad, and the halls, rooms, and beds, as tidy as could be desired. The work of repainting the wood-work, and tinting the walls of the halls and dormitories is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The health of the patients seemed fairly good. I found 5 males in bed, 3 of these being bedridden from old age, 1 from a cut received in falling, and one suffering from rheumatism. 6 females I also saw in bed, all from slight ailments.

During my visit of four days I saw three cases of restraint, one a man suffering from acute mania had the muffs on, one a woman with the camisole on to prevent injury to herself, and one a woman subject to periodical attacks of great violence who was muffed, but, who still required the undivided attention of two or three attendants to control her.

The restraints used are the camisole and muff, fixed chairs, and straps for old people to prevent them falling about, and two crib beds, one on each side. These two last named are the most seldom used I was told.

A wise provision is adopted here, viz., that, before any mechanical restraint whatever can be applied the attendant must first have the special permission of the Medical Superintendent or his assistant.

The restraint Register shows, that in seven months since the beginning of the official year, there had been 33 patients subjected to restraint, 11 males, and 22 females, and the number of instances in which it had been applied to these 33 patients aggregated 67 as follows: covered bed 4, camisole 26, muffs 19, seclusion 18.

An examination of the bedding disclosed that many of the straw palliasses are much worn and out of shape, making the beds uneven, and, consequently, uncomfortable to lie upon; this defect will be remedied as fast as possible.

I was present at several of the meals served to the patients, both in the wards and associated dining-rooms. The food was of good quality, sufficient quantity, and well cooked. It seemed to me, however, that more attention to the carving would be desirable, and that a more careful distribution of the fat and lean would be appreciated.

The stores were visited and found to be very neatly kept. I checked the quantities on hand of several articles against the storekeeper's book, and found them to be sufficiently accurate.

The attendants' sitting-room was found to be entirely without furniture with the exception of one table; in consequence of this, the attendants when off duty sit about in the halls or elsewhere where they can find seats.

The roof of the Asylum seems to be in a very leaky condition. There was heavy rain during my stay, and I noticed that in many places there were bad leaks. In some places it was necessary to place pails on the floors to catch the water coming through the ceilings. The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to this fact.

The gas consumption in the Asylum shows a large increase for the last two quarters over the corresponding quarters of the previous year, while there are no more burners in use, nor any other cause that I can find for the increase. The Gas Company has laid some new mains in the city which have much increased the pressure at the Asylum. It may be from this cause that the increased consumption arises. A governor has been ordered, which, it is said, will regulate the pressure and prevent waste.

Divine service is held every Sunday. There is no fixed diet scale. Water and gas are obtained from the city; the water being pumped up 300 feet at great cost to the Asylum.

On the first floor on the female side, above the basement, the corridors are narrow but neat and clean, light and cheerful, furnished with chairs, sofas, &c., and the floors oiled. In the associated bed-rooms, which accommodate from ten to twelve each, the bedsteads are all of wood; a strip of home made carpet on the floor. There are straw palliasses and horse hair mattresses for the clean patients, and straw for the dirty. There are pictures on the walls, and rooms plainly furnished. The single rooms have the same kind of bedsteads, but are a little better furnished; home made carpet on the floor, rooms clean, neat and comfortable. All the doors open into the rooms, and some have large glass transoms. All the windows here are large with large squares of glass, and wooden sashes with wire grates outside. Crockery used throughout.

There is a small dining room on each floor, for about twenty-four patients each, and one large one on the second floor where the patients dine associated, and I saw with great pleasure one hundred men and one hundred women together. The men are shown in first, and take up their position on one side; the head attendant then says a few words of grace; the women are then shown in, the female attendant saying grace; and the women taking their places, opposite the men, with quietness and decorum. Not a sound is heard during the meal, after which the men and women file out in the same order as they entered.

At the top of the house, where are the wards for the old and feeble, a smaller dining-room is in use, where the old men and women take their meals together. The dining-rooms are furnished plainly, but with comfort, and are all clean and comfortable. The food at dinner was plentiful and good, and I heard no complaint, though I walked between the tables and spoke to most of the patients. All said they were well fed and comfortable.

Some of the sitting rooms at each end of the corridors were neatly and plainly furnished, with chairs and sofas and pictures on the walls. The bath-rooms are light and all that can be desired, being clean and free from smell. No shower-bath is used.

In each corridor is an alcove furnished as a sitting-room—wooden sofas, etc. There are books of various kinds, and I noticed that many of the patients were reading; others were occupied with various games, and many of the women were knitting and sewing. The carpets are made by the patients out of old rags, and some were preparing the rags for weaving. Flowers were also to be seen in some of the windows. The second floor is much the same as those described—clean, orderly and no noise.

The third story portion is used as a chapel on Sundays, and makes a very nice little theatre and amusement room for the winter. On the other side is the

sewing room, which is very well attended; a large number of patients are employed, as all the male and female patients' clothes are made here. The room is neat and cheerful, and has a very fine view from the windows.

On this floor are also the so-called refractory wards, which are also light and cheerful, and furnished pretty much as the others below—perhaps a little less expensively, but containing many of the comforts of a home, besides amusements, pictures, etc.

During the two days I remained here, not only was there no restraint, but I sat with the patients in the refractory ward some time, and there was no excitement, no violent abuse or complaints. Some of the windows on this floor are grated on the inside, but, with this exception, all have a large degree of cheerfulness.

The fourth story, or attic, which is devoted to the old people, is not all that could be desired in the height of the walls, etc., but the same comfort and order and cleanliness are observed throughout. The old people's dining-room is on this floor, in which seventy-two men and women dine together. On the men's side everything is the same—clean, comfortable and quiet. Many were found reading and amusing themselves in various ways. The male patients seemed to be well furnished with games, such as cards, draughts, etc., and others were amusing themselves with music. A portion of the basement floor is used for male and female patients, and though these wards are not as bright and cheerful as the others, yet they are clean and orderly. The kitchen, laundry, etc., are out of keeping with the rest of the Asylum, being small and ill furnished. One of the greatest needs of this Asylum is an entirely new kitchen.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

The first inspection of this institution was made by Mr. Langmuir, on the 14th December, 1881, on which date 161 inmates were found under care, viz., eighty-one males and eighty females. The following are his minutes :—

Since the 1st October only two admissions have been made, which constitutes the only change in the population, there having been no deaths whatever since the 1st October last.

The inmates were all found in good health, as was indicated by the fact that none were on the sick list or in bed during the day. I am also glad to report that not a single case of restraint was observed at this visit. The younger members of the community on the male side are all receiving calisthenic exercise—a branch of the work which it is most desirable to extend so as to include the younger girls as well as the boys.

The appearance of the patients is very satisfactory, but the clothing of some of the male inmates is not sufficiently warm for the winter. In future, heavy woollen tweeds will be purchased for the winter wear of males, and heavy winceys or home-made flannels for the women instead of cotton, which is largely in use at present.

The house on both sides was found in a thoroughly clean and well-kept state, particularly in the dormitories for females, where the greatest neatness prevailed. The ventilation of the dormitories was also good, the air being sweet and pure, except in some of the single rooms where the dirty patients slept.

There are a number of defects about the house for which appropriations will require to be asked at the coming Session, and it was to determine these wants that this visit was specially made as a result of which I have recommended that

the following sums be placed in the estimates for 1882, for the purposes designated, viz.:—

Material for sundry works to be done by the Asylum carpenter:

For relaying floors in day-rooms for males and females, also in dining-room, bath-room and verandah, for making a shed in the boys' yard and a pig-pen—lumber, nails, paint, etc.....	$450 00

Furniture and furnishings:

Cutting down 50 beds @ $1.....	$50 00	
10 benches @ $4.....	40 00	
100 chairs @ 55c.....	55 00	
1 refrigerator	100 00	
Sundries	100 00	
		345 00
Road-making, planting, etc.....		100 00
		$895 00

It has also been freely urged to the Government that the erection of a new wing should be proceeded with during the coming year, and to that end a full description of the building and of its interior arrangement has been transmitted to the Public Works Department.

My first visit to the Asylum was on the 16th June. On that occasion I remained three days.

Since the previous inspection in December there have been seven admissions, five males, and two females. The discharges have been two, one male, slightly improved, and one female, unimproved; the latter has since died. There have been seven deaths, five males, and two females—leaving the population at 159, viz.: 80 males, and 79 females.

There were, at this date, forty-six applications on file, though the Asylum had its full complement of inmates in residence, and twenty over.

It was found that 2,000 feet of maple flooring, previously authorized to be laid in one of the day-rooms, could not be got in good condition in Orillia. I arranged for making the purchase in Toronto, which was afterwards done.

I gave some other directions in reference to details of capital expenditure, which have since been carried out.

The attempts made here in the direction of the physical training of the inmates by means of calisthenic exercises are not successful because of the want of a good room for the purpose, and the absence of music.

On the 15th July I again visited Orillia, in company with the Hon. the Treasurer, for the purpose of endeavouring to find some building which could be used for the accommodation of the idiots. A frame, rough-cast building on the main street in the town (formerly used as an hotel), and capable of accommodating about eighty inmates, was found, and rented for a term of three years, at $400 per annum, and fitted up as well as practicable for the purpose.

I made further visits to Orillia on August 1st and 30th, and 23rd September, on which last date all the inmates of the idiot ward of the Hamilton Asylum had been removed to Orillia, and the population stood as follows: males, 120, females, 114, total, 234.

TABLE

Showing the General Movements and Result of Treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1871, to the

YEAR (ending on 30th September).	Average Number of Patients Resident.			Number of Lunatics Admitted each Year.			Number of Patients Recovered in each Year.			Number of Patients Discharged Improved and Unimproved each Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872.....	711	717	1428	186	165	351	59	48	107	14	15	29
1873.....	762	764	1526	170	149	319	54	75	129	19	18	37
1874.....	799	781	1580	174	149	323	76	60	136	28	15	43
1875.....	850	808	1658	187	139	326	54	52	106	18	28	46
1876.....	912	874	1786	235	233	468	70	49	119	21	35	56
Average of Five Years	**806.8**	**788.8**	**1595.6**	**190.4**	**167.**	**353.4**	**62.6**	**56.8**	**119.4**	**20**	**22.2**	**42.2**
1877.....	985	958	1943	296	248	544	82	70	152	28	31	59
1878	1028	1038	2066	287	260	547	92	65	157	31	32	63
1879.....	1101	1121	2222	270	245	515	71	64	135	44	27	71
1880.....	1199	1222	2421	292	282	574	54	61	115	33	56	89
1881..	1284	1300	2584	291	253	544	84	82	166	37	38	75
Average of Five Years	**1119.4**	**1127.8**	**2247.2**	**287.2**	**257.6**	**544.8**	**76.6**	**68.4**	**145.**	**34.6**	**36.8**	**71.4**
1882.....	1341	1355	2696	268	257	525	73	86	159	23	48	71

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the Eleven Years, from the 30th September, 1882.

Number of Patients who died in each Year.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.			Number of Patients Remaining in Asylums at the end of each Year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
48	38	86	31.71	29.03	30.48	6.75	5.30	6.02	717	744	1461
48	55	103	31.70	50.33	40.44	6.29	7.19	6.74	760	745	1505
47	35	82	43.67	40.26	42.10	5.88	4.48	5.18	801	798	1599
69	46	115	28.87	37.41	32.51	8.11	5.69	6.93	839	811	1650
79	48	127	29.78	21.03	25.42	8.66	5.49	7.11	899	913	1812
58.2	**44.4**	**102.6**	**33.14**	**35.61**	**34.18**	**7.13**	**5.63**	**6.39**	**803.2**	**802.2**	**1605.4**
75	62	137	27.70	28.22	27.94	7.61	6.47	7.05	1002	997	1999
75	55	130	32.05	25.00	28.72	7.29	5.29	6.29	1064	1085	2149
72	52	124	26.29	26.12	26.21	6.53	4.63	5.58	1138	1187	2325
80	82	162	18.49	21.63	20.03	6.67	6.71	6.69	1252	1269	2521
99	67	166	28.86	32.41	30.51	7.71	5.15	6.42	1319	1331	2650
80.2	**63 6**	**143.8**	**26.67**	**26.67**	**26.68**	**7.16**	**5.65**	**6.40**	**1155**	**1173.8**	**2328.8**
113	80	193	27.23	33.46	30.28	8.42	5.90	7.15	1369	1373	2742

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which Insane Persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th September, 1882.	Number Received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieut.-Governor.	Number Received from Private Families by Medical Certificates.	Total Number Received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	9	1	10		7		2	1
Bruce	7	13	20	1	18			1
Carleton	17	5	22	1	1	13	2	5
Elgin	7	8	15		13		1	1
Essex	5	5	10		9			1
Frontenac	10	10	20	2		15		3
Grey	9	5	14	2	3		5	4
Haldimand	3	6	9		1		3	5
Halton	3	4	7	1	2		3	1
Hastings	9	2	11	2		5	2	2
Huron	14	18	32		24		1	7
Kent	1	16	17	2	10			5
Lambton	11	12	23		19		1	3
Lanark	15	1	16			14		2
Leeds and Grenville	7	5	12			10	1	1
Lennox and Addington	7	5	12			10	1	1
Lincoln	10	6	16	1			14	1
Middlesex	15	22	37		35			2
Norfolk	5	1	6		2		4	
Northumberland and Durham	12	18	30	15			9	6
Ontario	16	6	22	7	1		10	4
Oxford	9	9	18	2	16			
Peel	2	8	10	5	1		1	3
Perth	4	8	12	2	9			1
Peterborough	4	3	7	5			2	
Prescott and Russell	3		3			3		
Prince Edward	1	5	6	1		3		2
Renfrew	6	2	8	1		5		2
Simcoe	10	8	18	4	3		11	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	4	12	1		8	1	2
Victoria	4	5	9	5			2	2
Waterloo	12	7	19	2	10		1	6
Welland	4	4	8	1			6	1
Wellington	8	6	14	7	4		3	
Wentworth	10	30	40	4	4		26	6
York	30	51	81	45	4		24	8
District of Algoma	1	3	4	1	1		2	
District of Muskoka		1	1	1				
Kingston Penitentiary	2		2			2		
Other places, Foreigners and Unassignable		5	5	4	1			
Totals	310	328	638	125	198	88	138	89

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Brant	10	200
Bruce	20	147
Carleton	22	277
Elgin	15	201
Essex	10	135
Frontenac	20	411
Grey	14	206
Haldimand	9	137
Halton	7	174
Hastings	11	194
Huron	32	300
Kent	17	191
Lambton	23	243
Lanark	16	197
Leeds and Grenville	12	216
Lennox and Addington	12	123
Lincoln	16	254
Middlesex	37	597
Norfolk	6	133
Northumberland and Durham	30	510
Ontario	22	307
Oxford	18	242
Peel	10	218
Perth	12	229
Peterborough	7	146
Prescott and Russell	3	67
Prince Edward	6	90
Renfrew	8	58
Simcoe	18	342
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	248
Victoria	9	128
Waterloo	19	181
Welland	8	132
Wellington	14	322
Wentworth	40	605
York	81	1948
District of Algoma	4	14
District of Muskoka	1	6
Kingston Penitentiary	2	171
Central Prison	....	1
Other Provinces	....	2
Other places, Foreigners and Unassignable	5	145
Totals	638	10448

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission, including transfers.

Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	25	56	14	27	..	122
From 1 to 2 months	37	23	10	26	..	96
" 2 " 3 "	8	10	9	10	..	37
" 3 " 4 "	5	15	3	5	..	28
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	3	..	8
" 5 " 6 "	4	2	1	3	..	10
" 6 " 7 "	5	5	6	10	..	26
" 7 " 8 "	2	2	2	2	..	8
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	..	1	..	6
" 9 " 10 "	1	..	3	1	..	5
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	2	..	..	5
" 11 " 12 "	3	..	1	..	..	4
" 12 " 18 "	9	7	5	4	..	25
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2	1	3	..	8
" 2 to 3 years	6	3	7	5	..	21
" 3 " 4 "	3	8	4	5	.	20
" 4 " 5 "	2	5	3	2	..	12
" 5 " 6 "	2	1	1	2	..	6
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	1	..	..	7
" 7 " 8 "	..	3	..	1	..	4
" 8 " 9 "	..	..	1	..	..	1
" 9 " 10 "	..	1	..	..	..	1
" 10 " 15 "	2	9	3	3	..	17
" 15 " 20 "	2	11	1	..	..	14
" 20 years upwards	..	5	2	1	..	8
Unknown	..	19	7	5	..	31
Idiots	..	..	..	..	108	108
Total	125	198	88	119	108	638

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th of September, 1882.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	19	10	4	9	75	117
From 1 to 2 months	17	14	2	11	2	46
" 2 " 3 "	12	15	6	5	1	39
" 3 " 4 "	6	6	12	14	1	39
" 4 " 5 "	12	11	5	8	3	39
" 5 " 6 "	10	12	7	3	1	33
" 6 " 7 "	2	16	9	9	2	38
" 7 " 8 "	8	4	2	4	..	18
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	1	9	..	18
" 9 " 10 "	4	10	1	11	..	26
" 10 " 11 "	5	10	..	8	1	24
" 11 " 12 "	3	6	10	4	..	23
" 12 " 18 "	15	60	38	43	7	163
" 18 months to 2 years	13	35	4	42	5	99
" 2 to 3 years	31	68	20	83	15	217
" 3 " 4 "	41	60	31	61	13	206
" 4 " 5 "	68	65	38	4	17	192
" 5 " 6 "	60	41	39	6	53	199
" 6 " 7 "	83	38	18	130	38	307
" 7 " 8 "	28	42	8	..	..	78
" 8 " 9 "	23	38	11	..	..	72
" 9 " 10 "	19	26	19	..	..	64
" 10 " 15 "	94	106	109	..	..	309
" 15 " 20 "	53	50	24	..	..	127
" 20 years upwards	72	158	19	..	..	249
Total	701	906	437	464	234	2,742

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

Periods under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	2	..	..	4
From 1 to 2 months	5	2	1	1	9
" 2 " 3 "	4	7	3	2	16
" 3 " 4 "	5	9	..	2	16
" 4 " 5 "	7	7	..	2	16
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	3	5	14
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	3	3	11
" 7 " 8 "	2	3	..	1	6
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	2	3	8
" 9 " 10 "	..	3	1	2	6
" 10 " 11 "	..	2	..	2	4
" 11 " 12 "	..	..	..	1	1
" 12 " 18 "	2	6	3	3	14
" 18 months to 2 years	1	3	3	5	12
" 2 to 3 years	1	6	2	2	11
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	1	4
" 4 " 5 "	1	..	..	..	1
" 5 " 6 "	1	..	..	..	1
" 6 " 7 "	1	..	..	1	2
" 7 " 8 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 8 " 9 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 9 " 10 "	1	..	..	.	1
" 10 " 15 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 " 20 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 years upwards	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	40	61	22	36	159

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.

Periods under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..
From 1 to 2 months	1	..	2	..	3
" 2 " 3 "	2	..	..	..	2
" 3 " 4 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 4 " 5 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 " 6 "	4	2	..	2	8
" 6 " 7 "	..	1	..	1	2
" 7 " 8 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 8 " 9 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 " 11 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	..	1	..	2
" 12 " 18 "	3	1	..	..	4
" 18 months to 2 years	..	3	1	2	6
" 2 to 3 years	2	1	..	..	3
" 3 " 4 "	..	2	..	1	3
" 4 " 5 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 5 " 6 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 6 " 7 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 " 15 "	..	1	..	..	1
" 15 " 20 "	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	13	18	4	6	41

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Periods under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	..	..	..	..	1
From 1 to 2 months	1	1	1	..	..	3
" 2 " 3 "	..	..	3	1	..	4
" 3 " 4 "	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 4 " 5 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 " 6 "	..	1	..	..	..	1
" 6 " 7 "	2	..	.	..	..	2
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	..	1	..	1	..	2
" 9 " 10 "	..	1	..	1	..	2
" 10 " 11 "	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	1	..	..	1	3
" 12 " 18 "	..	2	..	1	..	3
" 18 months to 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 2 to 3 years	..	1	..	1	..	2
" 3 " 4 "	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 4 " 5 "	..	..	..	..	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 6 " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	1	..	..	..	..	1
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 " 15 "	..	1	..	..	..	1
" 15 " 20 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 years upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	10	9	4	5	2	30

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the length of Asylum residence of th Patients who died during the year.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	7	..	2	1	11
From 1 to 2 months	..	2	4	3	..	9
" 2 " 3 "	..	1	..	..	..	1
" 3 " 4 "	..	2	..	1	..	3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	1	1	..	4
" 5 " 6 "	..	1	1	2	..	4
" 6 " 7 "	..	2	2	1	2	7
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	3	..	3
" 8 " 9 "	1	..	1	2	..	4
" 9 " 10 "	..	3	..	3	..	6
" 10 " 11 "	..	2	..	1	..	3
" 11 " 12 "	..	..	..	1	..	1
" 12 " 18 "	1	3	1	13	..	18
" 18 months to 2 years	1	2	1	7	.	11
" 2 to 3 years	4	7	3	11	2	27
" 3 " 4 "	4	7	2	3	1	17
" 4 " 5 "	3	1	..	3	..	7
" 5 " 6 "	6	1	4	5	6	22
" 6 " 7 "	2	..	1	4	..	7
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	2	..	1	..	..	3
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	1	..	..	1
" 10 " 15 "	2	10	4	..	..	16
" 15 " 20 "	2	..	2	..	..	4
" 20 years upwards	3	..	1	..	..	4
Totals	33	52	30	66	12	193

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of Death of those who died during the year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Abscess of Brain		1				1
Albuminuria, Chronic				1		1
Apoplexy	2	6		1		9
Ascites				1		1
Athenoma			1			1
Cancer of Breast		1				1
Cerebral Effusion	1		1			2
Choked by Food in Trachea			1			1
Chronic Atrophy of Liver		1				1
Chronic Cerebritis	3		1			4
Congestion of Lungs				1		1
Debility, General			1	4	2	7
Diabetes					1	1
Diarrhœa	1	2	1			4
Dropsy			1	2		3
Empyema				1		1
Epilepsy	3	4	1	9	3	20
Erysipelas	1		1			2
Fever, Enteric			1			1
Fever, Typhoid					1	1
Fractured Skull		1				1
Gangrene of Lungs			1			1
Gastric Ulcer	1					1
Heart Clot		1				1
Heart Disease	1	3		2	1	7
Hemorrhage of Lungs		1				1
Inanition				5		5
Kidneys, Disease of			1			1
Mania, Exhaustion of		3	3			6
Marasmus		8		1		9
Meningitis		2				2
Ovarian Cyst	1					1
Paralysis	3			8		11
Paresis, General	1	1	4			6
Peritonitis					1	1
Phthisis	8	10	4	18	3	43
Pneumonia			2			2
Purpura	1		1			2
Senile Decay, Exhaustion and Old Age	5	5	3	12		25
Senile Gangrene			1			1
Softening of Brain		1				1
Stricture of Bowel		1				1
Syphilis	1					1
Totals	33	52	30	66	12	193

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of those admitted during the past and anterior years.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of year.	Admissions of past years.
Agents	1	4
Architects		1
Book-keepers	1	19
Bakers		20
Bricklayers	1	9
Butchers	1	24
Blacksmiths	3	71
Brass-finishers		1
Brewers		12
Builders	3	4
Barbers	1	8
Broom-makers	1	2
Barristers		3
Brickmakers		3
Bridge-tenders		1
Brakesmen	1	2
Commercial Travellers	1	9
Cabinet-makers	1	6
Consuls		1
Confectioners		3
Coopers	3	27
Carpenters	12	220
Clerks	6	167
Clergymen	1	31
Carriage-makers		3
Cooks	1	9
Carders		3
Captains of Steamboats		3
Cigarmakers		6
Custom-house Officers		4
Civil Servants	1	1
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		1
Dyers		1
Domestic Servants, all kinds	48	1453
Dressmakers	3	20
Detectives		1
Druggists	2	15
Doctors		13
Engineers	2	25
Editors	2	3
Farmers	128	1625
Fishermen		4
Founders		1
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners	1	15
Grocers		5
Glass-blowers	1	2
Gentlemen	2	23
Glove-makers		1
Gunsmiths	1	1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers		4
Hunters		1
Harness-makers	1	15
Housekeepers	72	974
Hack-drivers		2
Inn-keepers		6
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers		10
Janitors		1
Carried forward	302	4306

TABLE No. 12—*Continued.*

Showing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of year.	Admissions of past years.
Brought forward	302	4,906
Labourers	71	1,347
Laundresses		3
Ladies	12	30
Lawyers	1	17
Lumbermen	1	2
Milliners	2	32
Masons		52
Machinists	4	29
Matchmakers		1
Millers	1	35
Moulders	2	21
Merchants	8	113
Mechanics		37
Music-teachers	1	13
Marble-cutters		2
No occupation	40	1,213
Night-watchmen		1
Nurses	2	7
Organ-builders		1
Plasterers		3
Pensioners	1	5
Photographers		11
Prostitutes	1	7
Painters		55
Printers	2	31
Peddlers		20
Physicians	2	9
Pump-makers	1	2
Railway Foremen	2	3
Railway Conductors		1
Sailors	2	45
Students		31
Spinners		7
Sisters of Charity		1
Soda-water Manufacturers		1
Stone-cutters		3
Showmen		2
Saddlers		6
Shoemakers	5	134
Seamstresses	6	137
Soap-makers		
Slaters		1
Station-masters		2
Soldiers		17
Salesmen		
Surveyors	1	2
Sail and Tent-makers		1
Shopkeepers		3
Ship-builders		2
Teachers	7	153
Tinsmiths		17
Tavern-keepers	2	14
Tailors	6	102
Tanners	1	6
Teamsters	1	5
Toll-gate Keepers		1
Waiters	1	1
Watchmakers		6
Wood-workers		2
Weavers	1	25
Wheelwrights		1
Waggon-makers		5
Unknown, other employments and idiots	149	1,706
Total	638	10,448

TABLE No. 13.

Showing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

Details.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines	367 24	731 83	352 35	270 87	142 57
Medical Comforts and Appliances	44 02	72 35	11 05	27 25	1 60
Butchers' Meat	14688 80	24482 46	8636 10	11111 14	1809 81
Poultry, Fish, etc.	863 44	971 20	369 06	622 84	104 03
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 75
Flour, Bread, etc.	7609 02	11407 24	4525 85	4904 96	1824 66
Butter	4151 26	5425 35	2416 38	3401 44	744 97
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal	917 31	1117 03	700 42	1399 56	184 66
Tea	3087 27	1932 56	723 53	754 97	144 75
Coffee	236 33	821 38	596 03	356 56	97 93
Cheese	408 73	1193 13	28 96	370 70	6 26
Eggs	641 40	319 04	84 70	96 69	77 48
Fruit (dried)	489 06	1153 59	224 66	1478 99	33 98
Tobacco and Pipes	157 01	796 58	188 04	317 46	52 16
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles	258 28	252 22	156 08	206 43	41 31
Syrup and Sugar	3581 83	4925 07	2000 77	1895 53	673 65
Unenumerated Groceries	268 95	350 18	84 31	.....	43 85
Fruit and Vegetables	587 92	852 85	1217 05	1584 97	508 13
Bedding	716 55	2484 80	649 14	127 34	105 00
Straw for Bedding	.....	438 11	136 77	297 46	47 33
Clothing	4029 22	6264 66	3442 87	1918 42	1674 89
Shoes	299 35	1686 15	290 11	253 54	19 45
Coal	7447 83	10414 91	5737 92	7411 76	33 15
Wood	2547 18	2284 62	720 50	305 57	1437 06
Gas	2198 72	2484 95	.....	2420 63	275 73
Oil and Candles	108 39	273 91	341 59	34 94	52 17
Matches	3 20	58 30	4 50	13 50	8 86
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	193 17	494 45	64 58	245 50	54 58
Bath-bricks, Black-lead and Blacking	5 00	21 20	13 65	13 00	0 80
Soap and Laundry Expenses	755 65	1134 85	758 77	623 99	307 10
Water Supply	2500 00	.....	.....	1283 13	.....
Advertising and Printing	274 60	319 35	237 96	260 06	124 17
Postage, Telegraph and Express Charges	127 86	401 11	183 32	203 65	49 80
Stationery and Library	549 08	645 30	295 66	307 52	41 51
Furniture—renewals and repairs	493 93	1275 48	1097 43	180 70	217 10
Iron and Tinware	157 15	746 27	.....	123 23	28 10
Crockery and Glassware	177 45	656 25	301 47	461 10	37 51
Feed and Fodder	1232 45	1142 88	1035 18	1500 45	354 03
Farm Labour, Stock, Implements and Repairs thereto	566 23	1681 48	725 99	271 65	88 20
Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, etc.	1527 22	2108 63	753 44	1379 79	133 26
Hardware, etc.	254 80	997 97	832 86	601 22	50 54
Paints and Oils	447 00	933 37	285 51	416 97	48 44
Legal Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice	100 00	69 40	.....	333 56	.....
Officers' Travelling Expenses	.....	135 45	27 57	304 66	138 39
Elopers—Expenses of Recovering	.....	70 20	27 49	12 40	.....
Freight and Duties	.....	89 95	25 12	13 66	129 81
Amusements	135 14	328 12	108 85	98 39	41 25
Religious Instruction	187 50	78 75	44 95	11 70	.....
Interments	96 00	330 00	68 50	284 60	46 50
Rent	.....	117 08	.....	102 00	183 34
Incidentals	377 15	307 80	682 85	382 54	104 73
Removal of Patients	1 00	157 91	155 37	9 50	.....
Salaries and Wages	25964 39	32628 42	18100 61	16236 31	8385 42
Totals	$81,811 08	129,336 74	59,165 87	67,301 70	20,767 78

TABLE No 14.

Showing the Expenditures in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates, and the Annual Cost per Patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	411 26	0 61	804 18	0 90	363 40	0 85	298 12	0 55	144 17	0 90
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc.	15,552 24	22 94	25,453 66	28 57	9,005 16	20 94	11,733 98	21 89	1,913 84	11 89
Flour, bread, etc.	7,609 02	11 22	11,407 24	12 80	4,525 85	10 53	4,904 96	9 15	1,824 66	11 33
Butter	4,151 26	6 12	5,425 35	6 09	2,416 38	5 62	3,401 44	6 35	802 72	4 99
Milk										
Groceries	10,046 17	14 82	12,860 78	14 44	4,787 50	11 13	6,873 89	12 83	1,356 03	8 42
Fruit and vegetables	587 92	0 87	852 85	0 96	1,217 05	2 83	1,584 97	2 96	508 13	3 15
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,045 12	7 44	10,873 72	12 20	4,518 89	10 51	2,596 76	4 84	1,846 67	11 47
Fuel	9,995 01	14 74	12,699 53	14 25	6,458 42	15 02	7,717 33	14 40	1,470 21	9 13
Gas, oil, etc.	2,310 31	3 41	2,817 16	3 16	346 09	0 80	2,469 07	4 61	336 76	2 09
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	953 82	1 41	1,650 50	1 85	837 00	1 94	882 49	1 65	362 48	2 25
Furniture and furnishings	828 53	1 22	2,678 00	3 00	1,398 90	3 25	765 03	1 43	282 71	1 75
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,778 68	2 62	2,824 36	3 17	1,761 17	4 10	1,772 10	3 31	442 23	2 75
Repairs and alterations	2,229 02	3 29	3,949 97	4 43	1,871 81	4 35	2,397 98	4 47	232 24	1 44
Printing, postage and stationery	951 54	1 40	1,365 76	1 53	716 94	1 67	771 23	1 43	215 48	1 34
Miscellaneous	896 79	1 32	1,645 26	1 85	1,140 70	2 65	1,612 91	3 01	643 93	4 00
Water supply	2,500 00	3 69					1,283 13	2 39		
Salaries and wages	25,964 39	38 29	32,028 42	35 95	18,100 61	42 10	16,236 31	30 29	8,385 42	52 09
Totals	91,811 08	135 41	129,336 74	145 15	59,465 87	138 29	67,301 70	125 56	20,767 68	128 99

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the Supplies for which Tenders were invited, and the price paid for the same under contract.

SUPPLIES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
FOOD.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt					7 00
Flour, Fall Wheat, per bbl	5 98	6 19	6 25	6 03	6 50
Flour, Spring Wheat, per bbl	6 18	6 19	6 25	6 23	6 50
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					0 10
Oatmeal, per bbl	5 40	5 25	5 20	5 00	5 50
Cornmeal, per bbl		3 70	3 00		3 75
Split Peas, per bbl	4 75		5 00	4 50	
Pot Barley, per bbl	6 00				
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	0 19½	0 19	0 18¾		0 18
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl		19 50			
Hams, per lb		0 13½			
Bacon, per lb		0 12			
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, Large Egg size, per ton	5 25	5 85	5 00		
" Chestnut size, "		6 05	5 25	5 80	
" Stove size, "	5 25			5 80	
Soft Coal, Straitsville, for steam purposes, per ton	4 90	4 70	4 95	5 00	
" " for grates, per ton				5 20	
" Briar Ridge "		4 90			
Hardwood, per cord, green	5 50	3 84			2 70
" " dry	5 50		5 50	5 75	2 93

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the number of Officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	1	1	1	7
Storekeepers and Assistants	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Painters	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Bakers and Bakers' Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	2	.....	1	7
Farmers, and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	2	.....	9
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	4	1	2	1	10
Stable and Stock Keepers	.....	2	.....	1	1	4
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Porteresses	1	2	.....	1	.....	4
Cooks	6	5	2	3	2	18
Laundresses and Assistants	5	5	2	3	2	17
Housemaids	3	9	2	3	4	21
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Attendants.						
Chief Male Attendants	7	9	.....	1	1	18
Chief Female Attendants	6	6	.....	1	1	14
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	23	16	15	5	76
Ordinary Female Attendants	19	24	12	14	4	73
Male Night Watches	3	3	2	2	1	11
Female Night Watches	3	3	2	2	1	11
Total	98	126	57	62	29	372

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the nature of the Employment, the number of Patients who worked, the number of days' work done by Patients, and the average work, in days, per Patient, during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Grand Totals.		
	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patient who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop	2	413	206	8	1988	223	3	776	258	2	327	163	.....	.....	.....	15	3504	233
Tailor's Shop	4	1039	259	5	728	145	4	1158	289	3	546	182	.....	.....	.....	16	3471	217
Shoe Shop	2	560	280	....	.....	.....	2	579	289	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	1139	284
Engineer's Shop	3	916	305	5	1372	274	5	1651	330	3	907	302	1	365	365	17	5211	306
Blacksmith's Shop	1	313	313	....	.....	.....	1	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	613	30 6
Mason Work	2	349	174	6	1159	193	1	260	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1768	196
Road Work	2	469	234	.....	.....	.....	6	1430	238	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1899	237
Woodyard and Coal Shed	6	1878	316	6	1355	225	4	932	233	10	2616	261	8	2240	280	34	9021	265
Bakery	2	730	365	1	365	365	2	458	229	1	316	316	.....	.....	.....	6	1869	311
Laundry	10	3130	313	18	4628	257	7	1763	252	17	4672	275	3	927	309	55	15120	275
Dairy	3	1095	365	3	668	222	1	123	123	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7	1886	269
Painting	3	930	310	5	1126	225	3	818	272	3	990	330	....	.....	.....	14	3864	276
Farm	26	8730	335	30	5548	185	10	2938	293	10	1867	186	.....	.....	.....	76	19083	251
Garden	4	1252	313	21	5254	250	9	2767	307	8	1173	147	4	870	217	46	11316	246
Grounds	5	1565	313	.....	.....	.....	5	1027	205	.....	.....	.....	4	1040	260	14	3632	259
Stable	5	1825	365	7	1818	259	8	2443	305	2	373	186	1	365	365	23	6824	296
Kitchen	9	3285	365	26	7464	287	6	1486	248	15	4804	320	4	1440	360	60	18479	307
Dining-rooms	28	10220	365	27	8517	315	22	7489	340	13	4449	342	4	1460	365	94	32135	343
Officers' Quarters	3	1095	365	.....	.....	.....	1	297	297	2	712	356	1	313	313	7	2417	325
Sewing-rooms	12	3132	261	30	7883	262	12	3114	259	10	3231	323	4	1200	300	68	18563	273
Knitting	10	3130	313	15	5051	337	21	4629	220	16	5678	355	18	6570	365	80	25058	313
Spinning	2	416	208	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	441	147
Mending	6	1878	313	9	2641	293	8	1731	216	4	1352	335	.....	.....	.....	27	7602	281
Wards	45	16425	365	....	.....	.....	45	16365	363	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	32790	364
Halls	15	1719	114	193	44852	232	.....	.....	.....	67	21446	320	.....	.....	.....	275	68017	247
Store-room	2	363	181	2	477	238	1	306	306	5	1519	303	....	.....	.....	10	2665	266
Meat-room	1	365	365	4	1243	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1608	321
General	5	1565	313	59	9774	165	7	1264	180	11	3386	308	3	939	....	85	16928	199
Total	218	68787	315	481	113,936	237	194	56104	290	202	60367	298	55	17729	322	1150	316,923	275

OFFICERS OF ASYLUMS.

W. T. O'REILLY, Toronto, - - - *Inspector.*

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D. ..... Medical Superintendent.
STEPHEN LETT, M.D. ..... Assistant "
J. ROBINSON, M.D. ..... " Physician.
THOS. J. TRACY ..... Bursar.

Asylum for Insane, London.

R. M. BUCKE, M.D. ..... Medical Superintendent.
T. J. W. BURGESS, M.D. ..... Assistant "
N. H. BEEMER, M.D. ..... 1st Assistant Physician.
J. MILLMAN, M.D. ..... 2nd "
THOS. SHORT, Esq. ..... Bursar.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.

W. G. MEDCALFE, M.D. ..... Medical Superintendent.
C. K. CLARKE, M.D. ..... Assistant "
WM. ANGLIN, Esq. ..... Bursar.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.

J. M. WALLACE, M.D. ..... Medical Superintendent.
J. W. MONTGOMERY, M.D. ..... Assistant "
BIDWELL WAY, Esq ..... Bursar.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

A. H. BEATON, M.D. ..... Medical Superintendent.
B. MULLIN, Esq. ..... Bursar.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

To DR. W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities :

SIR,—In accordance with Statute I herewith present the Forty-second Report of this Asylum :

It will be noticed that there were 673 patients in residence on Oct. 1st, 1881, and on Oct. 1st, 1882, this number was increased to 701. The total number under treatment during the past year has been 798. Of that number 63 were discharged ; 40 having recovered ; 13 improved and 10 unimproved. The deaths were 33 ; there were no permanent elopements and one was transferred to another Asylum. There were 125 admitted, and 298 applications for admission during the year.

As usual, several were sent here by friends, in a dying condition. Two of these were harmless, being only childish from old age. One was a resident 4 months, aged 72 years ; the other was only eight days with us, when he died and was 80 years of age at the time of his death. Some of our oldest patients have passed away. Two were inmates over 18 years ; one was here over 22 years ; another was here over 21 years, and a fifth was nearly 35 years a resident of our wards. Of the 33 who died, eight were carried off by phthisis,—a disease so fatal among the insane. Only one died of paresis during the year. This patient was a female and is worth recording, from the fact that so few women are afflicted with this disease, in comparison to men.

It is also worthy of notice, that out of the forty patients who were discharged recovered during the year, thirty-one were only inmates nine months and under. Of the thirteen discharged improved, seven were only in the Asylum six months and under. This is the record of every year, and shows conclusively the advantage of early treatment and the decreased probabilities of recovery after the lapse of about a year.

Twenty-four were allowed to go with friends on trial. Of that number only two were returned to the Asylum. Our best judgment has been exercised in the selection of such as it was thought could be benefited by going home on probation, or could be safely kept by relatives. A larger number might have been sent away in a sort of haphazard way, in the hopes they might improve, but our experience has been that, unless discretion is used in the selection of such cases, the excitement of removal and the return to a well known neighbourhood and friends often result in a relapse. Such mental stimulation is applied too early in many cases ; at the same time, the statutory privilege of probation is a wise provision. There is no doubt that, with many, it facilitates recovery when improvement has taken place.

More Room Wanted.

To make proper provision for the insane in this Province, it will be necessary to provide more room for the chronics and harmless, who constitute from 90 to 95 per cent. of the insane population of our Asylums. This class could be comfortably housed in a village of cottages near some city. The buildings need not be expensive, yet well suited for the purpose. A central building could be erected for executive purposes and also for heating and cooking objects. Each cottage might contain from 75 to 100 inmates. When the village became thoroughly organized in all its parts, cottages could be added indefin-

itely with comparatively little additional costs. The expense per head, during the year, for food, clothing, salaries and necessary comforts need not be more than about $100, as against the average of $126 a year in our Asylums. Such chronics are not destructive on clothing. They need fewer attendants and a less number of officers would be required. On a large farm they could raise, with little outlay, all their own vegetables and dairy produce. The destruction of property, such as furniture, implements, and such like, would be no more than in a sane establishment. Some one or more of the simpler industries could be successfully carried on, such as making all their own shoes, slippers, clothing, quilts, stockings and socks. The manufacture of most of these is now carried on in all our Asylums, but were acute cases and consequent excitement removed, the usefulness of patients could be very much augmented.

Such detached buildings not only afford a better classification of patients than can be done in large structures, but they are healthier on account of their isolation. The ancient Romans knew this, when they built hospitals on the detached plan. Military field hospitals, well situated and constructed, are always more conducive to the recovery from sickness or wounds, than are the mammoth infirmaries now erected, however well ventilated and drained. The crowding of large numbers of diseased persons into one building is a great mistake and, under the best conditions, increases the mortality list. There is no doubt, the Asylum of the future will be a village not a barracks, erected as a laudatory monument to some ambitious architect.

In such a cluster of cottages, locked doors could be dispensed with; more outdoor exercise and air could be enjoyed; personal freedom could be largely indulged in; and all the conditions most conducive to comfort and happiness would exist under such a system.

A village, capable of housing say 1,000 patients—drawn from all our Asylums—and composed of comfortable brick buildings, with all necessary appliances and ready for occupation, could be provided at a cost of $300 a patient. This is a sum only about a third per patient of what Toronto Asylum cost when labour and material were much cheaper than at present. London Asylum cost about $450 a patient, but a much better building should have been erected for that amount. This village of 1,000 would cost about $300,000, but as a result, our Asylums would be able to find room for all acute cases for many years to come.

The economic reasons may be weighty, but the more urgent one is the fact that, under this plan, few would need to be sent to the jails for safe keeping, until room is found for them in one or other of our Asylums. In this deplorable condition, hundreds every year, have been immured in our Provincial penal institutions for months and sometimes for years, until the curative stages of the disease have passed by, and they go, at last, to fill up the ever increasing army of the chronic and incurable. Under the plan proposed, such could be brought under better dietary and sanitary influences at once; not to speak of medical treatment and appliances, and because of these, their chances of recovery would be greatly enhanced. This is an important factor, which is too often lost sight of in the consideration of this subject. The sum required would be comparatively small for an object of this kind, and the result of such an expenditure would be sufficiently satisfactory to meet the public need, in the immediate and proper care of these unfortunates. Some such plan is now a matter of paramount necessity.

On account of the demand for more room, ten more patients were put into each of our Hospitals. These additions crowd them too much for health, but this was the only feasible plan to increase our accommodation. These Hospitals and the new cottage now contain 121 patients, and thus raise our total population to 703—as against the former number of 662. This is the largest number this Asylum ever had in residence at any one time, although only five weeks have elapsed since this additional room was made, all the vacancies are filled but two, and more are awarded room than we have beds for.

One of the saddest, unsolved problems in the civilization of to-day is, how to meet the ever pressing question of a steadily increasing tendency to insanity. The difficulty will increase as the years go by, for this malign influence is constantly widening its circle. So far, little or no effort has been put forward to educate the people as to the causes and preventatives of insanity. We are, as it were, gathering up wrecks of humanity, which

come tumbling over a fearful precipiece : yet no warning cry or beacon is heard or seen at the brink. It is too well known that, those who have been themselves insane or have insane tendencies, marry and spread the evil an hundred fold in and through their children. Many of such would not enter into these unfortunate alliances, were they educated as to the dangers they incur, and the sad heritage they bequeath. Secret vices and profligate habits bring on a train of evils in parents, which may intensify into insanity in an equally dissolute progeny. Worry, troubles, want of necessary relaxation, under mental tension and intemperance may break an otherwise robust constitution, and the nervous state consequent thereon is surely transmissible to the descendents. The direct and indirect causation is endless and crops up on all hands. Outside of Asylum Officers and specialists no information is given to the public in respect of these points. Vital Statistics, Health Boards, and Sanitary Laws are of paramount importance to any community, but even these are of secondary consideration to the question of ways and means to check the growth of insanity. On an average, one in 600 of our population is insane, and if idiots are included in this term, the proportion would be one to every 576 of the community. This is a startling fact, which religious teachers, parents, moralists, social reformers, and legislators would do well to ponder. It is a noble work to shelter and provide for these "more unfortunates," but it is nobler far to make an effort to show the sane how to so conduct themselves as to avoid this calamity. "Prevention is better than cure."

Restraint.

Our restraint is reduced as low as possible, having in view safety to patients and others. It is our aim to keep restraint down to a minimum, but not having the mesmeric influence said to be possessed by some asylum officers nor a phlegmatic class to deal with, we must, in such cases as those of acute mania and homicidal epilepties, occasionally restrain. We classify mits, seclusion in a room, even a strap or sheet across a chair to keep a patient from falling off as restraint. Out of 798 patients under treatment during the year twenty-five women were restrained in one form or another. This is an average of about two patients per month. On the men's side of the house only one was restrained in twelve months, and he had a muff on for a few days for surgical reasons. Virtually there was no asylum restraint of men during the year. This is our record.

Open Doors.

While in the upper wards of the main asylum we are obliged to have locked doors ; we find this not necessary during the day in our three cottages. This is also true of the four basement wards, in which are working patients. In fact the open door system is adopted with at least 200 patients. Had we a differently arranged building or more cottages this system could be very much extended, by a selection of those patients who might be found fit and safe for such liberty.

Work.

During the year 218 patients were constantly at work. Were it not that little or no work is done by any of our 246 private patients this number of workers could be greatly increased. About fifty per cent. of our free patients work, and had we more arable land in connection with the Asylum this per centage could be greatly increased. An industry like that of farming can be carried on by the help of many of our most demented patients, when such are under the direction of an intelligent attendant or farmer, because the work is so largely mechanical.

Paying Patients.

The sum of $27,667.30 was received during the year for the support of private patients. At least $5,000 remain unpaid, and in part may be collected during the next year. The sum of $33,000 would be more properly the assets which belong to this fund, as that is the amount which would have been realized had all dues been collected. Under the most stringent rules, laxity in payment and bad debts are found to exist in all commercial transactions. We are not exempt from this difficulty, even under a system which demands payment in advance from responsible bondsmen.

Lectures.

During the Medical Session of 1881-2, at the request of the medical schools of this city, and with the consent of the Government, a course of eighteen lectures on psychology and mental diseases was delivered by me in this Asylum. They were well attended by the members of the graduating classes, as well as by others, and were made as practical as possible. These lectures will be continued during the coming winter. It is creditable to the University of Toronto that attendance on such a course, and examinations on the subject matter of these lectures, are made compulsory for all medical graduates. This step is in striking contrast to the indifference formerly manifested in all our universities to this important branch of a medical education. It is to be hoped this example will become contagious. The importance of a correct knowledge of mental diseases is increasing every year, and now no physician, even if otherwise well educated, can afford to be comparatively ignorant of the varied phases of insanity. To know whereof he affirms in a medical certificate; to prudently advise a family in distress on the invasion of this sad malady; to give intelligent evidence at an inquest or in a higher court of law, either in respect to suicide, homicide, murder, or the validity of a conveyance or a will in which the plea of mental aberration is set up, he needs more than a superficial knowledge of the phenomena of insanity. Theories taught by books and lectures are not to be despised, but understanding based on clinical observation must always exceed in efficiency any other method of imparting insight into the healing art.

Religious Service.

The clergymen and ministers of the city have kindly held two services every Sunday for the spiritual benefit of our people. They have voluntarily and cheerfully done so for many years, and deserve, as they receive, our thanks.

Roman Catholic Service.

For the past two years Roman Catholic service has been held every Sunday afternoon. This is a great boon, which is appreciated by the patients of that communion who are able to attend. During sickness, and when any of that faith is dying, the priests of the Roman Catholic Church are alway found willing and ready to minister to the spiritual wants of their people.

Morning Service.

Revd. Provost Body.
" A. Boys.
" H. G. Baldwin.
" Philip Tocque.
" Chas. L. Ingles.
" J. M. Ballard.
" Jos. F. White.

Revd. W. Jones.
" J. F. Groves.
" J. H. McCollum.
" J. S. Stone.
" J. D. Cayley.
" A. J. Broughall.
" Dr. McCarroll.

Afternoon Service.

Revd. A. F. McGregor.
" R. Cade.
" R. Wallace.
" E. Roberts.
" A. Gilray.
" Dr. Reid.
" Dr. Hunter.
" H. M. Parsons.
" Dr. Potts.
" P. McF. McLeod.
" J. H. Locke.
" Jno. Hogg.
" Dr. Caven.

Revd. S. J. Hunter.
" Prof. McLaren.
" Robt. Hewitt.
" Prof. Gregg.
" W. Briggs.
" D. J. Macdonnell.
" Dr. Rose.
" Jno. Smith.
" R. A. Bilkey.
" G. M. Milligan.
" Dr. Castle.
" J. M. Cameron.

List of Concerts and Entertainments given during the Season.

1881.

Nov.	3.	Concert by Mrs. Drayton and friends.
"	11.	" by St. James' Cathedral Choir. Mr. Doward.
"	22.	" by St. Stephen's Church Choir. Mr. Carter.
"	29.	" by Spadina Avenue Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. F. Johnstone.
Dec.	8.	" by Church of Redeemer Choir. Miss Knapp.
"	15.	" by Carlton Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. Jno. Kent.
"	19.	" by B. M. E. Church Choir. Mr. J. J. Moore.
"	20.	" by Church of the Ascension Choir. Mr. J. Rayley.

1882.

Jan.	3.	" by Shaftesbury Hall Choir. Mr Manton.
"	5.	" by St. Paul's (Yorkville) Choir. Mrs. Menagh.
"	16.	" by St. Mary's Church Choir. Mrs. Costello.
"	18.	" Readings by Mr. R. Lewis' Elocution Class.
"	23.	" by St. Michael's Cathedral Choir. Very Rev. V. G. Laurent.
"	24.	" by Berkeley Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. M. Faircloth.
"	30.	" by Northern & North-Western R. R. Glee Club. Mr. W. H. Adamson.
Feb.	15.	" by Knox College Glee Club Choir. Mr. H. G. Collins.
"	20.	" by Toronto Carol Society Choir. Mr. Spence.
"	23.	" by Queen Street West P. Methodist Church Choir. Miss Dixon.
"	27.	" by Bond Street Church Progress Society Choir. Mr. A. K. McIntosh.
Mar.	1.	" by Bond Street Congregational Church Choir. Mr. J. Lawson.
"	2.	" by Erskine Church Choir. Mr. Reynolds.
"	4.	" by Charles Street Presbyterian Church Choir. Mr. Sheriff.
"	6.	" by B. M. E. Church Choir. Mr. J. J. Moore.
"	9.	" Northern Congregational Church Choir.
"	13.	" Queen Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. B. Baxter.
"	16.	" Church of the Redeemer Choir. Miss Knapp.
Aprl	21.	" St. Andrew's Church Choir. Mr. E. Fisher.
May	8.	" Dundas Street Methodist Church Choir.

Alterations and Repairs.

(1) The old wood and coal-sheds have been removed from the quadrangle. Three of them have been re-erected against the south wall and one of them in our wood-yard, which is now located west of our barn and stables. Coal carts are not now obliged to enter our grounds and, as hitherto, cut up our roads. The coal is delivered into the sheds through doors in our south wall. These removals have given additional neatness and seclusion to our grounds.

(2) On account of the urgent demand for room the engineer and carpenter shops have been converted into a Cottage for patients. It contains twenty-one patients and is very comfortable. In consequence of this change two of the old sheds had to be converted into shops, and new lumber and store rooms erected.

(3) Hardware floors are being laid in wards three and four to replace pine floors now worn out.

(4) Railways have been laid from our main building to our coal-sheds and slaughter-house. This facilitates the transportation of coal, beef, and feed.

(5) The painting of the different wards has been continued, and adds much to their appearance.

(6) The quadrangle, where the coal and wood sheds were, has been neatly levelled, seeded down and sodded. New sidewalks have been laid in it, where needed, and a new picket fence has been erected on its south border from wing to wing of the main building.

Wants.

(1) More land to farm. We had hoped to secure the Mimico Farm this summer, but, as in past years, we were disappointed. Its cultivation by us, with free labour, would equal at least three thousand dollars in vegetables, dairy products, grain and roots of such kinds as we use in our kitchen.

(2) A conservatory. Our shanty (which is dignified by that name) is tumbling down with rottenness. Our summer flowers must be "few and far between" without proper shelter for our plants in the winter time.

(3) Some less expensive and more efficient heating system. We were in hopes that the plan recommended in my last Report, or something like it, would be adopted.

(4) A decent chapel and amusement room. This Asylum has always used its sewing-room for the Sunday services, dances, concerts and such like.

(5) Carpets for private wards number eleven and twelve. Those in the first-named ward are in rags, and those in ward twelve were worn out and removed from the transepts.

It is not good economy, in a financial sense, to allow any of our private wards to be deprived of any of their comforts; the result will be that the friends of patients will seek asylum shelter abroad, where these are furnished to a greater extent than we provide at present.

(6) Hardwood flooring for wards seven and eight, and for sewing-room flat. The present flooring has been laid about twenty years.

It is with pleasure I am able to record that the year has passed without any jarring in the executive machinery.

The work is onerous and the responsibility is great, but when each officer, attendant, and servant is willing and trustworthy the anxiety of the Chief Officer is very much lightened.

Unanimity and hearty co-operation have been the rule. The exceptions are scarcely worthy of consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel Clark,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1881	.....	.....	.....	337	336	673
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	13	14	27			
" medical certificate	37	61	98			
				50	75	125
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	387	411	798
Discharges during year						
As recovered	19	21	40			
" improved	2	11	13			
" unimproved	3	7	10			
Total number of discharges during year	24	39	63			
Died	17	16	33			
Eloped	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred	.....	1	1			
				41	56	97
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1882	.....	.....	.....	346	355	701
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2920	2596	5516
" discharged	1550	1373	2923			
" died	705	577	1282			
" eloped	50	11	61			
" transferred	269	280	549			
				2574	2241	4815
" remaining, 30th September, 1882	.....	.....	.....	346	355	701

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29 of September)	346	357	703
Minimum " " (on the 2nd of February)	332	327	659
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	123644	123826	247470
Daily average population	338.75	339.25	678

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	25	47	72	1308	1659	2967
Widowed						
Single	25	28	53	1612	937	2549
Not reported						
Total	50	75	125	2920	2596	5516
Religion.						
Presbyterian	8	14	22	654	604	1258
Episcopalians	17	26	43	860	752	1612
Methodists	14	14	28	490	432	922
Baptists	1	6	7	40	33	73
Congregationalists	1		1	24	35	59
Roman Catholics	4	13	17	625	550	1175
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2	2	4	180	160	340
Not reported	3		3	47	30	77
Total	50	75	125	2920	2596	5516
Nationalities.						
English	11	10	21	504	415	919
Irish	4	16	20	891	837	1728
Scotch	3	1	4	380	355	735
Canadian	29	43	72	934	820	1754
United States	1	1	2	104	91	195
Other Countries	1	1	2	95	70	165
Unknown	1	3	4	12	8	20
Total	50	75	125	2920	2596	5516

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	1		1	6		6
Brant				43	42	85
Bruce	1		1	16	7	23
Carleton		1	1	58	46	104
Elgin				26	21	47
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1	1	2	95	64	159
Grey		2	2	64	51	115
Haldimand				25	22	47
Halton	1		1	70	56	126
Hastings	1	1	2	59	48	107
Huron				49	45	94
Kent		2	2	21	20	41
Lambton				24	21	45
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville				53	45	98
Lennox and Addington				21	12	33
Lincoln		1	1	92	80	172
Middlesex				70	65	135
Muskoka		1	1	2	2	4
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	5	10	15	204	176	380
Ontario	3	4	7	104	95	199
Oxford	1	1	2	28	29	57
Peel	1	4	5	95	85	180
Perth	2		2	41	38	79
Peterborough	3	2	5	60	54	114
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward	1		1	25	24	49
Renfrew		1	1	3	6	9
Simcoe	2	2	4	104	102	206
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary		1	1	58	56	114
Victoria	1	4	5	33	32	65
Waterloo		2	2	39	39	78
Welland		1	1	42	38	80
Wellington	3	4	7	118	125	243
Wentworth	1	3	4	214	189	403
York	20	25	45	806	758	1564
Not Classed	2	2	4	58	18	76
Total admissions	50	75	125	2920	2596	5516

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	1		1	4		4
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				10	1	11
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac				4	2	6
Grey		1	1	28	4	32
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings				14	8	22
Huron				3		3
Kent				2		2
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				11	9	20
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	1	3	4	30	7	37
Ontario	3	1	4	26	9	35
Oxford				1	4	5
Peel				18	3	21
Perth	2		2	7		7
Peterborough	1	1	2	17	5	22
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				9	2	11
Victoria		2	2	21	8	29
Waterloo		2	2	8	4	12
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington	2		2	12	3	15
Wentworth				34	8	42
York	3	4	7	126	60	186
Total Admissions	13	14	27	470	165	635

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5046	J. C.	M.	13th June, 1878	October 4th, 1881	Improved.
5391	D. J.	F.	26th September, 1881	" 7th, "	Recovered.
5344	M. A.	F.	21st April, 1881	November 8th, "	Unimproved.
5369	P. C.	M.	12th July, 1881	" 14th, "	Recovered.
5218	T. McF.	M.	16th September, 1879	" 24th, "	"
5300	M. H.	F.	23rd September, 1880	" 24th, "	Improved.
5404	C. J.	F.	12th November, 1881	December 3rd, "	Recovered.
5388	D. C.	F.	14th September, 1881	" 6th, "	Improved.
5360	W. F.	M.	14th June, 1881	" 9th, "	"
5357	M. H.	F.	30th May, 1881	" 21st, "	Recovered.
5364	B. D.	F.	2nd July, 1881	" 21st, "	"
5299	B. McC.	F.	21st September, 1880	" 22nd, "	Improved.
5402	J. R. E.	M.	9th November, 1881	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
5372	C. J.	F.	20th July, 1881	" 24th, "	Improved.
5383	M. V.	F.	30th August, 1881	" 26th, "	Recovered.
5375	A. E.	M.	3rd August, 1881	" 27th, "	"
5362	C. Y.	M.	21st June, 1881	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
5268	J. McL.	F.	21st April, 1880	" 30th, "	Improved.
5377	S. D.	F.	8th August, 1881	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
5272	G. S.	M.	4th May, 1880	January 2nd, 1882	Recovered.
5351	H. M.	F.	13th May, 1881	" 9th, "	"
5378	M. J.	F.	8th August, 1881	" 16th, "	Improved.
5320	J. McC.	M.	15th January, 1881	" 25th, "	Recovered.
5390	R. P.	F.	24th September, 1881	" 25th, "	"
5414	A. McD.	M.	17th January, 1882	" 27th, "	"
5092	F. S.	M.	10th August, 1878	" 27th, "	"
5382	C. F.	M.	25th August, 1881	" 30th, "	"
5408	M. H. W.	F.	14th December, 1881	February 2nd, "	Unimproved.
4618	M. B.	F.	8th July, 1876	" 4th, "	Recovered.
5413	S. T.	M.	28th December, 1881	" 17th, "	"
5407	W. R.	M.	12th December, 1881	March, 18th, "	"
5416	J. W.	M.	27th January, 1882	" 30th, "	"
5400	J. B.	M.	7th November, 1881	April 1st, "	"
5401	M. E. W.	F.	8th November, 1881	" 3rd, "	"
5345	M. H.	F.	22nd April, 1881	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
5349	M. D.	F.	7th May, 1881	" 14th, "	Improved.
5373	M. A.	F.	28th July, 1881	" 25th, "	Recovered.
5420	M. K.	M.	6th February, 1882	" 27th, "	"
5359	F. W. T.	M.	7th June, 1881	" 27th, "	Unimproved
5426	J. T.	F.	23rd February, 1882	" 29th, "	Recovered.
5337	L. S.	F.	31st March, 1881	May 4th, "	"
5427	H. T.	F.	24th February, 1882	" 6th, "	"
5386	F. J.	M.	13th September, 1881	" 8th, "	"
5397	S. B. C.	F.	1st November, 1881	" 24th, "	"
5266	R. S. McM.	F.	14th April, 1880	" 26th, "	Improved.
5428	S. C. G.	F.	8th March, 1880	" 26th, "	Recovered.
5409	J. W.	F.	30th December, 1881	June 16th, "	Improved.
5429	A. H.	M.	10th March, 1882	" 20th, "	Recovered.
5412	W. W.	M.	28th December, 1881	" 20th, "	"
5146	M. O.	F.	7th December, 1878	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
5434	E. W.	F.	28th March, 1882	" 23rd, "	Improved.
4035	E. H.	F.	13th May, 1873	July 8th, "	Recovered.
4864	M. J. B.	F.	21st June, 1877	" 18th, "	Unimproved.
5432	S. C. McD.	F.	19th March, 1882	August 13th, "	Recovered.
4610	E. D.	F.	30th June, 1876	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
5436	E. S.	F.	10th April, 1882	" 24th, "	Recovered.
4581	E. H.	M.	27th May, 1876	" 30th, "	"
5100	M. S.	F.	22nd August, 1878	September 6th, "	"
5444	E. H.	F.	27th April, 1882	" 8th, "	"
4105	W. H. B.	M.	21st September, 1873	" 14th, "	Unimproved.
5484	A. G.	M.	16th August, 1882	" 18th, "	Recovered.
5460	A. S.	F.	3rd June, 1882	" 30th, "	Improved.
5482	A. H.	F.	7th August, 1882	" 30th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
4549	M. W.	M.	80	6th October, 1881.	5	3	1	Paralysis.
4972	I. K.....	M.....	69	10th " "	3	9	2	Syphilis.
4728	A. R..	F.	35	18th " "	4	11	1	Chronic Cerebritis.
5329	J. S.... ..	M.....	20	30th " "	.....	8	21	Epilepsy.
4045	C. F.....	F.	51	3rd November, "	8	6	37	Ovarian Cyst.
2941	W. S.....	M.....	40	14th " "	18	.....	24	Phthisis.
4993	J. K.....	F.	64	3rd December, "	3	8	19	Epilepsy.
5231	C. A. B. ..	M.....	25	11th " "	2	1	5	Exhaustion.
2846	C. M.....	F. ...	49	10th January, 1882.	18	10	7	Chronic Cerebritis.
4571	M. J. M...	F.	31	21st " "	5	8	3	Phthisis.
4779	J. C.....	F.	62	5th February, "	5	.....	8	Chronic Cerebritis.
5072	L. B.....	F.	72	7th " "	3	6	21	Erysipelas.
464	J. J.....	M.....	63	22nd March, "	34	7	3	Paralysis.
5238	J. O'B.....	M.....	?	23rd " "	2	3	18	Heart Disease.
5193	D. L.	M.....	32	25th " "	2	11	4	Purpura.
4677	A. M.M.N.	F.	33	3rd April, "	5	7	23	Phthisis.
4519	C. H.....	F.	74	12th " "	5	11	23	Senile decay.
4428	M. S.	M.....	48	23rd " "	6	4	14	Gastric Ulcer.
5058	S. A. B....	F.	32	27th " "	3	9	28	Phthisis.
5302	H. W. B..	F.	63	4th May, "	1	7	11	Chronic Diarrhœa.
5333	M.E.McK.	F.	39	4th " "	1	1	26	Phthisis.
4896	A. M.....	F.	38	12th " "	4	9	3	Phthisis.
2460	C. G.....	M.....	71	20th " "	21	2	24	Apoplexy.
3330	E. T.....	F.	80	15th July, "	14	10	15	Senile decay.
4210	J. K.	M.....	31	20th " "	8	1	22	Phthisis.
5433	G. P.	M.....	72	28th " "	... .	4	.....	Senile decay.
3729	J. W.....	M.....	55	6th August, "	11	6	11	Paralysis.
4695	H. S.	M.....	27	14th " "	5	10	15	Epilepsy.
5485	S. P.....	M.	80	25th " "	.....	....	8	Senile decay.
2321	J. W. McI.	M.	62	29th " "	22	2	16	Apoplexy.
5223	C. D.	F.	46	1st September, "	2	10	21	Paresis.
4554	M. O'D....	F.	41	6th " "	6	3	25	Cerebral Effusion.
4966	B. M.....	M.....	45	10th " "	4	8	10	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Book-keepers	1		1	16		16	17
Bakers				14		14	14
Butchers				16		16	16
Blacksmiths				38		38	38
Brewers				9		9	9
Builders	3		3				3
Barbers				2		2	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	5		5	6
Cabinet-makers	1		1				1
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters	4		4	125		125	129
Clerks	3		3	112		112	115
Clergymen	1		1	22		22	23
Cooks					6	6	6
Cigarmakers				5		5	5
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Civil Service	1		1				1
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Domestic Servants, all kinds		7	7	5	885	890	897
Druggists	2		2	10		10	12
Doctors				13		13	13
Engineers				16		16	16
Editors	2		2				2
Farmers	12	17	29	815	9	824	853
Gardeners				4		4	4
Grocers				3		3	3
Gentlemen	2		2	21		21	23
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gunsmith	1		1				1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		3	3		243	243	246
Hack-drivers				2		2	2
Innkeepers				6		6	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				5		5	5
Janitors				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Labourers	4		4	676		676	680
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		11	11		14	14	25
Lawyers	1		1	15		15	16
Milliners					21	21	21
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	1		1	14		14	15
Millers				25		25	25
Moulders				16		16	16
Merchants	2		2	77		77	79
Mechanics				23		23	23
Music teachers		1	1				1
No occupation	2	13	15	105	242	347	362
Nurses		1	1		4	4	5
Not stated		10	10	195	269	464	474
Other occupations				44	14	58	58
Professors of Music				7	3	10	10
Pensioners	1		1				1
Photographers				5		5	5
Painters				27		27	27
Printers				22		22	22
Peddlers				15		15	15
Railway foremen	2		2	1		1	3
Railway Conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters (no occupation)					109	109	109
Sailors	1		1	23		23	24
Students				15	1	16	16
Shoemakers				73		73	73
Seamstresses					74	74	74
Soldiers				5		5	5
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				2	1	3	3
Teachers	1	3	4	46	48	94	98
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tailors				63		63	63
Teamsters	1		1	4		4	5
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wives		9	9		573	573	582
Total	50	75	125	2870	2521	5391	5516

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting causes where these could not be distinguished.		
Moral.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	....	.. ..	4	12	16	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	....	....	.....	2	1	3	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	4	1	5	....	....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	.. ...	4	4	8	....	..	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	....	1	1	..	....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	....	....	.....	4	1	5	....	....	..
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	. ...	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Venereal disease	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	9	....	9	....	....	.....
Over-work	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Sunstroke	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Accident or injury	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	8	8	....	....	....
Lactation	....	....	. .	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	....	3	3	..	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	6	6	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	3	....	3	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	.....	....	2	2	....	. ..	.....
Fevers	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	12	20	....	....	. ...	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	13	18	....	.. .	.....	....	....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Unknown	....	....	.....	16	32	48	....	..	.....
Total	14	26	40	50	75	125	....	....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational discharges, and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5268	F....	J. McL....	7th November, 1881 ...	7th December, 1881	Remained at home.
5404	F....	C. G.....	14th " "	14th " "	Returned to Asylum.
5357	F....	M. H.....	21st " "	21st " "	Remained at home.
5383	F....	M. V.....	26th " "	26th " "	" "
5287	F....	M. H.....	30th " "	30th " "	Returned to Asylum.
5375	M....	A. E.....	3rd December, "	3rd January, 1882.....	Remained at home.
5351	F....	H. M.....	9th " "	9th " "	" "
5312	M....	J. R.....	21st " "	21st " "	" "
5487	M....	W. R.....	4th March, 1882	4th April, "	" "
5401	F....	M. E. H...	16th " "	16th " "	" "
5373	F....	M. A	25th " "	25th " "	" "
5420	M....	M. K.....	27th " "	27th " "	" "
5337	F....	L. S.....	29th " "	29th " "	" "
5426	F....	J. T.....	29th " "	29th " "	" "
5427	F....	H. M. T...	7th April, "	7th May, "	" "
5386	M....	F. I.....	8th " "	8th " "	" "
5397	F....	S. C	24th " "	24th " "	" "
5429	M....	A. H	9th May, "	20th June, "	" "
5412	M....	W. W.....	15th " "	20th " "	" "
5146	F....	A. O	22nd " "	22nd " "	" "
5428	F....	S. C. G....	22nd " "	26th May, "	" "
4035	F....	E. H.....	22nd June, "	8th July, "	" "
5432	F....	S. McD....	13th July, "	13th August, "	" "
5436	F....	E. S.....	26th " "	24th " "	" "

SUMMARY.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	6	18	24
Remained at home recovered.....	6	16	22	.....	.....	. ..
" " improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... .
" " unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .. .
" " not reported	. .....	.... ..	.. .. ..	.....	.....	....
Died before expiration of probational leave	.....	.....	.....	... .	.. ..	.....
Returned to Asylum	....	2	2	....	.....	.....
Still out on probation	.....	.....	....	....	.....	... ...
Total	6	18	24	6	18	24

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of Days Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	2	413	.....	413
Tailor's Shop	4	1039	.....	1039
Shoe Shop	2	560	.....	560
Engineer's Shop	3	916	.....	916
Blacksmith's Shop	1	313	.....	313
Mason Work	2	349	.....	349
Roads	2	469	.....	469
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	6	1878	.....	1878
Bakery	2	730	.....	730
Laundry	10	939	2191	3130
Dairy	3	365	730	1095
Painting	3	930	.....	930
Farm	24	8000	.....	8000
Garden	4	1252	.....	1252
Grounds	5	1565	.....	1565
Stable	5	1825	.....	1825
Kitchen	9	1460	1825	3285
Dining Rooms	28	3650	6570	10220
Officers' Quarters	3	365	730	1095
Sewing Rooms	12	.....	3132	3132
Knitting	10	.....	3130	3130
Spinning	2	.....	416	416
Mending	6	.....	1878	1878
Wards	45	7665	8760	16425
Halls	15	1095	624	1719
Store Room	2	313	50	363
General	5	1565	.....	1565
Meat Room	1	365	.....	365
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Total	218	38751	30036	68787

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing Articles made in Sewing Room during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Chemises, Cotton	231	Table Clothes	26
Do Flannel	48	Do Napkins	72
Petticoats, Flannel and Wincey	57	Stockings, pairs	78
Do Quilted	18	Socks, pairs	868
Shirts, Cotton	328	Quilts	132
Do Flannel	36	Rugs	38
Night Gowns	58	Aprons	122
Caps	35	Under Waists	3
Pillow Cases	750	Skirts of Dresses	17
Bed Ticks	205	Neckties	18
Mattress Ticks	6	Sun Bonnets	24
Sheets	237	Potato Nets	4
Towels	205	Camisoles	4
Jackets	7	Mattresses re-made	33
Dresses	322	Pillows re-made	42
Drawers, pairs	14		
Window Blinds	32	Total	4070

TABLE No. 12.

Showing articles Made and Repaired in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's Shops during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Articles Made.	Number.	Articles Repaired.	Number.
Coats, Tweed	142	Coats	900
Do Moleskin	4	Vests	92
Do Denim	9	Pants	780
Vests, Tweed	26	Carpets	4
Trowsers, Tweed	177	Rugs	11
Do Moleskin	20		
Do Denim	12		
Caps	30		
Long Suits, Moleskin	24		
Do Canvas	7		
Slippers, Canvas Bound, pairs	112		
Tweed Suits for pay patients	4		
Total	567	Total	1787

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Articles Made.	Number.	Articles Repaired.	Number.
Slippers, Canvas, pairs	136	Boots and Shoes, pairs	90

TABLE No. 13.

Return of Farm and Garden Produce for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	1095 bunches	0 06	65 70
Artichokes	10 bushels	0 60	6 00
Apples	189 barrels	1 50	283 50
Beets, blood	305 bunches	0 03	9 15
do	120 bushels	0 40	48 00
Beans	22½ do	0 60	13 50
Carrots, red	170 bunches	0 02	3 40
do	420 bushels	0 30	126 00
Carrots, White	10 tons	7 00	70 00
Cucumbers	206	0 02	4 12
Cauliflowers	1400 heads	0 08	112 00
Celery	7000 roots	0 05	350 00
Currants	22 bushels	2 00	44 00
Cherries	2 do	2 00	4 00
Cabbage	8617 heads	0 05	430 85
Citrons	170	0 05	8 50
Corn, sweet	490 dozen	0 10	49 00
Cress	190 bunches	0 05	9 50
Capsicums	4 bushels	2 00	8 00
Grapes	590 pounds	0 04	23 60
Gooseberries	10 bushels	3 00	30 00
Hay	27 tons	15 00	405 00
Lettuce	5946 bunches	0 04	237 84
Mangolds	200 tons	7 00	1400 00
Oats	1500 bushels	0 50	750 00
Onions, green	5415 bunches	0 04	216 60
do ripe	120 bushels	0 75	90 00
Peas in pod	49 do	0 40	19 60
Potatoes	3850 do	0 50	1925 00
Parsnips	540 bushels	0 40	216 00
Parsley	800 bunches	0 02	16 00
Radishes	361 do	0 03	10 83
Rhubarb	2990 do	0 03	89 70
Raspberries	124 quarts	0 06	7 44
Strawberries	219 do	0 06	13 14
Squash	200	0 06	12 00
Salsify	15 bunches	0 60	9 00
Spinach	43 bushels	0 40	17 20
Straw	57 tons	10 00	570 00
Turnips	3 do	8 00	24 00
Tomatoes	198 bushels	0 75	148 50
Vegetable marrow	50 do	0 08	4 00
Flower seeds	.....	.....	39 00
do plants and bulbs	3735	0 15	560 25
Fowls increase	96	.....	32 00
Eggs	328 dozen	0 20	65 60
Milk	18269 gallons	0 25	4567 25
Heifers, matured	4	val. in'se	60 00
Calves sold	24	0 75	18 00
Colts, increase of value	2	val. in'se	140 00
Foal of year	1	.....	30 00
Hogs sold	8026 pounds	.....	548 07
do killed for use	9890 do	6 50	642 85
do stock increase	42	6 00	252 00
Green feed, grasses	246 loads	0 60	147 60
do western corn	400 do	1 00	400 00
		.....	15383 29

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

Table No. 1.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	35	19	2	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	27	17	5	1	1
do 2 to 3 do	8	12	4	2	.....
do 3 to 4 do	5	6	5	.....	1
do 4 to 5 do	2	12	7	.....	.....
do 5 to 6 do	4	10	3	4	.....
do 6 to 7 do	5	2	2	.....	2
do 7 to 8 do	2	8	2	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	2	3	1	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do	1	4	.....	.....	.....
do 10 to 11 do	1	5	.....	.....	1
do 11 to 12 do	3	3	.....	1	1
do 12 to 18 do	9	15	2	3	.....
do 18 months to 2 years	2	13	1	.....	.....
do 2 to 3 years	6	31	1	2	.....
do 3 to 4 do	3	41	1	.....	1
do 4 to 5 do	2	68	1	.....	.....
do 5 to 6 do	2	60	1	.....	1
do 6 to 7 do	2	83	1	.....	.....
do 7 to 8 do	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	23	.....	.....	1
do 9 to 10 do	.....	19	1	.....	.....
do 10 to 15 do	2	94	.....	.....	.....
do 15 to 20 do	2	53	.....	.....	.....
do 20 years upwards	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Totals	125	701	40	13	10

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

LONDON, October 1st, 1882.

DR. O'REILLY,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the 1st October, 1881, 852 patients, of whom 427 were men and 425 women. In the course of the year just closed there have been admitted to the Asylum 198 patients, of whom 104 were men and 94 women, making the total number under treatment during the year 1,050—531 men and 519 women. Of these patients eighty-eight have been discharged, forty-two men and forty-six women; four have eloped, three men and one woman; and fifty-two have died, thirty-one men and twenty-one women; leaving in residence at present 906 patients, 455 men and 451 women.

Of the eighty-eight patients discharged, sixty one, thirty-one men and thirty women, were discharged recovered; eighteen, six men and twelve women, were discharged improved; and nine, five men and four women were discharged at the desire of their friends, unimproved.

The number of patients discharged, recovered and improved, was seventy-nine, or 39.9 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,050, and the number of deaths fifty-two, so that the death-rate for the year was 4.95, as against 3.92, 4.76, 4.91 and 5.1 for the four preceding years. The deaths were all due to natural and unavoidable causes, except one, the result of an accident, which will be more fully specified further on in this Report.

Repairs and Improvements Made.

Besides innumerable smaller jobs, the principal repairs and improvements made at this Institution during the last twelve months were as follows :

(1) We made a large and handsome book-case for the Medical Superintendent's office, for the psychological library belonging to the Institution.

(2) We replaced several wooden floors, which were rotting in bath rooms, with brick laid in cement.

(3) We submitted to the Architect of the Public Works Department a plan for the improvements of the windows of the main Asylum, which was approved, and the work of re-constructing these windows has been begun.

(4) As the windows are made tight in their frames, the double sash, which has heretofore been used in the winter time, will be dispensed with ; about two hundred of these sashes will be set free this fall, and we have added a third building to our group of greenhouses which will be covered with these.

(5) Tanks have been constructed at the houses of the Medical Superintendent and Farmer, to receive and preserve for domestic purposes rain water from the roofs of the respective houses.

(6) A large amount of painting has been done both at the main building and refractory Asylum, but this branch of the institution is still, as it always has been, far behind what I should like to see.

(7) Besides many smaller and shorter, we have put in two important drains, in place of wooden drains which had rotted out and were caving in, viz.: one in brick from the filter to the creek 12,086 feet long, and one along the side road 500 feet long.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

(8) The timbers upon which rested the flags of the bake-house floor were decaying and the floor was falling down ; we took the floor out and replaced it upon brick piers.

(9) We have just about finished the grading of the grounds in the rear of the main Asylum, and between the refractory Asylum and cottages, and I shall this year ask for an appropriation for gravel for the roads, and for trees to plant the new ornamenta grounds thus made.

(10) We have built a new eight-foot close board fence with large framed posts around the barn-yard.

(11) We have taken away all the old fence in the rear of the main Asylum, amounting to many hundred yards, being unsightly and no longer required. A good deal of it we have again put up, where needed, behind the barn-yard and along the rear of the refractory Asylum and cottages. The total amount of old fence taken down was 4,289 feet, and the total amount put up 2,783 feet.

(12) We tinned throughout the four revolving washing-machines, which were rusting and injuring the clothes, and made them as good as new.

(13) We took the old steam coils from the ends of the halls 1a and 2a, and from the back hall of the centre building, main Asylum, and replaced them with radiators.

(14) The engineer's shop being too small we took the lower story of the sewing-room building, fitted it up as an engineer's shop and moved into it, keeping the old shop as a store for engineer's material.

(15) We placed a cylinder in the new engineer's shop and carried steam to it from the laundry boiler, and with this cylinder, by means of a shaft, we run all the sewing machines in the sewing-room overhead, thereby making the work of the sewing girls easier and enabling them to do more sewing.

(16) We took down the steam wringer, refitted it, and put it up again.

(17) We took out two of our steam boilers ; one of them, twelve years old, was condemned, converted into a water boiler to supply hot water for bathing to the west wing of the main Asylum, and replaced by a new one ; the other we had new-bottomed and replaced in position.

(18) We placed large tea and coffee urns, got from Bramhall, Deane & Co., in the women's general dining room ; we have had them in the men's for several years.

(19) We thoroughly renovated the inside of the Bursar's house, removed an old fireplace and chimney which took up a great deal of room, put in a new chimney, repaired the woodwork, renewed the plaster throughout, and papered and painted every room in the house.

(20) The old clothes-drying yard was in too conspicuous a position, being just in front of the refractory Asylum, and the cedar posts in it were rotting ; we made a new yard behind the west wing of the main building, with large new posts well-framed, and new wire. The old yard has been cleared up and graded, and next year, if we can get the trees, it will be planted and will in future make part of our ornamental grounds.

(21) The large weigh-scales broke down ; we thoroughly overhauled and repaired them, so that they now weigh fully as well as ever they did.

(22) We have made a yard for the beef cattle, fitted it up with a water tank and a large hay-rack, graded, and thoroughly drained it.

(23) We have overhauled (as we do every year) all the chemical fire-engines, the hose, and all the apparatus of every kind connected with our fire protection service, and we have them all ready for use at a moment's notice.

(24) The Public Works Department has repaired the turrets on the roof of the main Asylum, which for some years leaked badly during rain-storms.

Repairs, &c., Recommended.

So many wants have been supplied, or are in course of being supplied, that I am happy to say my list of requirements this year will be shorter than usual ; still several of the items in the following list are important for economic and other reasons, and I trust that they will receive due consideration.

(1) You will recollect that, in the summer of 1881, we put pipes and furnaces in the

north cottage to heat that building with hot water. The success of this change was complete, the total outlay involved was only $450, and a saving has been effected in fuel for the heating of this cottage of at least $150 per annum, besides which the cottage is very much better heated now than it was under the old system. I now recommend strongly that the other two cottages and the Superintendent's house be at once fitted up as this cottage has been and heated in future the same way.

(2) The steam heating of the main Asylum should be thoroughly re-organized and re-arranged; this could be done at an expense of a little over $1,000 (we doing the work ourselves); by doing this a saving of 200 tons of coals a year could be effected, while the building would be better heated than it is now.

(3) A small chapel for Sunday services should be provided.

(4) A coal-shed is required at the west cottage and another at the refractory Asylum.

(5) We want a second waggonette.

(6) It is very desirable that a hay-shed be built between the two barns.

(7) As previously mentioned, the steam from the old laundry and drying room passes up into the attic, and in cold weather condenses upon the timbers there. Steps should be taken to ventilate the attic, as otherwise the timbers of the roof will rot.

(8) A suitable entrance-porch should be built at the front of the main Asylum.

(9) It is desirable that verandahs, somewhat similar to those at Toronto Asylum, should be built here, so that patients could go out on fine days in the winter and early spring and get fresh air.

(10) We want a large frame lumber shed so that lumber on hand can be kept from the weather, and the yard about the carpenter's shop be kept tidy.

Disuse of Alcohol.

From the time this Asylum was open until 1877, beer, wine, whiskey and brandy, were used in it at the rate of over $3 per patient per annum. In the year 1878 I reduced the amount of stimulants used to about $1 per patient per annum. Finding that this change seemed in every way advantageous, I made in 1879 a still further reduction and that year, with over 700 patients I only used about $100 worth of stimulants. I then ceased giving beer, wine, whiskey and brandy altogether, and for the next two years ('80 and '81) I used, for cases that seemed to require alcoholic stimulation, a little less than five gallons a year of pure rectified spirit. During all this time the death rate remained below the average, there seemed no need for wine or whiskey, and even the little alcohol that was given did not seem to me to do any good. I therefore, a year ago, ceased prescribing it entirely, and during the year just closed no alcohol in any form has been used at this institution, nor do I expect to use any in future. During the year just closed, in which no alcohol was given, our recovery rate has been above the average, and our death rate, though slightly higher than in the three preceding years, has not been as high as it was on several occasions when alcohol was being used freely, nor has it been above the average for this and other institutions; it certainly has not been made higher by the non-use of alcohol.

Restraint.

The restraint used in the Asylum since 30th September, 1881, was as follows:—

		M.	F.	T.
Number of patients restrained		7	48	55
Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed		18	431	449
Total number of hours patients were	in seclusion	24½	115¼	139¾
	in restraint bed	.....	146¾	146¾
	in restraint chair	5½	1702¾	1708¼
	in muffs	155¼	460¾	616
	in wristlets	2⅓	34	36⅓
	tied in bed	7¼	.....	7¼
Total number of hours patients were in restraint and seclusion during the year		195	2402½	2597½

You will, by a comparison of the present report with my two last, see that the restraint used at this institution has rapidly diminished during the last three years; thus, during the year ending 30th September, 1880, with an average population of 765 patients, the restraint used amounted in the aggregate to 24,203 hours, the number of persons subjected to that restraint being ninety-three. During the year ending 30th September, 1881, with an average population of 816 patients, the restraint used amounted in the aggregate to 15,540 hours, the number of persons subjected to it being eighty-seven, while during the year just closed, with an average population of 891 patients, the restraint used has only amounted in the aggregate to 2,597½ hours, and the total number of patients who have been subjected to restraint was only fifty-five; then, as regards the year just closed, during its course the restraint employed has been steadily diminishing month by month, so that, while in October, 1881, it amounted to 245 hours, during the month just ended there was only used in the whole Asylum fifteen hours restraint, including seclusion; so that I trust the time is not far distant when mechanical restraint at this Asylum will be altogether a thing of the past, and this although I still have cases in which I cannot see my way to doing without it altogether. Great as is the advance which the above figures show in the disuse of mechanical restraint, they do not fully express the change that has been effected within the time specified in this most important branch of Asylum management—for while violent patients are restrained by muffs, wristlets, and in restraint chairs, those who are more quiet are equally, if less painfully, restrained by walls and locked doors, and it seems as desirable to relieve the quieter patients of their restraint where this can be done as to relieve the more violent of theirs.

On 30th September, 1873, the 520 patients then in residence at this Asylum all lived in locked wards. During the year 1874 the open-door system was successfully inaugurated by the completion and occupation of a cottage for sixty patients, so that on 30th September, 1874, of the 566 patients in residence 506 lived in a building with locked, and sixty (or nearly one-ninth of the entire population) in a building with unlocked, doors. No further change in this direction was made until the spring of 1878, when two other cottages, each of the same capacity as the first, were completed and occupied, so that on 30th September, 1878, of 707 patients in residence 527 lived in a building with locked, and 180 (or a little over one-fourth of the entire population) in buildings with unlocked, doors. Believing that this system could with advantage to the patients, and without material risk, be carried still farther, I asked for and obtained authority last spring to place doors leading from the front tier of halls of the main Asylum on to our extensive ornamental grounds. These doors were completed and opened about 1st June of this year, and since that date they have stood open every day when it was not raining from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. The halls thrown open by these doors are three on each side of the house, and contain about 100 men and 100 women. Out of this total number of 200 there are about fifty (the number of course varies slightly from time to time) patients whom it is not thought prudent to trust at large, or who, having been trusted, have been detected wandering away or otherwise misbehaving; the rest of the 200, and a number taken from the other halls of the main Asylum who are moved after breakfast to these front halls go in and out at pleasure. In every case the patient's word is taken that he or she will not leave the premises. Nearly 200 patients are thus out on parole on the grounds of the main Asylum every day, besides the 180 cottage patients. Thus, on the 30th of September of this year, of 906 patients in residence a little over 500 lived in buildings and yards with locked, and nearly 400 (almost one half) in buildings with unlocked doors. It is scarcely necessary to say that these patients are made happier by this additional freedom, nor is it needful to add that their bodily and mental health is improved by the open air, the sunshine, and the many hours each day spent on the grass among the trees, shrubs, and flowers.

At this Asylum during the summer no patients but those who are ill in bed, or who from some other cause prefer it, remain in the house between breakfast and tea-time. Each one goes either to an airing-court, of which we have four all well filled with trees, or to work, or on to the front or cottage grounds.

Although the advance made in the disuse of restraint has been so great, I do not

believe that the limit has yet been reached, and I aim at using still less restraint of all kinds in the future than I am using at present.

After many years' study of this subject I have come to the conclusion that, in a large number of cases, it is restraint itself which makes restraint necessary. That a patient is restless or violent means that part or all of his nervous system is morbidly irritable or mobile. To put such a person say in a restraint chair increases this irritability, by preventing the movement which is its natural outlet and relief, and unless some change takes place in the patient the longer he is kept in the chair the more irritable he becomes, and the greater necessity exists for the restraint. The same is true of chemical restraint. Opium or chloral is given to allay irritability and induce sleep; it accomplishes the purpose for which it was given, but when its effect passes off the patient is more irritable than before, and the second dose is more necessary than was the first. The same thing is true of locked doors. There are many patients who, if locked up, elope upon the first opportunity, but are quite contented to remain at the Asylum if they are allowed to walk about freely outside; so of all the cottage patients and others who, for the last eight years, could go away any day they liked, perhaps less than half a dozen have gone, while during the same time several dozen elopements have taken place among those patients who have been kept in locked wards.

In the gradual disuse of restraint there is great room for the exercise of ingenuity in the management of attendants as well as patients. Attendants always want to use restraint; it saves them trouble for the moment, and this is what they think of most. If they are not allowed to use it in certain cases they think they are hardly used by being exposed to the violence of the patient, and will perhaps resign. And there certainly are cases in which to disallow restraint seems a hardship to the attendants in charge. To do justice to the patients without injustice to the attendants necessitates careful observation, as well as judgment and firmness. Often a little management will overcome a difficulty, for the solution of which the ordinary methods are inadequate. Thus:—I have a female patient named J. W., a case of chronic mania, who for over three years was kept in constant restraint during the day—except that she was tried out for a day or two at a time occasionally—when her hands were free she would seize whoever was next to her, whether patient or attendant, tear their clothes, pull out their hair, scratch and otherwise injure them, all without any apparent object or any care or feeling as to consequences. If she was alone she would tear her own clothes, break furniture and glass, smear the walls with filth, and do any other mischief that was possible. As she did not improve under constant restraint, on 18th March, 1880, I ordered that she should be kept out of restraint three hours each day, during which time an attendant should sit beside her; and on 27th October I ordered that she should be kept out of restraint except when the work was being done in the morning and at meal times. Still very little improvement took place in the patient; while out of restraint she had to be constantly watched. On 16th June of this year I ordered that instead of being put in restraint in the morning and at meal times, she should be let out in the airing court as soon as she was dressed and left there all day. The other patients did not get out until about 9 a.m., so that for several hours in the morning and at dinner and tea time she was alone. For the first few weeks she was very restless, walked about a great deal, tried to get out, and broke a great deal of glass, partly by climbing up to the windows and partly by throwing small stones at them, and during this time an attendant had to sit by her as before when the other patients were out, to prevent her injuring these. After a few weeks, however, she got quieter; no longer tried to break glass, nor required to be especially watched when the other patients were out. After a time she became so much quieter that she could be brought in to her meals, and would eat them quietly with the other patients at table, which she had not done for many years before. There seems a reasonable probability that in the future I shall not be forced to return to the use of constant restraint in this case, though I may still be obliged to resort to it during the more violent paroxysms.

Work Done by Patients.

The amount done by the patients at the Asylum this year has been greater than upon any previous period of the same duration. With an average population of 891, we had

481 patients who did work of one kind or another (for details see Table in Supplementary Returns), and the total number of days work done by patients was 113,936. It is true that many patients, who are credited with work, actually do very little; still, they all do some, and the aggregate amount of work done by them is enormous. Nothing, I believe, does so much good to our patients as suitable employment for mind and body, and I hope in the future a still larger proportion of them than at present will be got to occupy themselves.

Sunday Services.

The Protestant clergymen of all denominations of the City of London have in turn officiated at the Asylum during the past year. The services have been well attended, and have been a source of pleasure, and I believe real benefit, to the patients. The gentlemen who perform for us this service, gratuitously, from year to year, deserve and receive the thanks of the Asylum inmates for their disinterested kindness. Although so far no response has been made by the Government to my repeated request for a more suitable and convenient building in which to hold these services, I trust that the time will yet come when they will see their way to grant this reasonable demand. It is a serious inconvenience to old and feeble men and women to go up three flights of stairs to church, so much so that many of them cannot do it, and are obliged to miss services that they would appreciate far more than do the young and able-bodied who attend them; not only the patients, but also the more elderly of the clergymen find these stairs a serious matter, so much so that one of the latter notified me lately that I must not expect him to come out again, as he felt that the ascent was more than he could safely undertake. Other arguments, several of them very cogent, bearing upon this point, will be found in former reports.

Accidental Death.

On 21st October, 1881, a patient, N. C., struck with his fist another patient, J. M., and knocked him down. In falling J. M.'s head struck a bedstead and the skull was fractured. He died on the 23rd. The coroner was at once notified and an inquest held. The jury exonerated the Asylum staff from blame.

Amusements.

The amusements for the year just closed have been as numerous as usual and fully up to the average in interest. They have been thoroughly enjoyed by the patients, and in their name I thank most heartily all our friends who took part in them. They were :—

1. "The Magic Slipper," by the Holman Opera Company.
2. A Concert by Mr. W. C. Furness and others.
3. "Teddy Roe," by the Asylum Dramatic Company.
4. "Run to Earth," by the Dime Dramatic Company.
5. An Exhibition of Stereopticon views, by Messrs. Crowe, Archer, and McLachlin.
6. A grand concert, vocal and instrumental, by 7th Fusilier Band, conducted by Bandmaster Hiscott.
7. "Olivette," by the Holman Boston Comic Opera Troupe.
8. Variety Entertainment, by Archie Bremner and others.
9. A Concert by Mr. Symington and others.
10. A Magic Lantern Entertainment, by Drs. Burgess and Millman.
11. Variety Entertainment, under the management of T. Gillean.
12. A Concert by Mrs. Cruickshank, assisted by Mr. Hiscott and others.
13. "Limerick Boy," by the London Garrick Club.
14. A Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Goss and others.
15. A Concert by the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, under the management of Dr. Sippi.
16. A Concert by Mr. C. T. Colwell and others.
17. A Concert by the Choir of St. Mathew's Church.

18. A Concert by Mr. Goss and others.
19. A Concert by St. Andrew's Church choir.
20. A Concert by Mr. J. J. Wright and others.
21. Magic Lantern Entertainment, by Mr. G. F. Jewell.
22. "Turn Him Out," by the Asylum Dramatic Company.

Farm and Garden.

Our total crop for the year will be exceptionally large; it will include 153 tons of hay, over 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 878 bushels of fall wheat, 1,383 bushels of oats, 80 tons of straw (an important item with us), and 21,000 pounds of pork, besides many other things which will be specified in the farm and garden accounts for the year. All kinds of vegetables have done well, but the fruit crop has, for want of heat, been almost a complete failure. Our extensive ornamental grounds have looked better this season than ever before, the flowers have been exceptionally fine, and the frequent rains have kept the grass green throughout the summer. Considerable progress has been made since this time last year in reducing to order the only part of our premises not already either utilized or beautified—viz.: the grounds at the back of the Asylum, and about and in the rear of the farm buildings. I hope in the course of a very few more years to have this all in perfect order. I was sorry to lose this year the services of Mr. Penny, who had been gardener here since the Asylum first opened, and who resigned last May because he felt that the work of the Asylum was too much for him at his age. Our gardens and grounds owe a great deal to his industry and intelligence. His place has been supplied by Mr. George Rennie, who, I trust, will prove no less capable and efficient than his predecessor.

Officers and Employés.

I recommended in my last Annual Report that the salaries of employés at this Asylum should be increased, because, on account of the general increase of wages throughout the country, it was difficult to fill vacancies in the staff. The recommendation was adopted in part, the pay of certain male attendants was increased, and the difficulty complained of removed on that side of the house. It is still, as heretofore, not easy (sometimes almost impossible) to fill vacancies among the female employés, and the wages of these are certainly not commensurate with their duties, taking into consideration the salaries paid in other occupations. I now strongly recommend that their wages be raised two dollars a month—viz.: house maids and laundry maids to receive $10, $11, and $12, instead of $8, $9, and $10, as now; ordinary attendants, $12 instead of $10; supervisors, $14 instead of $12; the cooks and laundress, $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, and $16, instead of $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $15; the night watchers, $12, $13, and $14, instead of $10, $11, and $12; the sewing-room girls, $12 a piece instead of $10, and so of all the female employés below the rank of officers.

It gives me great pleasure to state, in conclusion, that throughout the year, speaking generally, the conduct of the entire staff has been excellent, the officers especially have, without exception, done their work zealously and efficiently, and have cheerfully and ably seconded me in every branch of the Asylum service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

R. M. Bucke, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1881	427	425	852			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	61	42	103			
" medical certificate	43	52	95			
Total number under treatment during year				531	519	1050
Discharges during year :						
As cured	31	30	61			
" improved	6	12	18			
" unimproved	5	4	9			
Total number of discharges during year				42	46	88
Died				31	21	52
Eloped				3	1	4
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1882				455	451	906
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1114	1051	2165
" discharged	364	366	730			
" died	245	193	438			
" eloped	30	7	37			
" transferred	20	34	54			
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1882	455	451	906	1114	1051	2165

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th of September, 1882)	456	454	910
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of October, 1881)	425	425	850
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	161,523	163,662	325,185
Daily average population	442.52	448.38	890.90

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	47	50	97	454	609	1063
Widowed	9	7	16	22	46	68
Single	47	37	84	633	395	1028
Not reported	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Total	104	94	198	1114	1051	2165
Religion.						
Presbyterians	16	16	32	217	218	435
Episcopalians	17	19	36	248	199	447
Methodists	22	16	38	214	232	446
Baptists	8	9	17	77	82	159
Congregationalists	3	.....	3	13	6	19
Roman Catholics	21	20	41	197	210	407
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Infidels	2	.....	2	20	8	28
Other denominations	11	9	20	51	49	100
Not reported	4	5	9	66	46	112
Total	104	94	198	1114	1051	2165
Nationalities.						
English	9	11	20	167	128	295
Irish	22	15	37	203	256	459
Scotch	6	4	10	117	111	228
Canadian	53	48	101	494	458	952
United States	5	4	9	57	30	87
Other Countries	5	5	10	28	36	64
Unknown	4	7	11	48	32	80
Total	104	94	198	1114	1051	2165

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma		1	1	1	2	3
Brant	4	3	7	38	33	71
Bruce	8	10	18	56	44	100
Carleton		1	1	4	7	11
Elgin	4	9	13	63	72	135
Essex	6	3	9	50	44	94
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey	1	2	3	9	12	21
Haldimand	1		1	22	23	45
Halton	1	1	2	9	6	15
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	10	14	24	80	84	164
Kent	5	5	10	54	76	130
Lambton	11	8	19	102	68	170
Lanark				2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	20	15	35	221	200	421
Norfolk	2		2	29	34	63
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario		1	1	6	13	19
Oxford	10	6	16	89	69	158
Peel	1		1	4	5	9
Perth	7	2	9	65	56	121
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew						
Simcoe		3	3	13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo	6	4	10	33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington	2	2	4	18	14	32
Wentworth	1	3	4	11	17	28
York	3	1	4	45	45	90
Other counties and unknown	1		1	24	10	34
Total	104	94	198	1114	1051	2165

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1		1
Brant	4	3	7	19	11	30
Bruce	4	3	7	28	16	44
Carleton		1	1		2	2
Elgin	1	4	5	16	9	25
Essex	3	1	4	25	11	36
Frontenac					1	1
Grey	1	1	2	8	7	15
Haldimand	1		1	10	3	13
Halton	1		1	6	3	9
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	7	6	13	38	23	61
Kent				23	9	32
Lambton	6	3	9	63	20	83
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	9	5	14	61	40	101
Norfolk	2		2	21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	7	2	9	39	15	54
Peel	1		1	3	4	7
Perth	2		2	28	12	40
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe		3	3	5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo	6	4	10	17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington	2	4	6	11	10	21
Wentworth	1	1	2	6	9	15
York	3	1	4	27	24	51
Total admissions	61	42	103	486	290	776

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. P. L....	M.....	January 24, 1881	October 4, 1881.....	Unimproved.
2	C. H.....	M.....	June 24, 1881..... ...	" 12, "	Recovered.
3	D. S.....	M.....	March 27, 1873.....	" 12, "	"
4	S. P.....	F.....	April 8, 1881	" 14, "	"
5	C. H.....	F. ..	March 28, 1876	" 20, "	Improved.
6	R. E.....	F....	February 12, 1880	" 27, "	"
7	G. R.....	M.....	May 21, 1881.....	November 8, "	Unimproved.
8	D. McL...	M.....	December 8, 1880.....	" 12, "	"
9	C. P.....	M.....	March 23, 1881.....	" 18, "	Recovered.
10	C. W.....	F.....	October 29, 1877.....	" 24, "	Improved.
11	A. S.....	M.....	July 4, 1881.....	December 3, "	Recovered.
12	E. R.....	M.....	June 16, 1881.....	" 3, "	"
13	J. H.....	F.....	July 21, 1881.	" 7, "	"
14	M. J.....	M.....	September 2, 1881.....	" 7, "	"
15	J. F.....	M.....	March 7, 1879.....	" 10, "	Improved.
16	W. J. D...	M.....	September 22, 1881.....	" 13, "	Recovered.
17	S. L.....	F.....	August 13, 1878.....	" 14, "	Improved.
18	J. G.....	M.....	October 12, 1881.....	" 26, "	Recovered.
19	E. H.....	M.....	June 5, 1881	" 29, "	"
20	E. C.....	F.....	October 10, 1881	" 29, "	"
21	J. H.....	F....	November 18, 1870.....	January 2, 1882.....	Improved.
22	H. L	F....	August 11, 1881.	" 5, "	Recovered.
23	S. E.	F.....	August 15, 1881.....	" 5, "	"
24	O. R.....	M.....	September 15, 1881.....	" 5, "	"
25	H. P	M.....	June 8, 1880.....	" 12, "	"
26	D. B	M.....	September 26, 1878.	" 14, "	"
27	M. O. D...	M.....	February 21, 1871.....	" 24, "	Unimproved.
28	E. V.....	F.....	July 28, 1881.....	" 25, "	Improved.
29	C. McC...	F.....	August 12, 1879	" 31, "	Recovered.
30	E. H.....	F.....	May 26, 1881.....	" 31, "	"
31	H. A... ..	F.....	April 25, 1881	February 2, "	"
32	J. S. S....	M.....	January 27, 1882.....	" 9, "	"
33	E. C.....	F.....	April 2, 1881.....	" 21, "	Improved.
34	J. W. C....	M.....	March 3, 1881	March 13, "	Recovered.
35	M. McD...	F.....	October 24, 1881.	" 14, "	"
36	J. D	M.....	December 5, 1881.....	" 15, "	"
37	D. D	F.....	August 8, 1881	" 17, "	"
38	J. V.....	F.....	November 9, 1881.....	" 18, "	"
39	E. McL....	F.....	February 8, 1881.....	" 21, "	"
40	J. A.....	F.....	December 7, 1881.... ..	" 27, "	"
41	M. S	F.....	February 28, 1882.... ..	" 30, "	Unimproved.
42	R. F.....	M.....	January 2, 1882.....	" 31, "	Recovered.
43	S. M	F.....	May 28, 1881.....	April 5, "	"
44	E. G.....	F.....	April 30, 1880..... ..	" 6, "	"
45	J. M	M. . .	June 21, 1881	" 11, "	"
46	M. B	F.....	January 17, 1881.....	" 12, "	"
47	M. W.....	F....	September 24, 1881	" 12, "	Improved.
48	J. J.....	M.....	July 24, 1874.....	" 13, "	Recovered.
49	E. H.....	M	June 17, 1881.....	" 17, "	"
50	J. T.....	M.....	December 4, 1879.....	" 24, "	"
51	W. E.....	M.....	February 27, 1882	" 29, "	"
52	J. C.....	F.....	December 1, 1879.....	May 1, "	"
53	H. C. M. .	M.....	January 21, 1882	" 5, "	"
54	M. H.. ...	F.....	January 11, 1882.....	" 8, "	Improved.
55	L. U.....	F.....	July 15, 1881...	" 11, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
56	P. T.....	M.....	October 11, 1881.....	May 26, 1882.....	Improved.
57	T. R.....	M.....	March 8, 1882.....	June 7, "	Recovered.
58	M. D.....	F.....	February 24, 1882.....	" 7, "	"
59	H. H.....	M.....	May 19, 1881.....	" 16, "	Improved.
60	C. S.....	M.....	May 11, 1882.....	" 17, "	Recovered.
61	T. C.....	M.....	September 30, 1879.....	" 20, "	Improved.
62	M. D.....	F.....	March 17, 1882.....	" 23, "	Recovered.
63	J. D.....	F.....	October 10, 1881	" 26, "	Improved.
64	S. W.....	F.....	May 12, 1881.....	July 3, "	Recovered.
65	C. W.	F.....	March 22, 1881.....	" 4, "	"
66	R. McL....	M.....	October 3, 1879...	" 4, "	"
67	E. E.....	F.....	June 3, 1880	" 7, "	"
68	M. McD...	M.....	July 6, 1881.	" 7, "	"
69	A. D.....	F.....	June 12, 1882	" 8, "	"
70	H. B.....	F.....	October 22, 1879	" 14, "	"
71	E. A. C...	F.....	March 24, 1882.....	" 26, "	"
72	E. C.....	F.....	February 28, 1882.....	" 29, "	Improved.
73	S. B.....	F.....	July 14, 1882.....	" 31, "	"
74	E. F.....	F.....	April 3, 1880.....	August 4, "	Unimproved.
75	A. W.....	F.....	October 12, 1881	" 5, "	"
76	J. McC. ..	M.....	October 8, 1880.....	" 8, "	Improved.
77	F. McD....	F.....	January 19, 1882.....	" 14, "	Recovered.
78	T. C.....	M.....	May 10, 1882.....	" 18, "	"
79	W. H ..	M.....	March 9, 1882.....	" 21, "	"
80	M. A. J...	F.....	December 7, 1881.....	" 25, "	"
81	M. M.....	F.....	July 21, 1881.....	September 1, "	Unimproved.
82	R. S.....	M.....	February 5, 1881.....	" 1, "	Recovered.
83	J. M.....	F.....	July 28, 1882	" 7, "	"
84	N. C.....	M.....	July 7, 1882	" 20, "	"
85	J. R.....	F.. ..	January 31, 1882.....	" 22, "	"
86	R. E... ..	M.....	April 17, 1880.....	" 26, "	Unimproved.
87	S. M	M.....	October 31, 1878	" 29, "	Improved.
88	S. F.....	M.....	April 24, 1882..	" 29, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1882,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	J. C.	M	56	October 1, 1881	2	7	9	Marasmus.
2	J. Y	F	?	" 11, "	0	3	14	Epilepsy.
3	M. J.	F	62	" 11, "	10	10	23	Senile Decay.
4	J. D.	F	35	" 12, "	3	6	2	Phthisis.
5	T. W.	M	54	" 14, "	10	10	26	Meningitis.
6	J. L.	F	21	" 15, "	0	0	2	Heart Disease.
7	P. A	F	29	" 18, "	1	2	22	Apoplexy.
8	J. McD.	F	45	" 18, "	2	8	28	Heart Clot.
9	C. S.	M	71	" 20, "	10	2	24	Senile Decay.
10	J. McK.	M	55	" 24, "	0	0	11	Fractured Skull.
11	M. J. M.	F	?	" 27, "	2	11	26	Phthisis.
12	J. D	M	24	" 30, "	3	0	29	Epilepsy.
13	E. P.	F	59	November 4, "	2	11	1	Senile Decay.
14	R. J. J.	M	32	" 4, "	0	3	13	Meningitis.
15	N. A.	F	24	" 16, "	2	4	28	Epilepsy.
16	J. B.	M	53	" 17, "	0	0	25	Apoplexy.
17	A. McD.	M	60	December 6, "	11	0	14	Heart Disease.
18	M. L	F	55	" 21, "	0	1	12	Marasmus.
19	P. P.	M	63	January 11, 1882	1	0	6	Stricture of Bowels.
20	A. M.	F	45	" 11, "	0	0	6	Exhaustion of Ac. Mania
21	A. McG.	M	43	" 12, "	3	3	16	Phthisis.
22	J. B.	M	28	" 29, "	0	5	2	Epilepsy.
23	C. S. F.	F	32	February 12, "	3	8	18	Phthisis.
24	E. H	F	18	" 13, "	0	6	23	Abscess of Brain.
25	G. A.	M	31	" 14, "	3	4	24	Apoplexy.
26	M. M.	F	47	" 27, "	5	7	14	Phthisis.
27	D. C.	M	56	March 2, "	0	0	1	Exhaustion of Ac. Mania
28	S. P.	M	53	" 3, "	0	6	20	Phthisis.
29	D. McA.	M	73	" 3, "	1	0	0	Senile Decay.
30	S. P.	F	52	" 26, "	2	1	20	Marasmus.
31	W. McP.	M	47	April 21, "	2	5	0	Latent Phthisis.
32	H. S.	M	52	" 28, "	10	11	5	Softening of Brain.
33	M. S.	F	48	May 8, "	0	2	7	Exhaustion of Ac. Mania
34	U. M.	M	?	" 13, "	3	6	17	Chr. Atrophy of Liver.
35	J. C.	M	45	" 14, "	11	5	21	Phthisis.
36	P. G.	M	44	" 22, "	0	0	11	Apoplexy.
37	T. E.	M	59	" 23, "	11	6	0	Diarrhœa.
38	B. S.	M	53	" 24, "	0	10	26	Diarrhœa.
39	H. C	F	84	" 28, "	11	6	5	Cancer of Breast.
40	J. M.	M	32	" 29, "	4	0	26	Phthisis.
41	T. O	M	44	June 18, "	0	10	26	General Paresis.
42	M. H.	M	64	" 21, "	11	6	29	Marasmus.
43	W. S.	M	39	July 4, "	3	0	11	Phthisis.
44	C. McP.	F	41	" 16, "	0	1	22	Marasmus.
45	C. H.	F	63	" 18, "	0	9	8	Marasmus.
46	C. T.	M	42	" 26, "	0	9	13	Marasmus.
47	P. McG.	M	74	" 30, "	0	0	15	Heart Disease.
48	L. C.	M	33	August 5, "	0	4	27	Apoplexy.
49	J. S	M	81	September 7, "	1	9	3	Apoplexy.
50	H. B.	F	73	" 24, "	0	9	0	Senile Decay.
51	S. P.	M	22	" 26, "	1	6	17	Marasmus.
52	J. G.	F	61	" 27, "	11	10	4	Hemorrhage of Lungs.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				3	0	3	3
Bookkeepers				2	0	2	2
Bakers				3	0	3	3
Bricklayers				2	0	2	2
Butchers	1	0	1	6	0	6	7
Blacksmiths	1	0	1	10	0	10	11
Brass-finishers				1	0	1	1
Brewers				2	0	2	2
Barbers				2	0	2	2
Broom-makers	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Cabinet-makers				5	0	5	5
Confectioners				2	0	2	2
Coopers	3	0	3	5	0	5	8
Carpenters	4	0	4	27	0	27	31
Clerks	1	0	1	18	0	18	19
Clergymen				1	0	1	1
Coppersmiths				1	0	1	1
Dyers				1	0	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	17	18	2	128	130	148
Dressmakers	0	2	2	0	4	4	6
Druggists				1	0	1	1
Engineers	1	0	1	4	0	4	5
Farmers	38	0	38	353	9	362	400
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1	0	1	1
Ferrymen				2	0	2	2
Furriers				0	1	1	1
Gardeners	1	0	1	7	0	7	8
Hucksters				0	1	1	1
Hatters				1	0	1	1
Hostlers				1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	62	62	0	563	563	625
Jewellers				3	0	3	3
Labourers	32	0	32	270	0	270	302
Laundresses				0	1	1	1
Ladies	0	1	1	0	4	4	5
Lumbermen				1	0	1	1
Milliners	0	2	2	0	9	9	11
Masons				7	0	7	7
Machinists				4	0	4	4
Matchmakers				1	0	1	1
Millers	1	0	1	6	0	6	7
Moulders	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Merchants	5	0	5	16	0	16	21
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Nurses	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Organ-builders				1	0	1	1
Plasterers				3	0	3	3
Pensioners				4	0	4	4
Photographers				4	0	4	4
Prostitutes	0	1	1	0	5	5	6
Painters				13	0	13	13
Printers	1	0	1	6	0	6	7
Peddlers				2	1	3	3
Physicians	2	0	2	3	0	3	5
Sailors				5	0	5	5
Students				11	0	11	11

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Spinners				0	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity				0	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1	0	1	1
Stone-cutters				3	0	3	3
Showmen				2	0	2	2
Saddlers				4	0	4	4
Shoemakers				16	0	16	16
Seamstresses				0	9	9	9
Slaters				1	0	1	1
Soldiers				1	0	1	1
Surveyors	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ship-builders				2	0	2	2
Teachers	1	0	1	12	10	22	23
Tinsmiths				4	0	4	4
Tavern-keepers	2	0	2	5	1	6	8
Tailors	2	0	2	17	3	20	22
Tanners				3	0	3	3
Toll-gate keepers				1	0	1	1
Watchmakers				4	0	4	4
Wood-workers				1	0	1	1
Weavers				0	2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1	0	1	1
Waggon-makers				4	0	4	4
Unknown or other employments	4	8	12	98	201	299	311
Total	104	94	198	1010	957	1967	2165

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	0	1	1	7	11	18
Religious excitement				5	6	11
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				8	4	12
Love affairs, including seduction				1	4	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	3	5
Fright and nervous shocks				2	3	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1	0	1	5	2	7
Intemperance, sexual				1	0	1
Venereal disease						
Self-abuse, sexual	3	0	3	7	0	7
Over-work				2	1	3
Sunstroke				5	1	6
Accident or injury				6	0	6
Pregnancy						
Puerperal				0	1	1
Lactation				0	1	1
Puberty and change of life	0	2	2	0	1	1
Uterine disorders				0	5	5
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy				5	1	6
Other forms of brain disease				2	0	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				2	5	7
Fevers	1	0	1	0	1	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	21	25	46			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	78	66	144	44	44	88
Total	104	94	198	104	94	198

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1888	F.	S. M	October 1st, 1881	6 months	Discharged.
672	M.	D. S.	" 4th, "	3 "	"
1898	F.	C. McC.	" 5th, "	3 "	"
1449	M.	D. B.	" 6th, "	3 "	"
1879	F.	S. W.	" 10th, "	2 "	Returned
1661	M.	J. P.	" 21st, "	6 "	Discharged.
1972	F.	E. C.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
1956	M.	O. R.	" 29th, "	2 "	"
1658	F.	J. C.	" 29th, "	6 "	"
1455	M.	C. H.	" 31st, "	6 "	Returned.
1939	F.	E. V.	Nov. 3rd, "	2 "	Discharged.
1976	M.	J. G.	" 12th, "	3 "	"
1884	F.	E. H	" 22nd, "	2 "	"
1687	F.	E. W.	" 24th, "	2 "	Returned.
1882	M.	H. H.	Dec. 15th, "	6 "	Discharged.
1851	F.	C. W	" 15th, "	1 "	Returned.
1850	M.	J. W. C.	" 30th, "	3 "	Discharged.
1624	M.	R. McL.	January 4th, 1882	6 "	"
2010	F.	J. V.	" 11th, "	2 "	"
1826	F.	M. B.	" 11th, "	3 "	"
2021	M.	J. D. B.	" 14th, "	3 "	"
1633	F.	H. B.	" 14th, "	6 "	"
1942	F.	D. D	" 16th, "	2 "	"
1951	M.	J. B.	" 18th, "	3 "	Returned.
2035	M.	R. F	February 3rd, "	2 "	Discharged.
2007	F.	M. McD.	" 14th, "	1 "	"
1839	F.	E. McL.	" 18th, "	1 "	"
2038	F.	M. H	" 22nd, "	2 "	"
1926	F.	M. M.	" 25th, "	6 "	"
2042	M.	H. C. M.	March 4th, "	2 "	"
1719	F.	E. G	" 9th, "	1 "	"
1966	F.	M. W.	" 11th, "	1 "	"
2046	F.	J. R.	" 16th, "	2 "	Returned.
1974	M.	P. T.	" 16th, "	2 "	Discharged.
2072	M.	T. R.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
1787	M.	J. McC.	April 4th, "	4 "	"
1671	M.	T. C.	" 7th, "	2 "	"
2078	F.	M. D.	" 17th, "	2 "	"
1971	F.	J. D.	" 20th, "	2 "	"
2073	M.	J. M	" 22nd, "	6 "	Still out.
1354	M.	J. M.	May 3rd, "	1 "	Died at home.
1733	F.	E. M. E.	" 6th, "	2 "	Discharged.
1651	M.	J. P.	" 15th, "	6 "	Still out.
2054	F.	E. C.	" 24th, "	1 "	Returned.
1723	M.	S. E.	June 5th, "	3 "	"
1913	M.	N. McD.	" 6th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2019	M.	J. J.	" 12th, "	6 "	Still out.
2046	F.	J. R.	" 21st, "	3 "	Discharged.
2029	F.	E. S.	" 23rd, "	1 "	Returned.
1074	F.	S. B.	" 24th, "	1 "	Discharged.
1784	F.	A. N.	" 28th, "	1 "	Returned.
527	F.	C. McC.	July 12th, "	3 "	Still out.
2124	M.	W. B.	" 15th, "	2 "	"
1837	M.	K. S	" 19th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2074	M.	W. H.	" 27th, "	1 "	"
1967	M.	W. W.	August 19th, "	6 "	Still out.
1858	F.	E. P.	Sept. 20th, "	6 "	"
1941	F.	M. H.	" 22nd, "	1 "	"
2049	F.	M. T	" 25th, "	2 "	"
2151	M.	W. J.	" 26th, "	3 "	"
1979	F.	A. McI.	" 27th, "	1 "	"
2093	M.	R. McC.	" 27th, "	6 "	"
1897	M.	S. S.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
2081	F.	M. E.	" 28th, "	1 "	"
1785	M.	G. P.	" 30th, "	2 "	"

Summary showing results of Probational Discharges, Asylum for Insane, London, for official year ending September 30th, 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number allowed out on probation	.....	.....	.....	31	34	65
Number of these discharged recovered	15	16	31			
" " " improved	3	5	8			
" " " unimproved	0	1	1			
" " " not reported	0	0	0			
" " died while out on probation	1	0	1			
" " returned to Asylum	3	6	9			
" " still out on probation	9	6	15			
				31	34	65

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenters' shop	8	1988	.....	1988
Tailors' shop	5	728	.....	728
Engineer's shop	5	1372	.....	1372
Mason work	6	1159	.....	1159
Wood yard and coal shed	6	1355	.....	1355
Bakery	1	365	.....	365
Laundry	18	1821	2807	4628
Dairy	3	365	303	668
Painting	5	1126	.....	1126
Farm	30	5548	.....	5548
Garden	21	5254	.....	5254
Stable	7	1818	.....	1818
Kitchen	26	2088	5376	7464
Dining rooms	27	2653	5864	8517
Sewing rooms	30	.....	7883	7883
Knitting	15	.....	5051	5051
Spinning	1	.....	25	25
Mending	9	.....	2641	2641
Halls	193	23690	21162	44852
Storeroom	2	477	.....	477
General	59	6590	3184	9774
Butcher	4	1243	.....	1243
Total	481	59640	54296	113,936

TABLE No. 11.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Dresses	12,194	Vests	821
Dresses, Canvas	3,906	Canvas Suits	545
Night Dresses	6,488	Neckties	1,065
Aprons	23,289	Scarfs	46
Skirts	5,552	Blankets	7,687
Drawers	12,741	Sheets	71,006
Chemises	30,442	Quilts	10,987
Waists	1,705	Pillow Slips	52,466
Caps	1,711	Bolster Slips	269
Shawls	56	Bed Ticks	15,301
Jackets	92	Towels	24,980
Handkerchiefs	8,862	Bureau Covers	851
Collars	9,411	Table Cloths	1,040
Cuffs (pairs)	1,643	Table Napkins	3 661
Stockings (pairs)	17,169	Crumb Cloths	38
Socks (pairs)	14,564	Curtains and Blinds	130
Shirts	27,423	Puddings Cloths	4,666
Guernseys	2,506	Carpets	12
Pants	2,562	Bibs, etc., etc.	1,938
Coats	822	Total	381,539

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,011	.....	Pillows, Hair	24	.....
Dresses, Canvas	15	.....	Sheets	1,042	197
Skirts	44	.....	Blankets, Overcast	75	270
Chemises	510	.....	Ticks	247	230
Chemises, Flannel	38	.....	Ticks, Canvas	....	17
Drawers	383	90	Quilts, Hemmed	74	24
Aprons	988	.....	Quilts, Canvas	9	8
Night Dresses	105	.....	Towels	652	2
Caps	72	28	Pillow Slips	1,214	14
Collars	210	.....	Bureau Covers	6	.....
Waists	4	.....	Blinds	117	.....
Sunbonnets	1	.....	Curtains	5	.....
Cloth Slippers (pairs)	60	.....	Table Cloths	11	.....
Shirts	925	1,296	Table Napkins	48	.....
Shirts, Flannel	120	54	Pudding Cloths	79	.....
Guernseys	....	4	Crumb Cloths	3	.....
Pants	564	538	Carpets	8	3
Coats	227	269	Piano Cover	1	.....
Vests	156	227	Oilcloth Cover	1	.....
Blouses	54	40	Bagatelle-Table Cover	1	.....
Canvas Suits	21	115	Lambrequins	2	.....
Hats	....	46	Cushions	2	.....
Socks (pairs)	....	2,091	Hams Covered	94	.....
Mattresses	60	.....			
Pillows, Feather	31	.....	Total	9,314	5,563

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	11	3,146	Towels	301	1
Dresses, Canvas	....	1,327	Pillow Slips	....	620
Skirts	171	1,752	Quilts, Hemmed	202	720
Chemises	198	2,094	Quilts, Canvas	....	82
Chemises, Flannel	....	320	Sheets	21	773
Socks (pairs)	....	3,120	Waists	2	.....
Stockings (pairs)	....	4,415	Guernseys	...	18
Drawers	29	1,752	Mattresses	....	60
Night Dresses	12	755	Palliasses	....	48
Blankets	....	747			
Ticks	....	2,335	Total	1,306	26,355

Amount of Knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1882:—

Stockings (pairs)	437
Socks (pairs)	238
Stockings re-footed (pairs)	215
Socks re-footed (pairs)	92
Total	982

TABLE No. 1.

Supplementary Return.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Unknown	19	..	..	..	..
Under 1 Month	56	10	2	..	..
From 1 to 2 Months	23	14	2	..	1
" 2 " 3 "	10	15	7	..	..
" 3 " 4 "	15	6	9	1	..
" 4 " 5 "	2	11	7	..	..
" 5 " 6 "	2	12	3	2	1
" 6 " 7 "	5	16	3	1	..
" 7 " 8 "	2	4	3	1	..
" 8 " 9 "	3	5	2	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	..	10	3	..	1
" 10 " 11 "	2	10	2	1	..
" 11 " 12 "	..	6	..	..	1
" 12 " 18 "	7	60	6	1	2
" 18 Months to 2 Years	2	35	3	3	..
" 2 to 3 Years	3	68	6	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	8	60	1	2	..
" 4 " 5 "	5	65	..	1	..
" 5 " 6 "	1	41	.	1	..
" 6 " 7 "	4	38	..	1	..
" 7 " 8 "	3	42	1	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	..	38	1	..	..
" 9 " 10 "	1	26	..	..	..
" 10 " 15 "	9	106	..	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	11	50	..	..	..
" Years Upwards	5	158	..	..	..
Totals	198	906	61	18	9

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

W. T. O'REILLY, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending the 30th September, 1882, being the fifth since it became a Provincial Institution, and the twenty-seventh since its organization.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1881, 223 males, 223 females; total, 446.

Admitted during the year 48 males, 40 females; total, 88.

Total number under treatment, 271 males, 263 females; total, 534.

Discharged during the year, 8 males, 22 females; total, 30.

Died, 20 males, 10 females; total, 30.

Eloped, 1 male.

Transferred to other Asylums, 19 males, 17 females; total, 36.

Total decrease, 48 males, 49 females; total, 97.

Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1882, 223 males, 214 females; total, 437.

Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during the year, males, 79,911, females, 76,975; total, 156,886.

Average daily population, 218.93 males, 210.80 females; total, 429.73.

Average weekly cost per capita, $2.65.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc.

The admissions were 33 in excess of last year, but they have not proportionately swelled our discharge list—a significant reason for which is found in the fact that 30 of those admitted were chronic cases, having been insane from two to upwards of 20 years when presented for Asylum treatment. At least 25 of the 30 are incurable and will occupy beds in the Asylum for the remainder of their lives. This number will exhaust nearly half of the accommodation in the new cottage now in course of construction. This is a significant fact to those who are seeking for proof that insanity is on the increase in Ontario, and who look to Asylum statistics for their figures; but it proves simply that the demand for Asylum accommodation for chronic cases is on the increase.

The discharges of the year number 30, which is equal to 34 per cent. of the year's admissions, and 5.61 per cent. of the total number under treatment.

Had the admissions been chiefly acute cases this result of treatment would not be considered satisfactory, but when it is remembered that a large proportion of those admitted during this and former years were incurable when transferred to the Asylum, the results are quite as good as can be looked for.

Twenty-one patients were discharged on probation during the year with the most gratifying results. Nine were at the expiration of the probational term discharged unconditionally as having recovered or as doing well at home. One was returned to the Asylum neither better nor worse for his short absence. In eleven instances the term of probation has not expired but all are reported as progressing satisfactorily.

To facilitate the admission of lunatics from the gaols of this district and to relieve our crowded wards, 36 patients, 19 males and 17 females, chronic cases, were transferred to the London Asylum. As those selected for transfer came originally from the western part of the Province they were removed to the Asylum to which they properly belonged, and nearer their homes.

Nothing in the death list calls for special comment. All of the deaths, with one exception, were from natural causes. One female, an epileptic, died from the impaction

of food in the trachea and larynx. Owing to partial paralysis, implicating the muscles of deglutition, particles of food frequently found their way into the larynx, but without serious effects until the occurrence of the accident which resulted in her death. On this occasion the trachea and larynx became filled with food and instantaneous death was the result.

It may be worthy of note that a death has not occurred for nearly two months, and at the time of writing there is not a patient in bed nor a case of acute disease in the Asylum.

I am glad to be able to report that during the year just closed no serious casualty of any kind occurred. There were no suicides, no determined attempts at suicide, and no accident more serious than a lacerated wound of the hand inflicted by one patient upon another with a pick-axe while working in a drain.

Improvements.

The improvements of the year have been numerous and important.

A new and substantial fence was erected by contract around the entire Asylum property, enclosing it in one block. On the east side, extending from the water, a close board fence 7 feet high; along the front an ornamental picket fence, and on the west side a barbed-wire fence with a wooden cap.

A plank walk, four feet wide, was laid on the back avenue, commencing at the Asylum and extending about two-thirds of the way to the entrance gate. It could not be finished for want of planking. Material for its completion will be enumerated among the wants of another year.

An implement house 20x45 feet was built adjoining the barn on the Hatwood property, in which to store the farm implements, etc.

The farm-house and buildings were painted and put in good repair.

The spruce hedge which was commenced last year on the back avenue was completed this spring. Its completion entailed a great deal of labour as a considerable amount of rock had to be removed and the whole distance terraced. The earth for the terrace was carted from Hatwood.

Twelve hundred lineal feet of drains were made in Hatwood and assisted materially in increasing the productiveness of the land.

The floor in the entrance hall was re-laid with maple and walnut, and is now both handsome and durable.

Owing to the exposed place in which the drugs were kept and the liability to accident, I recommended the fitting up of a proper surgery. Authority was accordingly granted by the Inspector to partition off with glass two rooms from the central hall, one adjoining and opening into the Assistant Superintendent's office for a surgery, and one adjoining the reception-room for a library. Work on them was commenced as soon as possible and pushed forward with dispatch; and we now have a safe, commodious and well equipped surgery on one side of the hall and a conveniently arranged library on the other.

Fifty new bed-steads of approved pattern, 50 hair mattresses, 50 palliasses, 50 feather pillows, 200 bow-backed chairs, and 25 arm-chairs were added to the ward furniture.

A set of Bramhall and Dean's mammoth tea and coffee urns were ordered for the kitchen, but owing to delay in shipping they have not yet been connected.

A mill for grinding grain for the stock and a large straw-cutter were purchased at the Provincial Exhibition and are now being placed in position at the stables. The power to drive them will be furnished by the small steam engine which was formerly used in the laundry but which has not been in use for some time, as the laundry machines, etc., are now driven by the large engine. The engineer is fitting up the engine ready for operation. We hope to effect a sufficient saving in grain and hay in one year to nearly pay for the machines. The convenience will also be very great as the nearest grinding mill to the Asylum is about seven miles distant.

The unsafe and unsatisfactory condition of our steam-boilers has been a cause of anxiety to us for several years and has been referred to in previous reports. To, in a measure, remedy the defects, the Public Works Department have removed two of the old

ones and two new ones are now being located in the boiler-house. We hope to have them ready for use in a week or ten days. If they meet our expectations they will certainly be a boon during the coming winter.

The two upper wards, Nos. 7 and 8, have always been very dark and badly ventilated and to improve their condition four sky-lights are now in course of construction under the direction of the Government Architect.

Already the wards are assuming a cheerful appearance such as they have never before presented.

The subject of manufacturing gas for illuminating this Asylum has been under the consideration of the Government for several years. Suitable buildings for the purpose were erected three years ago but the appliances for manufacturing were not introduced. Recently, however, a contract for the gas apparatus, together with the fixtures throughout the house, was entered into with Messrs. McKelvy & Birch of Kingston, and we hope to have the works in operation in a short time.

To meet the demand for increased accommodation in this district the Government decided to construct a detached stone building to accommodate sixty patients. Plans and specifications were prepared by the Government Architect and the contract awarded to Mr. Brown of Hamilton. Operations were commenced last month and the work is progressing steadily. The site selected is to the west and a little to the rear of the main building. It commands a fine view of the lake and is sufficiently close to the Asylum to be economically served with steam, water, gas, etc.

The work in the various mechanical departments and on the farm has been pushed forward energetically and though much of it cannot be tabulated, yet it is not the less important. The ordinary repairs in this large institution are an important item and during the year have taxed the capacity of our staff to the utmost.

Requirements.

The room that has been used as an ice-store for the last two years adjoins the gasometer and is between the gas apparatus and the gasometer. In consequence of its close proximity to the gas works I fear this room will have to be abandoned and a proper detached ice-house built.

Under another heading I have referred to the improvement in our heating apparatus made by the addition of two new tubular boilers. I have still to urge that the remaining two old Cornish boilers be removed and replaced by new tubular ones.

There can be no doubt that the new boilers will effect a sufficient saving in fuel in two years to pay for themselves.

The new cottage will be heated from the central boilers, and unless their generating capacity is increased the supply will not be sufficient in winter.

A considerable amount of furniture has been added to the wards from year to year, but, as the furniture in use when the Asylum was purchased by the Provincial Government was primitive and very dilapidated, there is still a demand for more. I would therefore recommend that a sum equal to that expended during the past year be granted for renewal of furniture.

An appropriation will also be required for furnishing the new cottage.

Among the requirements of last year I mentioned a cylindrical washing-machine for washing flannels. This want is still unsupplied and I therefore include it in the requirements of another year.

An appropriation was granted last year for lumber for sidewalks, etc., included in which was material for removing the coach-house floor, but as the sum appropriated was insufficient to complete the side-walk the coach-house floor remains as it was. To complete the side-walk and floor the coach-house about ten thousand feet of lumber will be required.

Work and Amusements.

As heretofore our patients were induced to engage as much as possible in useful occupations, as employment not only conduces to a good physical and mental state, but

also makes the detention in the Asylum less irksome. The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds have afforded light employment to a great number of the males with beneficial results, and a glance at the table of "articles made and repaired" will show how the females have been employed. Nearly one-half of our patients are usefully occupied during a part of each day in various ways and they have performed an aggregate of 56,104 days work. Our population is made up to a great extent of the working classes, hence the results quoted above.

The system of amusements, inaugurated as soon as we had a properly equipped hall, was continued last season. As in previous years the musical and dramatic talent of the city was placed at our disposal, and the efforts of those who participated were fully appreciated by the patients.

The Asylum Dramatic Club also gave a few performances which were well received. With better facilities than they have heretofore been able to command we anticipate many pleasant and instructive entertainments from the club during the coming season.

The usual out-door amusements such as walking parties, croquet, boating, sleighing parties, etc., were indulged in.

We are indebted to the directors of the Provincial Exhibition for allowing the patients to visit the fair free of charge. A considerable number were able to take advantage of the liberality of the directors, and the visit to the exhibition is something long to be remembered.

Again it is my pleasant duty to thank the proprietors of newspapers who have gratuitously furnished us regularly with a copy of their paper, and in some instances with a supply of exchanges. These sheets are welcome visitors in the wards, and as they are often the only medium of obtaining news from home are eagerly read. While thanking those who have remembered us in the past I would ask all the pressmen in this part of the Province, who have not yet done so, to place the Asylum on their free list. It will be charity well bestowed.

Religious Services.

Religious services have been regularly conducted during the year by the city clergy of the different denominations, and I beg gratefully to acknowledge their kindness.

The Roman Catholics have been regularly visited by the Rev. Father Twohey, who always promptly responds when called upon in an emergency.

Officers and Employés.

Four changes have occurred in the staff of officers and employés during the year.

On the 1st April, 1882, Dr. J. W. Montgomery, who had been Assistant Superintendent of this Asylum since July, 1877, was removed to the Hamilton Asylum, and the place thus vacated was filled by the removal here of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum.

I have again to thank both officers and employés for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties. That they have an interest in their work is a guarantee that our efforts in the future will be attended with merited success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Metcalf,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1881				223	223	446
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	45	24	69			
" medical certificate	3	16	19			
				48	40	88
Total number under treatment during year				271	263	534
Discharges during year:						
As cured	8	14	22			
" improved		4	4			
" unimproved		4	4			
Total number of discharges during year	8	22	30			
Died	20	10	30			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	19	17	36	48	49	97
				223	214	437
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1882				271	263	534
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				834	611	1445
" discharged	304	199	503			
" died	224	157	381			
" eloped	11		11			
" transferred	72	41	113			
				611	397	1008
" remaining, 30th September, 1882				223	214	437

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st October, 1881).....	219	212	431
Minimum " " (on the 14th October, 1881)....	208	208	416
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	79911	76975	156886
Daily average population.....	218.93	210.80	429.73

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	23	22	45	313	333	646
Widowed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single.....	25	18	43	521	278	799
Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	48	40	88	834	611	1445
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	8	7	15	123	91	214
Episcopalians.....	10	6	16	211	124	335
Methodists.....	9	8	17	122	106	228
Baptists.....	.... . .	1	1	16	15	31
Roman Catholics	18	16	34	265	213	478
Other denominations.....	2	1	3	93	57	150
Not reported.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
Total.....	48	40	88	834	611	1445
NATIONALITIES.						
English	1	.....	1	73	39	112
Irish.....	11	10	21	191	157	348
Scotch.....	2	2	4	44	42	86
Canadian.....	31	28	59	424	305	729
United States.....	1	.....	1	12	6	18
Other Countries.....	2	.....	2	36	9	45
Unknown.....	.....	.... ..	..... .	54	53	107
Total.....	48	40	88	834	611	1445

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	9	4	13	68	64	132
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	9	15	111	94	205
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	3	2	5	36	25	61
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	8	6	14	49	47	96
Leeds and Grenville	7	3	10	51	42	93
Lennox and Addington	4	6	10	38	30	68
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				11	26	37
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	15	13	28
Prince Edward	0	3	3	12	17	29
Renfrew	4	1	5	24	13	37
Simcoe				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	3	5	8	56	38	94
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	39	66
Kingston Penitentiary	2		2	157	14	171
Central Prison				1		1
Toronto Asylum				17	13	30
Malden Asylum					5	5
Province of Quebec				1		1
Province of Manitoba					1	1
Total admissions	48	40	88	834	611	1445

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	9	4	13	67	59	126
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	3	9	88	70	158
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	3	2	5	35	22	57
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	8	5	13	46	45	91
Leeds and Grenville	5	1	6	42	32	74
Lennox and Addington	3	2	5	29	22	51
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				10	24	34
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	15	12	27
Prince Edward		1	1	12	10	22
Renfrew	4	1	5	24	13	37
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	4	7	54	34	88
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	38	65
Kingston Penitentiary	2		2	7	2	9
Total Admissions	45	24	69	615	513	1128

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. C.....	F.	11th August, 1881.....	October 1st, 1881....	Improved.
2	M. B.....	F.	3rd May, 1881	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
3	C. C.....	F.....	29th September, 1879.....	November 5th, "	"
4	M. B.... .	F.....	17th November, 1880.....	" 19th, "	"
5	A. A.....	F.....	3rd June, 1881..... ...	" 19th, "	"
6	S. C.....	M.	22nd April, 1881	" 22th, "	"
7	L. C.....	F.....	8th September, 1880	" 28th, "	"
8	M. McG...	F.....	6th July, 1880	December 16th, "	Improved.
9	R. S.....	M.	24th September, 1881.....	" 20th, "	Recovered.
10	G. C.....	M.	24th September, 1881.....	" 20th, "	"
11	J. F.....	M.	20th October, 1881	" 20th, "	"
12	S. M. L. ..	F.....	28th December, 1881	February 13th, 1882.....	Unimproved.
13	W. McL...	M.....	10th August, 1881...	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
14	E. B.	F.....	4th May, 1881	" 22nd, "	"
15	S. H.....	F.....	25th November, 1878.....	March, 13th, "	"
16	M. W.	F.	29th December, 1880.....	" 15th, "	"
17	C. G.	F.	31st October, 1881.....	April 3rd, "	"
18	E. A.	F.	21st September, 1881....	" 13th, "	"
19	C. B.....	F.	14th February, 1879.....	" 22nd, "	"
20	M. H.....	F. ...	12th April, 1882..... ...	May 6th, "	Improved.
21	S. L.....	F. ...	13th March, 1882	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
22	L. A.	F.	8th March, 1882	June 7th, "	"
23	J. O. N....	M... .	20th October, 1881	" 27th, "	Recovered.
24	M. R.. ..	F.	19th October, 1881.....	July 5th, "	"
25	E. G.	F.	12th August, 1880	" 21st, "	"
26	J. F. H. ..	M.....	3rd May, 1881	" 21st, "	"
27	E. W.. ..	F.	21st September, 1881.....	August 4th, "	Improved.
28	P. McG. ..	M.....	29th January, 1881.....	" 5th, "	Recovered.
29	J. R.....	F.	22nd June, 1882..... ...	" 31st "	"
30	E. A. L. ..	F.	31st July, 1882	September 22nd, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	B. H.....	M.	57	3rd October, 1881.	3	4	29	Diarrhœa.
2	W. A.....	M.	45	9th " "	.....	1	9	General Paresis.
3	J. C.....	M.	74	30th November, "	.....	6	20	Senile decay.
4	R. B.....	F.	40	15th January, 1882.	12	4	9	Phthisis.
5	J. D.....	M.	69	17th " "	3	9	8	Chronic Cerebritis.
6	E. G. A...	F.	63	30th " "	.....	1	21	Gangrene of Lungs.
7	J. R.....	F.	46	1st February, "	2	.....	22	Choked by food in Trachea.
8	G. D.....	M.	29	6th " "	2	3	5	General Paresis.
9	R. L.....	M.	42	21st " "	.....	1	4	Exhaustion of Mania.
10	E. G.....	F.	52	26th " "	10	1	20	Purpura.
11	H. C.....	M.	58	7th March, "	.....	5	13	Disease of Kidneys.
12	W. H.....	M.	68	13th " "	.....	4	27	Pneumonia.
13	J. McI	M.	43	14th " "	1	5	14	General Paresis.
14	A. McK...	M.	33	26th " "	8	6	25	Pneumonia.
15	J. F.....	M.	70	30th " "	9	9	23	Senile Gangrene.
16	M. McC...	F. ...	29	31st " "	6	11	5	Phthisis.
17	M. McD...	F.	39	17th April, "	13	7	11	Enteric Fever.
18	A. M. H...	F.	82	22nd " "	5	10	29	Senile decay.
19	J. McJ...	F.	63	1st May, "	13	1	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
20	R. G.....	M.	32	19th " "	.....	6	18	General Paresis.
21	S. C.....	M.	62	23rd " "	17	2	2	Atheroma.
22	M. C.....	F.	56	28th " "	... ...	1	23	Erysipelas.
23	E. L.....	M.	45	30th " "	5	1	14	Phthisis.
24	J. M.....	M.	50	1st June, "	26	11	20	Senile decay.
25	E. W.....	F.	45	11th " "	5	4	13	Epilepsy.
26	J. B.....	M.	69	12th " "	19	11	18	Dropsy.
27	S. A. P....	M.	46	27th " "	5	1	.....	General Debility.
28	W. G.....	M.	55	14th July, "	2	2	2	Exhaustion of Mania.
29	J. H.....	M.	36	7th August, "	1	10	9	Phthisis.
30	W. McC...	M.	56	12th " "	.....	8	12	Cerebral Effusion.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1				1
Bakers				1		1	1
Bricklayers				6		6	6
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				18		18	18
Barbers	1		1	1		1	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Coopers				3		3	3
Carpenters	1		1	39		39	40
Clerks				18		18	18
Clergymen				3		3	3
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks		1	1	1	1	2	3
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of Steamboats				3		3	3
Domestic Servants, all kinds	1	8	9	13	172	185	194
Dressmakers					13	13	13
Detectives				1		1	1
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	21		21	184		184	205
Farmers' Daughters		4	4		19	19	23
Harness-makers	1		1	5		5	6
Housekeepers		2	2		10	10	12
Jewellers				2	0	2	2

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Labourers	13		13	229		229	242
Lumbermen	1		1				1
Masons				1		1	1
Machinists				7		7	7
Millers				3		3	3
Merchants				11		11	11
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				11		11	11
Printers	1		1				1
Physicians				4		4	4
Pump-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Sailors				11		11	11
Students				3		3	3
Shoemakers	1		1	37		37	38
Seamstresses		2	2		39	39	41
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers		1	1	10	10	20	21
Tinsmiths				2		2	2
Tavern-keepers				1		1	1
Tailors	1		1	10		10	11
Tanners				2		2	2
Watchmakers				2		2	2
Weavers				3		3	3
Wives		16	16		144	144	160
Unknown or other employments	4	6	10	115	162	277	287
Total	48	40	88	786	571	1357	1445

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting causes where these could not be distinguished.		
Moral.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	....	.. ..	....	6	6	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	....	....	.....	2	....	2	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	2	....	2	....	....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	3	2	5	....	....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	.. ...	1	1	2	....	..	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	... ..
Physical.									
Excessive use of Morphine	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	..
Intemperance in drink	....	....	.....	3	2	5	....	....	....
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	.. ...	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Venereal disease	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	6	....	6	....	....	.....
Over-work	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Sunstroke	...	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	2	1	3	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	...	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	....
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	4	4	....	....	.....
Lactation	....	....	. ..	....	...	.. .	....	....	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	3	3	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	2	....	2	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	....	... .	4	1	5	....	....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	.....	1	1	2	...	....	.....
Fevers	...	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	6	17	....	....	. ...	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	1	3	....	.. .	.....	....	....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Unknown	34	33	67	17	17	34	....	..	.....
Total	48	40	88	48	40	88	....	....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Probational discharges, and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1184	F....	S. H.....	1st December, 1881....	3 months.....	Discharged; recovered.
1367	F....	C. G.....	20th " " ...	3 "	" "
1350	F....	E. A.....	3rd January, 1882....	3 "	" "
1323	M...	I. F. H....	7th " "	6 "	" "
1192	F....	C. V.....	16th " "	3 "	" "
1292	F....	E. G.	28th March, "	3 "	" "
1090	F....	M. P.....	31st " "	6 "	" "
1359	F....	M. R.....	1st April, "	3 "	" "
1351	F....	E. W.....	22nd " "	3 "	" improved.
1376	M...	W. McC...	28th " "	3 "	Returned; unimproved.
1242	F....	M. J. J....	11th May, "	6 "	Term unexpired.
1377	M...	A. D.....	10th July, "	3 "	" "
1395	M...	W. Y.....	10th " "	3 "	" "
1303	F....	A. W.....	5th August, "	3 "	" "
1210	M...	G. O.....	25th " "	1 month	Discharge applied for.
1415	M...	J. R.....	28th " "	3 months.....	Term unexpired.
1410	F....	E. C.....	4th September, "	3 "	" "
1439	M...	L. H... ..	7th " "	3 "	" "
1389	M...	J. G. G....	22nd " "	3 "	" "
1392	M...	R. J. G....	27th " "	3 "	" "
1411	F....	M. A. M...	30th " "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number to whom probational leave was granted	9	12	21	.....	.....	. . ..
Remained at home recovered.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
" " improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .. .
Died before expiration of probational leave	. .....	.... ..	....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	1
Still out on probation	....	.....	....	7	4	11
Total				9	12	21

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of Employment and the number of Days Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	3	776	.....	776
Tailors' Shop and Shoe Shop	6	1737	.....	1737
Engineer's Shop	5	1651	.....	1651
Blacksmith's Shop	1	300	.....	300
Mason Work	1	260	.....	260
Roads	6	1430	.....	1430
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	4	932	.....	932
Bakery	2	458	.....	458
Laundry	7	660	1103	1763
Dairy	1	.....	123	123
Painting	3	818	.....	818
Farm	10	2938	.....	2938
Garden	9	2767	.....	2767
Grounds	5	1027	.....	1027
Stable and Care of Stock	8	2443	.....	2443
Kitchen	6	532	954	1486
Dining-rooms	22	3291	4198	7489
Officers' Quarters	1	.....	297	297
Sewing-rooms	12	.....	3114	3114
Knitting	21	.....	4629	4629
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	8	.....	1731	1731
Wards, Halls	45	9436	6929	16365
Store Room	1	306	.....	306
General, Drains for Water Supply, Rockery, etc.	7	1164	.....	1264
Total	194	33026	23078	56104

TABLE No. 11.

Returns of Articles made and repaired during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882.

Shoemaker and Tailor Shops.			Female Department.		
Made.	Articles.	Repaired.	Made.	Articles.	Repaired.
157	Coats	.....	....	Coats	236
231	Pants, pairs	.....	....	Pants, pairs	799
60	Vests	.....	....	Vests	100
28	Drawers, pairs	.....	....	Drawers, pairs	92
6	Long Suits, pairs	.....	181	Aprons	652
18	Overalls, ,,	.....	...	Blankets	21
12	Long Boots, "	15	....	Bed Ticks	122
65	Coburgs, "	40	....	Counterpanes	50
215	Leather Slippers, pairs	51	116	Chemises	1270
143	Canvas " "	.....	8	Caps	35
5	Women's Boots, "	13	276	Dresses	1140
2	Hame Straps	.....	....	Nightgowns	30
3	Tying "	.....	85	Pillow-cases	107
2	Holdback Straps	.....	74	Petticoats	840
....	Double Harness Sett	3	515	Stockings, pairs	2240
....	Single "	5	215	Socks, pairs	2931
....	Cart "	1	320	" " marked	.....
....	Collars	3	274	Shirts	1274
....	Other repairs as required for Harness, etc.	24	354	Sheets	470
			68	Sun Bonnets	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

TABLE No. 1.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	14	4			
From 1 to 2 months	10	2	1	2	1
do 2 to 3 do	9	6	3		3
do 3 to 4 do	3	12			
do 4 to 5 do	1	5			
do 5 to 6 do	1	7	3		
do 6 to 7 do	6	9	3		
do 7 to 8 do	2	2			
do 8 to 9 do		1	2		
do 9 to 10 do	3	1	1		
do 10 to 11 do	2				
do 11 to 12 do	1	10		1	
do 12 to 18 do	5	38	3		
do 18 months to 2 years	1	4	3	1	
do 2 to 3 years	7	20	2		
do 3 to 4 do	4	31	1		
do 4 to 5 do	3	38			
do 5 to 6 do	1	39			
do 6 to 7 do	1	18			
do 7 to 8 do		8			
do 8 to 9 do	1	11			
do 9 to 10 do		19			
do 10 to 15 do	3	109			
do 15 to 20 do	1	24			
do 20 years upwards	2	19			
Unknown	7				
Totals	88	437	22	4	4

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

To DR. W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the seventh annual report of this Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1882.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1881, was 212 males and 233 females, total 445.

The number admitted during the year was 119—68 males and 51 females.

Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 77—46 males and 31 females.

By medical certificates, 22 males and 20 females—42.

The whole number under treatment during the year was 564—280 males and 284 females.

The daily average population was 460.9—219.6 males and 241.3 females.

The number discharged during the year was 44, of whom 15 males and 21 females had recovered, 3 males and 3 females improved, and 1 male and 1 female unimproved.

The deaths numbered 51—31 males and 20 females.

The number resident on the 30th September, 1882, 225 males and 239 females, total 464, being an increase of 19 as compared with the same date last year.

During the year 28 patients were taken home by their friends on probation, 21 were at the end of their term discharged recovered, 2 were discharged improved, and 5 were returned unimproved.

The recoveries, 36 in number, were at the rate of 30.6 per cent. on the admissions.

The annual mortality, calculated on the whole number under treatment, is 9 per cent.

Idiot Wards.

There were in residence in the idiot wards on the 30th September, 1881, 40 males and 35 females.

There were admitted during the year 19—9 males and 10 females.

Discharged unimproved into the custody of their friends, who desired to take care of them at home, 3—2 males and 1 female.

The number of deaths during the year has been 15—7 males and 8 females.

On the 21st September the total number of idiots who have been temporarily accommodated in this Asylum were transferred to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia.

By the removal of the idiots, the wards which were occupied by them are now available for the accommodation of 40 insane patients of each sex. The cottage formerly occupied by the Bursar has been prepared for the accommodation of 20 female patients. By this arrangement there is at this date room for 100 patients, 40 males and 60 females, making the total capacity of the Asylum 567.

The health of the patients generally has been very good. There has been almost an entire absence of acute diseases. Considering that the Asylum has been full, and in some places somewhat overcrowded, and that a large number of the inmates are of advanced age, and many of feeble and impaired constitutions, this speaks well for the sanitary conditions of the Asylum. Of the various causes of death, phthisis heads the list in point of numbers; general paralysis comes next. No fatal or serious accident has occurred.

Providing suitable employment for all patients who are able to work continues to be a prominent element in treatment. Many patients work well and take a lively interest in their work.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

A large number of patients in charge of the farmer have been employed during the summer making an open drain or water-course from the concession road to the brow of the mountain. It traverses the whole length of the farm, and will greatly enhance the value of the land and afford a very convenient means of underdraining every portion of the farm. I must refer again to the great loss we sustain every year for the want of fences on the farm. The amount of land under cultivation is not enough to afford constant employment to the patients or produce sufficient crops for our use. It is very desirable that at least one hundred acres of land be added to the farm. We are far short of sufficient pasturage for the cattle, as besides the dairy cows we have always a considerable number of beef cattle on hand.

Another important improvement worth mentioning is the removal of the old fence on the grounds in front of the Asylum. In its place is now erected a very neat and suitable iron fence, which greatly improves the appearance of the grounds.

The work of painting the walls throughout the building has been going on steadily through the year. The corridors, dormitories, and sitting-rooms present a bright and cheerful appearance. One attendant, who is a painter, and a number of patients are constantly employed at this work.

Some additions have been made to the arrangements for fire protection. There is sufficient hose on each ward to reach the ends of the corridors, and the engineer has constructed a very neat, convenient, and easily worked hose-reel on every ward. We have also placed on the centre halls two Babcock fire extinguishers. We require other two to complete our furnishings in this department.

The old dust shafts, from defective construction, having a considerable quantity of timber projecting into them at different points, were extremely dangerous in case of fire originating in one of them, which has actually taken place more than once, but was discovered in time to save what would have been a disastrous conflagration. They are now in process of being bricked up and made fire proof.

Two additional tanks for the storage of water are now in course of construction. They are built close to the old tanks, and are connected with them. Each tank has a capacity of twelve thousand gallons. Our present tankage is barely sufficient for one day's consumption of water, and as the daily requirement is about 35,000 gallons, it will be seen that with the new tanks the supply will come short of two days' consumption, and will not obviate the necessity of pumping every day, including Sunday. It was suggested that a reservoir should be built with a capacity of at least four or five days' consumption. The cost of such a reservoir as was proposed would not have greatly exceeded the cost of the tanks that are being built The necessity for reserving a large quantity of water may some day be felt. A fire may occur, or the bursting of the main pipe from the city, or accident to the pumping machinery. These are perhaps rather remote contingencies, but they are possible, and it would be wise to provide against them.

An immense quantity of water is consumed unnecessarily in the water closets, but from the construction of the closets it is impossible to prevent it. In other respects the closets work well, and are at all times remarkably free from smell, in some measure due to the copious flushing. I have recommended that the tank closet, which has been in use in other places for a length of time and is found to work well, should be adopted here. As we buy our water by measure, I am convinced that the saving in water would equal in one year the cost of making the alteration.

I have frequently reported the condition of the floors and ceilings in the bath rooms in the wings. On bathing days sufficient water soaks through the floors to soften the plaster on the ceiling below, and in a short time it drops off. We have not repeated the plastering of the ceilings this year, although they are quite unsightly. We are expecting to have them repaired in an efficient manner by the Public Works Department.

The roof of the main building, which has always been very leaky, has been repaired and covered with a patent rain-proof material. There has been only one heavy rain storm since this work was finished. As it leaked nearly as much as before it was repaired, the work was either imperfectly done or the material is not as good as it was represented to be. I understand the contractor has promised to do the work over again, and make it rain proof.

Two large cylinders have been connected to the hot water boilers, and are expected to give us a full supply of hot water throughout the Asylum at all hours. In the past the hot water supply was defective. As the work is not yet completed, I cannot report as to its efficiency.

I have again to record my acknowledgments to the musical and dramatic ladies and gentlemen, professional and amateur, of Hamilton, who during the season gave us many very excellent entertainments. In addition to these, the Asylum Dramatic Club gave several very successful entertainments. The usual patients' dance nights were continued during the season.

Religious services have been conducted every Sunday. As there are members of nearly every religious denomination in our population, it was thought desirable to have the services conducted by ministers of the various denominations in turn. Application was made to the Evangelical Alliance early in the year, but without any result so far. The Rev. Mr. Bull, Messrs. Gaviller, Taylor and Freeman continue to conduct the services regularly in their turn.

The spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic patients are zealously attended to by the Rev. Father Slaven.

Two changes took place during the year in the official staff. In November Mr. Thomas Quinn received the appointment of storekeeper, and has proved himself a very efficient officer. Dr. Montgomery, assistant physician in the Kingston Asylum, was removed to this Asylum, and the place thus vacated filled by Dr. Clarke of this Asylum. It gives me much pleasure to express my appreciation of the willing and efficient services of the official staff and the employés generally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. Wallace,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the Year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1881				212	233	445
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	46	31	77			
" medical certificate	22	20	42			
				68	51	119
Total number under treatment during year				280	284	564
Discharges during year :						
As cured	15	21	36			
" improved	3	3	6			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year	19	25	44			
Died	31	20	51			
Eloped	5					
Transferred				55	45	100
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1882				225	239	464
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				439	429	868
" discharged	98	116	214			
" died	103	71	174			
" eloped	13		13			
" transferred		3	3			
				214	190	404
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1882				225	239	464

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 18th of July, 1882)	226	244	470
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of October, 1881)	212	234	446
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	80,154	88,074.5	168,228.5
Daily average population	219.6	241.3	460.9

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	26	32	58	199	245	444
Widowed						
Single	42	19	61	240	184	424
Not reported						
Total	68	51	119	439	429	868
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	12	25	96	80	176
Episcopalians	19	9	28	98	75	173
Methodists	14	11	25	85	80	165
Baptists	5	1	6	16	20	36
Congregationalists					2	2
Roman Catholics	8	12	20	91	124	215
Mennonites	1		1	5	2	7
Quakers	1	1	2	3	3	6
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	5	5	10	17	24	41
Not reported	2		2	27	19	46
Total	68	51	119	439	429	868
Nationalities.						
English	21	9	30	81	51	132
Irish	4	10	14	73	119	192
Scotch	5	6	11	38	44	82
Canadian	33	26	59	205	182	387
United States	1		1	8	4	12
Other Countries	4		4	15	18	33
Unknown				19	11	30
Total	68	51	119	439	429	868

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	1	1	2	1	2	3
Brant	2		2	11	13	24
Bruce				1	4	5
Carleton				9	7	16
Elgin				1	4	5
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	6	8
Grey	3	1	4	19	15	34
Haldimand	2		2	12	10	22
Halton		3	3	9	14	23
Hastings	1		1	4	3	7
Huron				3	7	10
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				4	5	9
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln	7	5	12	20	25	45
Middlesex				9	4	13
Norfolk	3	1	4	8	10	18
Northumberland and Durham	5	3	8	23	25	48
Ontario	5	4	9	18	23	41
Oxford				2		2
Peel				9	8	17
Perth				1	3	4
Peterborough		2	2	3	9	12
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				4	2	6
Renfrew				2	2	4
Simcoe	8	3	11	38	26	64
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	13	9	22
Victoria	1	1	2	8	7	15
Waterloo		1	1	7	10	17
Welland	3	3	6	14	12	26
Wellington	2	1	3	12	14	26
Wentworth	14	9	23	66	57	123
York	11	12	23	88	85	173
Total	68	51	119	439	429	868

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2		2	6	4	10
Bruce				1	1	2
Carleton				8	3	11
Elgin						
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	1	3
Grey	3	1	4	14	9	23
Haldimand	1		1	4	3	7
Halton		2	2	6	4	10
Hastings	1		1	4	2	6
Huron					1	1
Kent						
Lambton				1		1
Lanark				3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville				3	4	7
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	7	3	10	17	11	28
Middlesex				3		3
Norfolk	2	1	3	4	6	10
Northumberland and Durham	4	2	6	15	11	26
Ontario	5	4	9	14	15	29
Oxford				1		1
Peel				3	4	7
Perth					1	1
Peterborough		2	2	3	6	9
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				2	2	4
Renfrew				2		2
Simcoe	5	2	7	29	13	42
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Victoria	1		1	6	6	12
Waterloo				4	1	5
Welland	2	2	4	11	6	17
Wellington				3		3
Wentworth	3	3	6	19	11	30
York	10	9	19	66	48	114
Total admissions	46	31	77	277	178	455

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
678	R. W.....	M. ...	April 20th, 1881.....	October 29, 1881.....	Recovered.
733	J. E... ..	M.	August 14th, 1881.	November 23, "	"
688	C. W.....	F.	May 6th, 1881.	" 30, "	"
693	A. D. A...	M.	May 14th, 1881.....	December 1, "	Improved.
628	C. K.	F.	December 23rd, 1880.....	" 29, "	Recovered.
752	M. S.....	F.	October 6th, 1880.....	" 29, "	"
296	S. M....	F.	May 9th, 1879.....	January 23, 1882.....	"
728	E. P.....	F.	August 3rd, 1881.....	" 26, "	Improved.
691	B. C . .	F. ...	May 11th, 1881	" 26, "	Recovered.
750	M. McM..	F.	October 4th, 1881	February 28, "	"
690	J. M	M.	May 7th, 1881.	" 28, "	Unimproved.
419	G. E.....	M.	January 19th, 1880	March 21, "	Recovered.
698	J. B.....	F.	May 23rd, 1831	" 21, "	"
689	M. A. A..	F.	May 6th, 1881.	April 1, "	"
245	J. E.....	F. ...	January 9th, 1879	" 1, "	"
759	M. W.....	F. ...	October 28th, 1881.	" 11, "	Improved.
560	M. M.....	F.	September 4th, 1880. ..	" 15. "	"
482	M. R.....	F.	May 7th, 1880.....	" 22, "	Recovered.
623	M. V. W..	F.	December 8th, 1880.....	" 22, "	"
755	G. J. W...	M.	October 13th, 1881.....	" 22, "	"
798	H. H.....	F.	February 7th, 1882.	" 26, "	Unimproved.
389	A. A.....	F.	November 1st, 1879.....	" 29, "	Recovered.
740	F. L.....	F.	August 17th, 1881.....	" 29, "	"
477	R. N.....	M.	May 4th, 1880.....	" 29, "	"
808	T. B.....	M.	March 22nd, 1882.....	May 20, "	"
599	C. M.. ...	F.	November 2nd, 1880.....	June 3, "	"
334	A.M. E...	M.	July 7th, 1879.	July 12, "	Improved.
797	H. B.....	M.	February 6th, 1882.....	" 14, "	Recovered.
87	C. T.	F. .. .	March 17th, 1876.....	" 21, "	"
751	A. C.....	F.	October 6th, 1881.... ..	" 21, "	"
799	E. B. B...	F.	February 9th, 1882.....	" 22, "	"
744	D. C.....	M.	September 14th, 1881	" 22, "	"
778	L. L.....	M.	December 14th, 1881	" 22, "	"
548	E. F.....	M.	August 13th, 1880.....	" 22, "	"
800	A. C. T...	M.	February 9th, 1882.....	" 28, "	"
770	C. H. P...	M.	December 3rd, 1881.....	August 9, "	"
639	F. H.....	M.	January 10th, 1881.... ..	" 12, "	"
826	A. C.	F.	May 26th, 1882	" 30, "	"
701	C. S.....	F.	May 30th, 1881	Septmb'r 27, "	"
803	A. M.....	F.	March 7th, 1882	" 29, "	"
779	R. D.....	M.	December 16th, 1882	" 29, "	"
638	S. M.	M.	January 10th, 1880	" 29, " .. .	"
821	R. P.....	M.	May 9th, 1882 ..... ,..	" 29, "	"
817	J. K.. ...	F.	April 22nd, 1882.....	" 29, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
219	J. S.....	M.....	42	October 16, 1881.....	4	7	18	Phthisis.
590	M. S.....	M.....	32	" 20, "	1	0	0	Epilepsy.
227	E. H. McK	F.....	57	" 29, "	4	0	0	Senile Decay.
625	A. F.	M.....	27	November 9, "	0	10	25	Phthisis.
381	K. K.....	F.....	23	" 12, "	2	0	1	Phthisis.
602	A. S. K...	F.....	26	December 4, "	1	1	6	General Debility.
51	E. B.....	F.....	44	" 12, "	5	8	26	Empyema.
497	W. K.....	M.....	46	" 20, "	1	5	20	General Paralysis.
714	L. L.....	M.....	68	" 22, "	0	5	18	Senile Decay.
372	C. B.....	M.....	46	" 24, "	2	3	1	General Paralysis
615	J. W.....	M.....	45	" 25, "	1	0	25	General Paralysis
742	J. R.....	M.....	66	January 5, 1882.....	0	4	3	Senile Decay.
509	A. C	M.....	39	" 7, "	1	6	15	General Paralysis
747	W. M.....	M.....	61	" 8, "	0	3	18	Inanition.
305	M. H.....	F.....	21	" 9, "	2	8	7	Phthisis.
14	A. D	F.....	63	" 15, "	5	9	29	Apoplexy.
669	W. N.....	M.....	50	" 15, "	0	8	13	General Paralysis
711	R. S.....	M.....	34	" 21, "	0	7	10	Inanition.
589	J. W.....	M.....	32	February 8, "	1	3	21	General Paralysis
331	J. W.....	M.....	..	March 2, "	2	8	26	Epilepsy.
709	M. A. G...	F.....	70	" 8, "	0	7	17	Congest. of Lungs
133	L. McN...	M.....	20	" 8, "	5	10	6	Phthisis.
530	J. S	M.....	55	" 21, "	0	1	27	Phthisis.
229	J. McC...	M. ...	51	" 21, "	4	2	23	Dropsy.
259	C. C	F.....	26	" 22, "	3	0	0	Epilepsy.
725	E. J. R....	F.....	54	" 23, "	0	7	25	Heart Disease.
284	C. H.....	M.....	72	" 24, "	2	11	12	Senile Decay.
665	J. L.....	M.....	34	April 7, "	1	1	0	Phthisis.
163	S. W.....	F.....	62	" 11, "	5	10	10	Exhaustion.
545	A. S	F.....	27	" 12, "	1	7	30	General Paralysis
738	M. A. H..	F.....	50	" 14, "	0	8	3	Epilepsy.
637	A. L .	F.....	42	" 17, "	1	3	9	Ch. Albuminuria.
760	M. R.....	M.....	..	May 3, "	0	6	2	Senile Decay.
685	J. W.....	M.....	56	" 5, "	1	0	3	General Debility.
168	J. C.... .	M.....	37	" 6, "	6	1	26	Phthisis.
563	E. T.....	M.....	34	" 14, "	1	8	3	Phthisis.
336	T. E.....	M.....	53	June 2, "	2	11	23	Epilepsy.
89	M. B.....	F.....	50	" 7, "	6	1	30	Dropsy.
263	S. W.....	F.....	29	" 24, "	3	3	24	Epilepsy.
556	G. B... ..	M.....	90	July 12, "	1	10	16	Senile Decay.
158	M. McL...	F.....	61	" 18, "	6	1	17	Senile Decay.
700	J. P. R...	M.....	41	" 19, "	1	1	24	General Paralysis.
193	A. G.....	M.....	48	" 24, "	6	0	11	Epilepsy.
720	D. C.....	M.....	76	" 27, "	1	0	20	Senile Decay.
347	M. J. R...	F.....	31	" 27, "	3	0	5	Phthisis.
532	J. K.....	F.....	34	" 28, "	2	0	6	Ascites.
847	E. N.....	M.....	45	August 4, "	0	0	1	Phthisis.
754	E. M.....	F.....	26	" 13, "	0	9	2	Phthisis.
762	W. B. W..	M.....	77	" 14, "	0	9	12	Senile Decay.
200	C. H.....	M.....	45	September 1, "	5	11	2	Cardiac Disease.
857	S. D	F.....	35	" 26, "	0	1	8	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Architects				1		1	1
Bakers				2		2	2
Bricklayers	1		1				1
Blacksmiths and Wives	1	1	2	2		2	4
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2		2	2
Brakesmen and Wives		1	1				1
Commercial travellers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				1		1	1
Carpenters and Wives	3		3	17		17	20
Clerks	2		2	12	1	13	15
Clergymen				4		4	4
Cigar-makers				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		14	14		200	200	214
Dress-makers		1	1				1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers	1		1				1
Editors				1		1	1
Farmers, Wives and Daughters	21	19	40	127		127	167
Fishermen				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers and Wives		1	1	1		1	2
Hostlers				1		1	1
Housekeepers		1	1		67	67	68
Labourers and Wives	20	2	22	101		101	123
Lawyers				1		1	1
Machinists	3		3				3
Moulders	1		1				1
Merchants and Wives		1	1	1		1	2
Mechanics				14		14	14
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					1	1	1
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters				4		4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Printers				1		1	1
Peddlers				2		2	2
Sailors	1		1	4		1	1
Students				1		1	1
Spinners				3	2	5	5
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoe-makers and Wives	4		4	3		3	7
Seamstresses		4	4		9	9	13
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Teachers	1		1	5	5	10	11
Tavern-keepers				5		5	5
Tailors, Wives and Daughters	1	2	3	3		3	6
Tanners	1		1				1
Weavers, Wives and Daughters	1		1	2	3	5	6
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Waiters	1		1				1
Unknown or other employment	5	4	9	23	90	113	122
Total	68	51	119	371	378	749	868

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1882.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
Moral.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3			
Religious excitement				1	2	3			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles									
Love affairs, including seduction				2	1	3			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				3	2	5			
Fright and nervous shocks									
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				3		3			
Intemperance, sexual									
Venereal disease				1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				5	1	6			
Over-work				4		4			
Sunstroke				1		1			
Accident or injury				5		5			
Pregnancy									
Puerpura					2	2			
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life					1	1			
Uterine disorders					2	2			
Brain disease, with general paralysis									
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	1	6						
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				2		2			
Fevers					2	2			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	5	9	14						
With other combined cause not ascertained	10	9	19						
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1						
Unknown	19	17	36						
Total	40	36	76	28	15	43			

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
628	F	C. K.	October 5, 1881	2 Months	Discharged Recovered.
728	F	E. P.	" 6, "	2 "	" Improved.
389	F	A. A.	" 19, "	6 "	" Recovered.
752	F	M. S.	November 19, "	1 Month	" "
691	F	B. C.	" 23, "	2 Months	" "
750	F	M. McM.	" 24, "	2 "	" "
411	M	J. K.	" 25, "	3 "	Returned Unimproved.
684	F	M. H.	" 26, "	3 "	" "
740	F	F. L.	December 23, "	3 "	Discharged Recovered.
482	F	M. R.	" 23, "	3 "	" "
690	M	J. M.	" 24, "	2 "	" Unimproved.
623	F	M. W.	" 27, "	3 "	" Recovered.
478	M	R. N.	January 28, 1882	2 "	" "
755	M	G. J. W.	February 13, "	2 "	" "
753	M	F. J.	March 7, "	3 "	Returned Unimproved.
87	F	C. T.	" 16, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
784	M	L. D.	April 10, "	2 "	Returned Unimproved.
757	F	A. C.	" 15, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
797	M	H. B.	May 13, "	3 "	" "
800	M	A. C. T.	" 15, "	2 "	" "
334	M	A. McE.	" 31, "	3 "	" Improved.
770	M	C. H. P.	June 29, "	1 Month	" Recovered.
701	F	C. S.	July 14, "	3 Months	" "
702	F	E. B.	" 15, "	1 Month	" "
638	M	S. M.	" 28, "	2 Months	" "
779	M	R. D.	August 19, "	1 Month	" "
803	F	A. M.	September 2, "	27 Days	" "
821	M	R. W. P.	" 9, "	14 "	" "

SUMMARY.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	13	15	28			
Remained at home cured				8	13	21
" " improved					1	1
" " unimproved				1		1
Died before expiration of probational leave				1		1
Returned to Asylum				3	1	4
	13	15	28	13	15	28

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of Employment and the number of Days' Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	2	327	.....	327
Tailor's Shop	2	258	.....	258
Engineer's Shop	3	907	.....	907
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	10	2616	.....	2616
Bakery	1	316	.....	316
Laundry	17	1326	3346	4672
Painting	3	990	.....	990
Farm	8	1291	.....	1291
Garden	8	1173	.....	1173
Stable	2	373	.....	373
Kitchen	13	1875	2413	4288
Dining-rooms	13	.....	4449	4449
Officers' Quarters	2	.....	712	712
Sewing-rooms	10	.....	3234	3234
Knitting	13	.....	4794	4794
Mending	4	.....	1352	1352
Halls	55	11050	7900	18950
Storeroom	5	607	912	1519
General	11	1806	1580	3386
Totals	181	24,915	30,692	55,607

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

Table No. 1.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of Residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of Treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of Treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of Treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	27	9			
From 1 to 2 months	26	11	1		
" 2 " 3 "	10	5	2		1
" 3 " 4 "	5	14	2		
" 4 " 5 "	3	8	2		
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	5	2	
" 6 " 7 "	10	9	3	1	
" 7 " 8 "	2	4	1		
" 8 " 9 "	1	9	3		
" 9 " 10 "	1	11	2		1
10 " 11 "		8	2		
" 11 " 12 "		4	1		
" 12 " 18 "	4	43	3		
" 18 months to 2 years	3	42	5	2	
" 2 to 3 years	5	83	2		
" 3 " 4 "	5	61	1	1	
" 4 " 5 "	2	4			
" 5 " 6 "	2	6			
" 6 " 7 "		130	1		
" 7 " 8 "	1				
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	3				
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years upwards	1				
Not stated	5				
Totals	119	464	36	6	2

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No 1.

Showing movements of Inmates for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1881				40	35	75
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant Governor's Warrant	3	5	8			
" Medical certificate	6	5	11			
				9	10	19
Total number under treatment during year				49	45	94
Discharges during year :						
As cured						
" improved						
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	2	1	3			
Died	7	8	15			
				9	9	18
Eloped						
Transferred on 21st September, 1882, to Orillia Asylum	40	36	76			
				40	36	76
Total discharges, deaths, and transfers				49	45	94
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				69	49	118
" discharged	5	1	6			
" died	23	12	35			
" eloped	1		1			
" transferred	40	36	70			
				64	49	118
" remaining 30th September, 1882						

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident of the Wards, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the Wards, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of inmates in residence on the 27th of July	41	38	79
Minimum " " on the 1st of January, 1882	40	33	73
Collective days' stay of all inmates in residence during year	14,782.5	13,031.25	27,813.25
Daily average population	40.5	35.75	76.25

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	1	1	2	1	3	4
Widowed						
Single	8	9	17	68	46	114
Not reported						
Total	9	10	19	69	49	118
Religion of Parents.						
Presbyterians	2		2	10	5	15
Episcopalians	3		3	13	8	21
Methodists	2	4	6	12	16	28
Baptists					1	1
Congregationalists				2		2
Roman Catholics		4	4	14	14	28
Mennonites				2	2	4
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2	2	4	6	3	9
Not reported				10		10
Total	9	10	19	69	49	118
Nationalities.						
English	2		2	3	1	4
Irish	1		1	2	3	5
Scotch	2		2	4	1	5
Canadian	4	10	14	55	43	98
United States				1		1
Other Countries				1		1
Unknown				3	1	4
Total	9	10	19	69	49	118

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce					2	2
Carleton	1	1	2	3	2	5
Elgin		1	1		1	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				1	4	5
Grey	1		1	3	1	4
Haldimand		1	1	1	2	3
Halton				3		3
Hastings		1	1		2	2
Huron	1		1	4	1	5
Kent				3	2	5
Lambton		1	1	1	1	2
Lanark				2		2
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	3		3
Lennox and Addington	1		1	2	1	3
Lincoln	1	1	2	2	1	3
Middlesex				4	2	6
Norfolk				1		1
Northumberland and Durnham	1		1	4	2	6
Ontario	1		1	2	1	3
Oxford				1		1
Peel		1	1	1	1	2
Perth				1		1
Peterborough				1		1
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew				1	2	3
Simcoe				3		3
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry				2	1	3
Victoria				1		1
Waterloo				5	3	8
Welland				1		1
Wellington					4	4
Wentworth	1	2	3	4	6	10
York		1	1	7	4	11
Total admissions	9	10	19	69	49	118

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September 1882.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant						
Bruce						
Carleton		1	1		2	2
Elgin		1	1		1	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				1	2	3
Grey	1		1	2		2
Haldimand				1		1
Halton						
Hastings		1	1		2	2
Huron				1	1	2
Kent				1	1	2
Lambton		1	1		1	1
Lanark				2		2
Leeds and Grenville				2		2
Lennox and Addington	1		1	2		2
Lincoln				1		1
Middlessex				1		1
Norfolk				1		1
Northumberland and Durham					1	1
Ontario	1		1	3		3
Oxford						
Peel				1		1
Perth						
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe				1		1
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry				2	1	3
Victoria				1		1
Waterloo						
Welland						
Wellington						
Wentworth		1	1	1	1	2
York				1	1	2
Total admissions	3	5	8	26	17	43

TABLE No, 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
99	M. K. ...	F....	September 27th, 1881.. ...	June 20th, 1882	Removed by Friends.
97	A. McL...	M...	August 3rd, 1881	August 15th, 1882 ...	" " "
43	J. H. M...	M...	December 18th, 1879.	September 20th, 1882..	Transferred to Lunatic Wards O. I. H.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
72	M. A. H...	F....	26	December 6, 1881..	1	3	11	General Debility.
100	J. C.	M...	21	" 31, " ..	..	1	21	Epilepsy.
88	M. M.....	F....	31	January 1, 1882..	..	9	18	General Debility.
69	M. G. K...	F....	..	" 5, " ..	1	5	9	Epilepsy.
103	R. C. F....	M...	20	February 20, " ..	..	..	12	Inanition.
67	R. McD...	M...	29	March 30, " ..	1	8	13	Phthisis.
80	H. O. K...	F....	10	April 27, " ..	1	5	3	"
36	F. B.	F....	15	" 30, " ..	2	6	17	"
41	C. McD...	M...	17	May 7, " ..	2	5	2	"
73	C. O.....	F....	33	" 13, " ..	1	8	6	Inanition.
95	C. E.	M...	18	" 20, " ..	..	11	6	Exhaustion.
45	J. S.....	M...	69	" 31, " ..	2	3	29	"
22	G. V .	M...	49	July 30, " ..	2	11	11	Marasmus.
79	M. L	F....	23	August 5, " ..	1	8	17	Phthisis.
105	J. M. H...	F....	14	" 29, " ..	..	5	11	Inanition.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by inmates during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Engineer's Shop	1	288	.....	288
Farm.....	2	576	.....	576
Kitchen	2	.....	516	516
Knitting	3	.....	884	884
Halls.....	12	1248	1208	2496
Total	20	2 [illegible]	2648	4760

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

ORILLIA, Oct. 1st, 1882.

W. T. O'REILLY, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my Sixth Annual Statistical Report of the operations of this Asylum, and in doing so, I have but little more to say than I have said time and again in previous reports.

The total admissions for the year amount to 89, viz., 48 males and 41 females. Of these 40 males and 36 females were transferred from the Hamilton Asylum, leaving 8 males and 5 females as our normal increase for the year.

Of the 40 males and 36 females transferred from Hamilton, 15 males and 11 females are warrant cases, and 25 males and 25 females were admitted to that Asylum by the regular process. The 13 admitted here were all by the regular process. We have, therefore, 15 males and 11 females as admitted by the Lieutenant Governor's warrant, and 33 males and 30 females as admitted by medical certificate, a total of 89.

On the 1st of October, 1881, we had in residence 80 males and 79 females, which, with the 48 males and 41 females admitted during the year, give 128 males and 120 females as the number under care, or a total of 248.

During the same period 7 males and 5 females have died; 1 male and 1 female were taken home by parents; leaving in residence at the close of the year, 120 males and 114 females, a total of 234.

I have on my register 62 applications for admission, 39 of whom are males and 23 females, in whose behalf friends and others interested are urgently pleading.

Owing to the demand for room in the Hamilton and other Asylums, and the complete exhaustion of it here, the honourable the Treasurer and yourself, in July last, leased the property here known as the Queen's Hotel, and gave instructions to have it fitted up for the reception of the 76 idiots in the Hamilton Asylum. The work was at once proceeded with, and on the 21st September the transfer was made. The transfer consisted of 40 males and 36 females, and as it was thought best that the Queen's Hotel, which is now called the cottage, should contain only males, I had 34 males transferred from the Asylum, and placed all the females together. I have, therefore, 114 females and 46 males, which includes all the boys, in the Asylum, and 74 males in the cottage. The staff at the cottage consist of a chief attendant, three ordinary attendants, a night watch, a house-keeper, who is also cook, an assistant, and two house-maids, making nine in all. Although our female population in the Asylum has been increased by 36, we have added no extra attendant, but are using some of the better inmates to assist in caring for the others. It was found necessary, however, to add an assistant seamstress; and we have reduced the staff of male attendants by one, and we will shortly make another reduction, which will leave us with two male attendants and a night attendant.

I have no doubt that the Government are now alive to the necessity of providing proper and sufficient accommodation for the poor idiots—a greater object for our sympathy and charity than any other class of unfortunates. But as this provision will only be complete—and in keeping with the fair fame Ontario has already won in providing for the dependent of our population—when a training school of ample dimensions and equipments is erected, I would again respectfully ask that the case be fully laid before them.

In April last Mr. Alex. Kennedy, our respected Bursar, died, after a protracted

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

period of suffering, and Mr. B. Mullin was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Mullin was our first Bursar, and he was welcomed back to his old position again. This is the only change that has occurred among our officers.

Since the last annual report, Mr. J. W. Langmuir resigned the office of Inspector which he so worthily filled for many years; and while regretting his action at the time, it was with much pleasure that I, in common with others, learned of your appointment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. Beaton,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1881				80	79	159
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant Governor's Warrant	15	11	26			
" Medical Certificate	33	30	63			
				48	41	34
Total number under treatment during the year				128	120	248
Discharges during year :						
As cured						
" improved						
" taken home by parents						
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year	1	1	2			
Died	7	5	12			
				8	6	14
Eloped						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum, 20th September, 1882				120	114	234
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				175	261	336
" discharged	11	6	17			
" died	44	41	85			
				55	47	102
" eloped						
" transferred						
" remaining, 30th September, 1882				120	114	234

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1881, to 30th September, 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 20th of September	120	116	236
Minimum " " " 3rd of May	79	80	159
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	29,675	29,087	58,744
Daily average population	81.25	79.46	161

	Admissions of year.			Total Admissions Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married					4	4
Widowed						
Single	48	41	89	175	157	332
Not reported						
Total	48	41	89	175	161	336
Religion of Parents.						
Presbyterians	8	7	15	31	24	55
Episcopalians	8	9	17	31	36	67
Methodists	13	10	23	38	45	83
Baptists		2	2	3	5	8
Roman Catholics	8	8	16	25	22	47
Mennonites	2	3	5	2	3	5
Quakers				2	1	3
Infidels						
Other denominations	2		2	4	1	5
Not reported	7	2	9	39	24	63
Total	48	41	89	175	161	336
Nationalities.						
English	3	1	4	12	15	27
Irish				21	17	38
Scotch	2		2	17	8	25
Canadian	42	40	82	98	102	200
United States				1	1	2
Other Countries	1		1	10	6	16
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	48	41	89	175	161	336

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1		1	4	2	6
Bruce		1	1	4	6	10
Carleton	3	2	5	6	3	9
Elgin		1	1	1	6	7
Essex		1	1	2	4	6
Frontenac	1	2	3	8	14	22
Grey	3	1	4	11	6	17
Haldimand	3	2	5	5	3	8
Halton	1		1	3	3	6
Hastings		2	2	1	3	4
Huron	3	4	7	10	6	16
Kent	2	3	5	3	5	8
Lambton	2	1	3	3	4	7
Lanark	2		2	3	2	5
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	7	1	8
Lennox and Addington	1		1	3	2	5
Lincoln	1		1	4	1	5
Middlesex	2		2	7	6	13
Norfolk				5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham	4	2	6	8	7	15
Ontario	3	1	4	8	6	14
Oxford				3	4	7
Peel	1	2	3	1	4	5
Perth	1		1	5	2	7
Peterborough					2	2
Prince Edward		2	2		2	2
Renfrew		2	2		5	5
Simcoe				7	8	15
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	4	1	5
Victoria	1	1	2	4	3	7
Waterloo	3	3	6	4	4	8
Welland	1		1	1		1
Wellington				7	2	9
Wentworth	3	3	6	9	9	18
York	4	4	8	24	20	44
Muskoka District					2	2
Total admissions	48	41	89	175	161	336

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1882.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton		2	2	2	3	5
Elgin		1	1		4	4
Essex		1	1	1	2	3
Frontenac	1		1	7	9	16
Grey	1		1	5	3	8
Haldimand	1		1	1		1
Halton					1	1
Hastings		2	2		2	2
Huron	1		1	4	1	5
Kent		1	1		3	3
Lambton		1	1	1	1	2
Lanark	2		2	3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	4	1	5
Lennox and Addington	1		1	2	2	4
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex	1		1	3		3
Norfolk				4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	4	2	6
Ontario	2		2	3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel	1		1	1	1	2
Perth				3	1	4
Renfrew		1	1		4	4
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	3		3
Victoria	1		1	2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth		1	1	1	5	6
York				6	1	7
Total admissions	15	11	26	71	57	128

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
165	R. A. B. ..	F.	September 21, 1877.....	February 22, 1882.....	Unimproved.
244	J. T.....	M.	August 16, 1881.....	July 26, 1882	"

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
121	R. C.	M...	41	February 20, 1882	5	....	27	General debility.
200	C. G.	M...	16	March 10, "	2	11	10	Peritonitis.
74	S. R.....	F. ..	14	" 20, "	5	5	11	Epilepsy.
101	H. McC. ..	M...	30	" 30, " ...	5	5	14	Phthisis.
249	A. P.	M. .	11	April 25, "	....	6	2	Typhoid fever.
204	E. A. B. ..	F. ..	22	June 1, "	3	1	19	Phthisis.
21	W. W.....	M...	34	" 4, "	5	8	10	Heart disease.
218	M. L. C...	F. ..	17	July 3, "	2	5	19	General debility.
24	J. B.....	M...	21	" 20, "	5	9	26	Epilepsy.
92	J. H.	M...	24	September 19, "	5	10	13	Diabetes.
314	C. G.	F. ..	19	" 25, "	....	....	5	Phthisis.
250	A. C..	F. ..	9	" 29, "	....	6	24	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Engineer's Shop	1	365	.....	365
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	8	2240	.....	2240
Laundry	3	618	309	927
Garden	4	870	.....	870
Grounds	4	1040	.....	1040
Stable	1	365	.....	365
Kitchen	4	.....	1440	1440
Dining-rooms	4	.....	1460	1460
Officers' Quarters	1	313	.....	313
Sewing-rooms	4	.....	1200	1200
Knitting	18	1460	5110	6570
General	3	939	.....	939
Total	55	8210	9519	17,729

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS,

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st December, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ended on the 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882:—

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE, *Inspector.*

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Com-

mon gaols of the Province in each year from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1882:—

	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869.....	3599	294	1680	82	5655
" " " 1870.....	4215	319	1737	108	6379
" " " 1871.....	4586	329	1642	58	6615
" " " 1872.....	5006	281	1615	56	6958
" " " 1873.....	5745	323	1735	74	7877
" " " 1874.....	7298	377	1746	67	9488
" " " 1875..... ..	8048	389	1566	70	10073
" " " 1876.....	9005	434	1727	70	11236
" " " 1877.....	11053	542	1824	62	13481
" " " 1878	9537	480	1959	54	12030
" " " 1879.....	8995	416	1756	53	11220
" " " 1880.....	8829	549	1863	59	11300
" " " 1881.....	7007	468	1681	73	9229
" " " 1882.	7286	522	1750	62	9620

It will be thus seen that the commitments during the year under report are 391 in excess of those of the preceding twelve months, the ratio being 4·23 per cent., but as compared with the year ending 30th September, 1880, there is a decrease of 1680. The number of adult males committed has increased by 279, the number of boys by 54, and the number of adult women by 69, while the commitment of young girls has decreased by 11. Taking the present total population of the Province at 1,942,161, the ratio of commitments thereto is 1 in 201. In last year's report the ratio of commitments to population was quoted as 1 in 176, but the calculation was made before the census tables were finally corrected. Based on the corrected figures, the ratio would be 1 in 207.

The increase in the commitments to gaol is not confined to the cities only, as 21 gaols situated in all parts of the Province shew an increase, while the statistics of 18 exhibit a decrease in commitments as compared with the previous year. The most noticeable increases are at Chatham, 46; Guelph, 58; Hamilton, 139; London, 56; Sarnia, 72; Sandwich, 99; Sault Ste. Marie, 21; Toronto, 229; while the principal decreases are, at Brampton, 48; Kingston, 57; Prince Arthur's Landing, 38; St. Catharines, 34; Woodstock, 104; and Welland, 132. Table No. 1 of the gaol statistics gives fuller information on this point.

The number of prisoners who were committed more than once bears about the same proportion to the total number committed as in last year, namely, one-third, the figures being, total commitments, 9,620; re-commitments, 3,261.

In Statistical Table No. 3 will be found the offences with which the 9,620 persons committed to gaol were charged, but, for convenience of reference, such

offences are summarized under five heads, and are given below. For purposes of comparison, the commitments under each heading during the seven preceding years are also given.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Assault, common	666	743	641	724	549	623	556	576
Assault, felonious	68	124	134	98	125	85	88	124
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	73	127	92	71	62	63	40	73
Rape, and assault with intent	57	48	39	37	45	44	36	56
Murder	37	30	39	24	25	42	23	29
Manslaughter	12	12	7	6	10	7	7	9
Attempt at suicide	5	1	7	11	6	9	8	10
Miscellaneous	50	43	31	38	25	31	95	43
	968	1128	990	1009	847	904	853	920

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and incendiarism	65	45	35	47	49	31	22	23
Burglary	54	63	58	89	103	93	44	63
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	6	21	23	10	19	15	15	11
Destroying and injuring property	96	104	115	138	126	130	67	138
Embezzlement	14	21	24	29	28	23	17	19
Forgery	33	46	31	48	64	50	30	34
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	99	140	137	151	131	101	82	106
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing	85	75	84	89	86	70	54	73
Housebreaking and robbery	36	62	43	57	102	103	80	67
Larceny	1602	1764	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401
Receiving stolen goods	33	54	38	64	38	42	26	45
Trespass	72	49	73	103	122	123	112	110
Miscellaneous	58	50	42	43	29	73	78	85
	2253	2494	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Bigamy	9	12	12	9	14	5	6	10
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	123	129	137	197	189	236	171	194
Keeping houses of ill-fame	49	81	89	117	92	134	102	137
Perjury	19	12	32	25	25	27	15	15
Seduction	2	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault and exposure	36	45	27	40	41	40	38	32
Miscellaneous	77	49	116	129	86	50	67	78
	315	331	415	519	449	492	399	466

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Abusive and obscene language	76	71	73	101	72	95	65	55
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	99	116	90	143	130	109	83	91
Carrying unlawful weapons	8	13	25	37	27	34	43	42
Deserting employment	82	45	21	27	10	27	18	41
Drunk and disorderly	3663	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	33	53	160	153	122	115	83	70
Threatening and seditious language	35	83	48	36	48	48	57	26
Vagrancy	1641	2128	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449
Miscellaneous	239	156	217	260	174	207	131	120
	5876	6533	8554	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Contempt of Court	77	90	136	133	149	180	124	76
Debtors	66	72	60	67	72	86	46	56
Detained as witnesses	17	29	17	31	12	18	17	16
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	323	348	336	307	339	346	338	432
Non-payment of fines and costs	41	42	41	39	....	.....	...	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	137	169	159	173	129	111	74	88
	661	750	749	750	701	741	599	668
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	10073	11236	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620

An examination of the preceding tables will shew that as compared with the year 1881 there was an increase of 67, or 7·85 per cent. in the number of commitments for crimes againt the person; of 185, or 9·29 per cent. for crimes against property; of 67, or 16·79 per cent. for crimes against public morals and decency; and of 3 for offences against public order and peace. It is to be noticed with regret that there were considerable increases in the commitments for some of the most serious crimes known to the law, such as murder, rape and assault with intent, cutting and wounding, felonious assault, burglary, fraud, horse and cattle stealing. The commitment of persons for frequenting and keeping houses of ill-fame also increased, but this probably is due quite as much to greater vigour in applying the laws against these persons, as to an actual increase in the number of that class. The commitments for drunkenness numbered 3,497 against 3,328 in the preceding year, being an increase of 5 per cent., but taking the percentage of commitments for drunkenness on the total commitments in these two years, it will be found to be 36·35 per cent. in 1882 as against 36·06 in 1881, or a barely perceptible increase. The commitments for vagrancy decreased from 1,580 in 1881 to 1,449 in 1882, or 8·29 per cent. The percentage which the commitments for vagrancy bear to the total commitments of the two years is 17 per cent. in 1881 and 15 per cent. in 1882. The decrease was no doubt largely due to the unusual mildness of the winter of 1881-1882.

The disposition made of the 9,629 persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :—

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2120
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	634
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	96
Detained as witnesses	14
Detained as fraudulent debtors	52
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	432
Died before trial	9
Detained by civil processes other than above	146
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th September, 1882	197
Found guilty and sentenced	5920
Total number of commitments	9620

The number of persons found guilty and sentenced is equal to 61·53 per cent. of the total number committed, being about the same proportion as in the two preceding years.

The places of confinement, to which the 5,920 persons who were found guilty were sentenced, are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:—

	1881.	1882.
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary	109	123
Do to the Reformatory for Boys	96	80
Do direct to Central Prison	346	401
Do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	393	382
Do direct to the Female Reformatory	104	191
Do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Female Reformatory	116	32
Do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	4684	4711
Total	5848	5920

The most noticeable feature in this table, in relation to the year under report, is the fact that the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females has largely increased. This is particularly observable as regards the latter, shewing that the objects of this institution are being better understood and appreciated by the Judiciary.

A summary is appended which shews the crimes and offences for which the 5,920 persons were sentenced, and for purposes of comparison the total commitments under each heading are also given:—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	576	378
Assault, felonious	124	65
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	73	34
Rape, and assault with intent	56	18
Murder	29	6
Manslaughter	9	3
Attempt at suicide	10	4
Miscellaneous	43	17
	920	525

2. *Crimes against Property.*

Arson and incendiarism	23	14
Burglary	63	28
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	11	7
Destroying and injuring property	138	102
Embezzlement	19	11
Carried forward	254	162

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty, and sentenced.
Brought forward	254	162
Forgery	34	10
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	106	45
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	73	38
Housebreaking and robbery	67	32
Larceny	1401	892
Receiving stolen goods	45	11
Trespass	110	88
Miscellaneous	85	36
	2175	1314

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	10	8
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	194	104
Keeping houses of ill-fame	137	100
Perjury	15	1
Indecent assault and exposure	32	20
Miscellaneous	78	64
	466	297

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	55	52
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	91	55
Carrying unlawful weapons	42	23
Deserting employment	41	16
Drunk and disorderly	3497	2485
Selling liquor without a licence, and selling or giving it to Indians	70	65
Threatening and seditious language	26	6
Vagrancy	1449	978
Miscellaneous	120	104
	5391	3784
Totals	8952	5920

There is nothing in these figures calling for special comment, as the proportion of acquittals to commitments is very much the same as in previous years.

Tables shewing the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social condition, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed are here annexed:—

Periods of sentence.

For periods under thirty days	2273
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1711
For sixty days, or two months	547
Over two months to three months	311
Over three months to four months	105
Over four months to five months	41
Over five months to six months	431
Over six months to nine months	77
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	97
Over one year and up to two years	119
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	67
Over three years in the Penitentiary	56
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	80
Sentenced to death but subsequently respited	5
	5920

Sex.

	1881.	1882.
Male	7475	7803
Female	1754	1817
	9229	9620

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	4262	4510
Born in England	1350	1448
Born in Ireland	2214	2169
Born in Scotland	542	608
Born in the United States	669	694
Born in other Countries	192	191
	9229	9620

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	3268	3352
Church of England	2993	3152
Presbyterian	1200	1293
Methodist	1184	1245
Other denominations	584	578
	9229	9620

Social Condition.

Married	3387	3687
Unmarried	5842	5933
	9229	9620

Habits.

Temperate	2734	2942
Intemperate	6495	6678
	9229	9620

Educational Status.

Could read and write	6933	7037
Could neither read nor write	2296	2583
	9229	9620

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, viz., 30th September, 1882, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:—

	1881.	1882.
In the Common Gaols	432	520
In the Central Prison, Toronto	338	324
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	250	263
In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto	127	173
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	665	576
	1812	1856

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the common gaols during the past and four preceding years under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs:—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc. each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,020	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 66	131,116 60
1879	11,220	52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,412 10	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75

In statistical tables Nos. 13 and 14 details are given of these expenditures. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the cost of rations, clothing, and fuel, notwithstanding the increased number of prisoners. This fact also answers an objection made by some of the County Councils to the revised dietary laid down in the new rules, on the score that it was a more liberal and expensive one. It was maintained by my predecessor in office that the cost would be about the same if the rules were properly carried out, and these figures shew that the opinion he expressed was correct.

Construction and Alteration of Gaol Buildings.

No extensive works of this character have been put in operation during the past year. The gaols at Stratford and St. Thomas are still in the defective condition before described. The correspondence relating to the necessary improvements required to be made in the St. Thomas Gaol has lately been submitted to the Honourable, the Attorney-General for his information.

Rules and Regulations.

The following rule was added to those issued in December, 1881, and a copy sent to all persons interested, viz.:—

Rule No. 100. No person shall be allowed access to any prisoner for the purpose of "interviewing" him or her, with a view to the publishing a report of such interview.

This rule received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 29th March, 1882.

Changes in Gaol Staff.

The changes last year were but few, being as under:—

St. Thomas Gaol.—The former gaoler, Mr. C. G. Rich, having died, the position was given to Mr. N. W. Moore, whose wife was also appointed matron, *vice* Mrs. Rich, resigned.

Sault Ste. Marie Gaol.—Mr. Thomas Atkins, who held the post of gaoler, and his wife, who held that of matron, resigned, and Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson were appointed to the vacant offices.

Escapes from Gaol.

Twelve prisoners escaped during the course of the year, of whom seven were re-taken, the other five being at large at the close of the year. One escaped from the Brantford gaol, one from Goderich, three from Kingston, one from Orangeville, one from St. Catharines, three from St. Thomas, one from Woodstock, and one from the Lock-up at Bracebridge.

No special comment is required upon these escapes, in reference to which such instructions and reprimands were given as will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of the circumstances under which the escapes became possible.

The usual statistical tables are annexed, and following these tables will be found the separate reports upon each of the common gaols.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of prisoners, males and females, *committed* during the year ended 30st September, 1882, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1882.			Number of prisoners committed for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1881.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	217	31	248	189	38	227	28		28		7	7
Berlin	76	7	83	84	13	97				8	6	14
Belleville	170	38	208	115	28	143	55	10	65			
Brantford	205	47	252	193	56	249	12		12		9	9
Brampton	133	4	137	168	17	185				35	13	48
Brockville	153	35	188	149	21	170	4	14	18			
Cayuga	41	9	50	43	5	48		4	4	2		2
Cornwall	45	5	50	36	8	44	9		9		3	3
Cobourg	81	19	100	88	26	114				7	7	14
Chatham	141	7	148	94	8	102	47		47		1	1
Goderich	72	15	87	91	13	104		2	2	19		19
Guelph	170	22	192	101	33	134	69		69		11	11
Hamilton	771	187	958	657	162	819	114	25	139			
Kingston	98	27	125	132	50	182				34	23	57
London	641	134	775	585	134	719	56		56			
Lindsay	39	8	47	53	8	61				14		14
L'Orignal	14	2	16	17	2	19				3		3
Milton	134	13	147	123	8	131	11	5	16			
Napanee	55	13	68	51	18	69	4		4		5	5
Ottawa	462	207	669	450	197	647	12	10	22			
Owen Sound	157	11	168	155	32	187	2		2		21	21
Orangeville	29	6	35	12		12	17	6	23			
Perth	43	12	55	57	10	67		2	2	14		14
Picton	93	3	96	77	5	82	16		16		2	2
Pembroke	71	3	74	60	13	73	11		11		10	10
Peterborough	109	12	121	88	29	117	21		21		17	17
P. Arthur's Landing	125	6	131	168	1	169		5	5	43		43
Simcoe	86	10	96	83	7	90	3	3	6			
St. Catharines	83	21	104	112	26	138				29	5	34
Sarnia	265	21	286	201	13	214	64	8	72			
Stratford	124	28	152	132	34	166				8	6	14
Sandwich	225	45	270	142	29	171	83	16	99			
St. Thomas	194	18	212	207	20	227				13	2	15
Sault Ste. Marie	26		26	5		5	21		21			
Toronto	1902	734	2636	1781	626	2407	121	108	229			
Walkerton	49	5	54	72	1	73		4	4	23		23
Woodstock	177	24	201	276	29	305				99	5	104
Welland	166	11	177	293	16	309				127	5	132
Whitby	79	13	92	82	13	95				3		3
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	20	2	22	7	4	11	13		13		2	2
Gore Bay				3		3				3		3
Little Current	3		3	1		1	2		2			
Manitowaning	22	1	23	16		16	6	1	7			
Mattawa	11		11	10		10	1		1			
Parry Sound	22	1	23	15	1	16	7		7			
Silver Islet						1				1		1
Minden	4		4				4		4			
Total	7803	1817	9620	7475	1754	9229	813	223	1036	485	160	645

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1882, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody on 30th Sept., 1882.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiot or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	10	4	1	.....	1	7	1	.....	6	....	15
Berlin	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Belleville	11	3	.....	.....	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	14
Brantford	7	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	8
Brampton	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Brockville	6	6	1	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	13
Cayuga	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	6	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Chatham	11	2	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	1	1	13
Goderich	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Guelph	6	3	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	.....	9
Hamilton	32	17	4	....	9	21	14	.....	1	8	53
Kingston	12	4	.....	.....	1	6	5	1	3	.....	16
London	31	11	.....	.....	11	20	7	.....	4	.....	42
Lindsay	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
L'Orignal	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Milton	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	5
Napanee	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5
Ottawa	20	26	2	.....	9	18	17	2	2	.....	48
Owen Sound	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Orangeville	5	2	1	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	8
Perth	8	5	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	4	1	13
Picton	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Pembroke	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	9
Peterborough	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Prince Arthur's Landing	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Simcoe	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	5
St. Catharines	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	7
Sarnia	7	3	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	1	10
Stratford	5	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	7
Sandwich	12	.....	1	.....	4	4	3	.....	2	.....	13
St. Thomas	13	1	.....	.....	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	14
Sault Ste. Marie	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Toronto	63	56	2	.....	16	72	25	2	6	.....	121
Walkerton	5	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Woodstock	10	2	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	1	1	12
Welland	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	7
Whitby	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	6
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	341	162	17	.....	91	209	147	7	47	19	520

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners *committed*, the number over and under 16 the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted on number sentenced, and the number

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number *committed* during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	217	31	248	20	5	25	197	26	223	203	31
Berlin	76	7	83	7	.....	7	69	7	76	57	15
Belleville	170	38	208	9	.....	9	161	38	199	139	32
Brantford	205	47	252	18	.....	18	187	47	234	125	39
Brampton	133	4	137	2	.....	2	131	4	135	71	30
Brockville	155	35	188	7	2	9	146	33	179	106	51
Cayuga	41	9	50	4	1	5	37	8	45	43	3
Cornwall	45	5	50	1	.....	1	43	6	49	43	5
Cobourg	81	19	100	7	1	8	74	18	92	69	15
Chatham	141	7	148	10	1	11	131	6	137	114	20
Goderich	72	15	87	8	1	9	64	14	78	60	15
Guelph	170	22	192	23	1	24	147	21	168	180	8
Hamilton	771	187	958	48	7	55	723	180	903	414	130
Kingston	98	27	125	4	1	5	94	26	120	107	15
London	641	134	775	36	14	50	605	120	725	497	152
Lindsay	39	8	47	6	.....	6	33	8	41	32	13
L'Orignal	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	14	2	16	13	3
Milton	134	13	147	3	.....	3	131	13	144	121	23
Napanee	55	13	68	1	1	2	54	12	66	46	16
Ottawa	462	207	669	34	1	35	428	206	634	567	67
Owen Sound	157	11	168	2	1	3	155	10	165	104	48
Orangeville	29	6	35	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	31	3
Perth	43	12	55	1	.....	1	42	12	54	34	5
Picton	93	3	96	1	.....	1	92	3	95	52	13
Pembroke	71	3	74	7	.....	7	64	3	67	43	7
Peterborough	109	12	121	5	.....	5	104	12	116	61	20
Prince Arthur's Landing	125	6	131	1	.....	1	124	6	130	126	4
Simcoe	86	10	96	6	1	7	80	9	89	55	23
St. Catharines	83	21	104	2	2	4	81	19	100	93	9
Sarnia	265	21	286	31	1	32	234	20	254	264	14
Stratford	124	28	152	11	2	13	113	26	139	116	20
Sandwich	225	45	270	5	.....	5	220	45	265	228	37
St. Thomas	194	18	212	10	.....	10	184	18	202	149	40
Sault Ste. Marie	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	23	2
Toronto	1902	734	2636	163	18	181	1739	716	2455	1558	562
Walkerton	49	5	54	3	.....	3	46	5	51	47	4
Woodstock	177	24	201	14	1	15	163	23	186	109	43
Welland	166	11	177	6	....	6	160	11	171	115	29
Whitby	79	13	92	5	.....	5	74	13	87	65	5
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	20	2	22	22	.....
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	1
Manitowaning	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	20	3
Mattawa	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	....	11	9	2
Parry Sound	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	22	1
Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....
Totals	7803	1817	9620	522	62	584	7286	1750	9036	6359	1578

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of sureties to keep trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, *committed* under civil processes.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	NAME OF GAOL.
7	7	3	2	23	4	.....	26	67	.....	1	122	Barrie.
10	1	1	.....	8	3	.....	19	1	.....	1	50	Berlin.
13	24	4	.....	8	.....	2	82	3	.....	6	103	Belleville.
21	67	2	4	8	.....	1	80	10	1	1	145	Brantford.
24	12	2	.....	2	.....	2	97	.....	.....	.....	34	Brampton.
23	8	....	.....	17	.....	1	40	1	1	3	125	Brockville.
1	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	34	Cayuga.
2	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	34	Cornwall.
3	13	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	5	6	.....	1	71	Cobourg.
8	6	... ..	1	6	3	.....	38	2	.....	.....	98	Chatham.
7	5	2	.....	13	1	.....	17	3	.....	1	50	Goderich.
4	.....	. ...	.. ...	10	3	...	24	8	.....	1	146	Guelph.
86	328	24	3	11	.....	1	17	153	.....	9	740	Hamilton.
1	2	1	.....	15	.....	.....	1	13	.....	1	94	Kingston.
60	66	.....	.....	30	1	.....	300	113	1	11	319	London.
1	1	3	.....	6	.....	....	10	.....	.....	1	27	Lindsay.
.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	1	9	L'Orignal.
3	... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	....	95	44	Milton.
3	3	2	.....	6	.....	.....	7	8	1	3	41	Napanee.
24	11	.....	.....	32	9	.....	225	2	.....	8	393	Ottawa.
10	6	2	....	9	3	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77	Owen Sound.
1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	5	4	2	. .	2	14	Orangeville.
1	15	1	..	15	.....	1	4	4	.....	1	29	Perth.
5	26	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	66	1	.....	.....	27	Picton.
7	17	.....	.....	7	.....	26	1	.....	.. ..	.....	40	Pembroke.
13	27	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	Peterborough.
1	.....	.....	...	2	.....	84	29	.....	.....	.....	16	P. Arthur's Landing.
6	12	2	1	10	.....	2	10	28	... .	.....	43	Simcoe.
2	.. ..	.....	.....	13	.....	....	2	6	1	.....	82	St. Catharines.
2	6	2	.....	12	4	.....	23	59	2	2	182	Sarnia.
12	4	....	.....	8	2	.....	6	41	1	2	92	Stratford.
5	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	21	17	.....	4	219	Sandwich.
10	13	2	.....	7	6	.....	51	1	.....	16	129	St. Thomas.
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	20	Sault Ste. Marie.
277	239	28	1	44	7	7	731	8	1	16	1793	Toronto.
2	1	1	.....	7	2	7	10	3	.....	1	23	Walkerton.
15	34	3	.....	8	1	3	5	65	.....	6	110	Woodstock.
11	22	....	.....	7	2	3	44	.....	. ...	... .	121	Welland.
10	12	3	... ..	19	1	.....	19	6	.....	1	43	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
. .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	... ..	.. ...	.....	17	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ...	. ..	.. ..	.....	3	Little Current.
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.. ...	.....	....	23	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	....	..	...	5	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.... .	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	. ...	18	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Silver Islet.
.....	.....	.....	. ...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Minden.
692	991	96	13	433	52	146	2120	634	9	197	5920	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.
Barrie		1	1	7	5						1		8
Berlin			1	5	1								
Belleville		1		20	3		1				2		4
Brantford				16	2				4	1			1
Brampton		1		2									2
Brockville		3		19	1							1	1
Cayuga		2	2	1		1			1		4		
Cornwall		1		5				1				1	
Cobourg				9								2	4
Chatham				3	2			1				5	7
Goderich		1		5							1	2	2
Guelph				5						5			2
Hamilton		15	5	95	8	2				3	9	1	1
Kingston				12	2						1		
London		3	4	56	10	1	1	3		3	2	2	7
Lindsay				6									
L'Orignal		1		1							2		1
Milton		1		3									1
Napanee		1	1	4									3
Ottawa		6	1	33	13			1	35		1		
Owen Sound			1	11	1	2							5
Orangeville													1
Perth				2	5					1			
Picton				6				1			1		
Pembroke				4	5								5
Peterborough		2		23	1					2			
P. Arthur's Landing				6									1
Simcoe		1		9	3						3	1	
St. Catharines		2	1	10	3						1	2	
Sarnia				9								1	7
Stratford	1			6	4						1	1	8
Sandwich				20	1	1					6	1	2
St. Thomas			2	21	2						2	1	
Sault Ste. Marie		2							7				
Toronto		10	1	124	38	2		3		1	12	10	1
Walkerton			1	2								4	
Woodstock	2	1	1	5	3						10	2	
Welland	1			3	5							3	
Whitby				4	6						2	1	1
Lock-ups—													
Bracebridge				2							1		
Gore Bay													
Little Current													
Manitowaning				1									
Mattawa				1		1							
Parry Sound											1	1	1
Silver Islet													
Minden			1										
	4	55	23	576	124	10	2	10	47	16	63	42	76

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1882.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	....	....	4	....	1	3	56	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	Barrie.
.....	3	.....	3	..	.....	...	10	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	Berlin.
.....	3	....	...	....	1	....	67	....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	Belleville.
.....	1	2	....	2	8	4	80	...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	Brantford.
.....	....	.....	....	....	3	....	14	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	Brampton.
.....	....	.....	....	..	6	...	67	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brockville.
.....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	4	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Cayuga.
1	2	.....	....	....	1	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Cornwall.
.....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	10	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Cobourg.
.....	..	2	3	...	1	1	28	....	.. ....	.....	3	2	....	Chatham.
.....	..	.....	1	....	2	...	8	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	Goderich.
1	1	2	3	....	.....	....	51	...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Guelph.
2	....	....	....	....	27	3	396	2	.....	....	2	7	.....	Hamilton.
....	..	.....	....	4	..	....	25	....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	Kingston.
.....	5	1	1	10	22	....	242	1	3	.....	1	7	.....	London.
.....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	13	....	....	.....	1	...	.....	Lindsay.
.....	....	.. ..	....	1	.....	....	2	....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Milton.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	11	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	Napanee.
4	....	9	10	6	23	....	265	....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	Ottawa.
.....	....	3	3	....	.....	....	23	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	Owen Sound.
.....	...	.. ..	....	....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	Orangeville.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Perth.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	76	....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	Picton.
.....	1	.....	.. .	....	.....	....	24	....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pembroke.
.....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	38	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	Peterborough.
.....	....	.....	....	4	.....	2	88	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	P. Arthur's Land'g
1	....	...	....	....	1	1	18	....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	Simcoe.
....	....	1	....	....	2	....	41	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	St. Catharines.
1	....	.....	4	....	2	....	77	....	.....	1	1	4	... ..	Sarnia.
.....	....	....	2	....	.....	....	20	....	.....	.....	1	4	... ..	Stratford.
.....	....	.....	....	....	5	....	91	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	Sandwich.
.....	....	.....	6	1	.....	....	61	....	.....	.... .	2	4	.....	St. Thomas.
.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	Sault Ste. Marie
....	....	14	7	2	22	1	1445	6	16	.....	3	20	2	Toronto.
.....	....	1	2	..	.. ..	....	4	1	....	.....	.....	4	.....	Walkerton.
1	....	.....	4	....	2	....	32	....	.....	1	1	1	.....	Woodstock.
.....	....	.....	2	...	.....	....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Welland.
.....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Whitby.
														Lock-ups—
....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	7	....	....	1	.....	1	... ..	Bracebridge.
... ..	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	Gore Bay.
.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	.. ...	.....	..	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	21	....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
... ..	....	.....	...	1	.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
...	. ..	.....	....	10	.....	....	6	....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	... .	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
.....	...	.....	....	....	1	.	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	Minden.
11	16	35	56	41	138	16	3497	19	28	7	34	106	3	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie		4		1		2	30	23			3	1	
Berlin						1	15	8				1	1
Belleville		3	2	2		4	29	8	1			1	
Brantford	11	2					50	8			5		
Brampton			2				3	2					
Brockville			2		6	4	21	17		3	1		5
Cayuga			1		3	3	5	4				1	
Cornwall							11	8	1				
Cobourg	1	1	1	1			25	17	3				
Chatham	1	5	2	1	1	2	39	6		1	1		
Goderich		1			2	5	16	13					
Guelph		5	2				48	10			1	1	2
Hamilton		2	2		14	29	95	11		2		1	
Kingston							33	15					
London		11	3	3	17	15	112	30	2	3	1		
Lindsay							13	6		1			
L'Orignal							1	5					
Milton				1			10	2			1	3	2
Napanee	3	4				2	14	6			1		3
Ottawa		1	3	4	40	25	79	34			2		
Owen Sound		2		2			24	9			4	1	
Orangeville							5	7			1		
Perth							7	15					
Picton							3	2					
Pembroke				1	1		5	7					
Peterborough							13	9					1
P. Arthur's Landing	5		9	1			7	2					
Simcoe		2		2	2	1	13	10		1		1	
St. Catharines							7	13				1	
Sarnia	3	9	18	1	3	2	30	12					
Stratford					8	1	33	7					
Sandwich		3		3	9	5	66	7					
St. Thomas	10	3	1			2	50	7		2			1
Sault Ste. Marie				1			1	3				1	
Toronto		8	15	4	86	31	390	44	2		6	1	
Walkerton		2		1			13	7					
Woodstock		1	3	1	2	3	31	8			1		3
Welland		1	1	1			28	7					
Whitby		2		1			18	18				1	
Lock-ups—													
Bracebridge		1					3	3					
Gore Bay													
Little Current	1												
Manitowaning							1						
Mattawa							3	1			1		
Parry Sound							1	1					
Silver Islet													
Minden													
	35	73	67	32	194	137	1401	432	9	13	29	15	18

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
6	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	71	2	2	248	Barrie.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	16	83	Berlin.
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	35	5	5	208	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	30	2	9	252	Brantford.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1	9	137	Brampton.
6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	188	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	2	50	Cayuga.
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	50	Cornwall.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	100	Cobourg.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	9	11	.....	5	148	Chatham.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	5	87	Goderich.
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	36	.....	8	192	Guelph.
6	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	14	135	24	40	958	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	....	3	125	Kingston.
3	.....	4	2	2	.....	12	17	130	.....	23	775	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	3	.....	47	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	1	147	Milton.
1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	68	Napanee.
1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	6	669	Ottawa.
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	58	2	4	168	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	35	Orangeville.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	3	55	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	96	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	74	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	24	1	2	121	Peterborough.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	131	P. Arthur's Landing
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11	2	3	96	Simcoe.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	2	104	St. Catharines.
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	91	2	1	286	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	41	.....	12	152	Stratford.
4	.....	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	10	270	Sandwich.
.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	13	9	2	5	212	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	3	26	Sault Ste. Marie.
6	.....	13	.....	8	5	2	36	184	28	27	2636	Toronto.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	54	Walkerton.
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	3	.....	201	Woodstock.
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	44	.....	23	177	Welland.
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	10	92	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	Mattawa.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Minden.
56	1	45	35	27	11	26	110	1449	88	262	9620	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	2	2	4
Abusive and obscene language	35	20	55
Arson	23		23
Assault	523	53	576
Assault, felonious	119	5	124
Attempted suicide	6	4	10
Abduction	1	1	2
Bigamy	10		10
Breaches of the peace	42	5	47
Breaches of by-laws	16		16
Burglary	63		63
Carrying unlawful weapons	42		42
Contempt of Court	73	3	76
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	9	2	11
Cruelty to animals	16		16
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	33	2	35
Debtors	56		56
Deserting employment	40	1	41
Destroying and injuring property	121	17	138
Detained as witnesses	16		16
Drunk and disorderly	2,799	698	3,497
Embezzlement	19		19
Escaping from or obstructing constable	28		28
Escaping from prisons	7		7
Forgery	31	3	34
Fraud, or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	102	4	106
Gambling	3		3
Giving liquor to Indians	35		
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	73		
House breaking and robbery	63	4	67
Carried forward	4,406	824	5,230

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	4,406	824	5,230
Indecent assault and exposure	31	1	32
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	66	128	194
Keeping houses of ill-fame	39	98	137
Larceny	1,228	173	1,401
Lunatics and persons unsafe to be at large	286	146	432
Manslaughter	9		9
Misdemeanour	11	2	13
Murder	24	5	29
Perjury	13	2	15
Prostitution		18	18
Rape, and assault with intent	56		56
Refusing bail		1	1
Receiving stolen goods	34	11	45
Selling liquor without license	32	3	35
Shooting with intent	23	4	27
Stabbing	11		11
Threatening and seditious language	23	3	26
Trespass	105	5	110
Vagrancy	1,102	347	1,449
Want of sureties to keep the peace	84	4	88
Other offences not enumerated	220	42	262
Total	7,803	1,817	9,620

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ended 30th September, 1882, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* for the year ended 30th Sept., 1882.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* for the year ended 30th Sept., 1881.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	107	15	122	93	23	116	14	.....	14	.....	8	8
Berlin	48	2	50	60	10	70	.....	.....	.....	12	8	20
Belleville	81	22	103	53	20	73	28	2	30	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	113	32	145	96	27	123	17	5	22	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	34	.....	34	22	5	27	12	.....	12	.....	5	5
Brockville	101	24	125	120	18	138	.....	6	6	19	.....	19
Cayuga	25	9	34	21	5	26	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	30	4	34	21	5	26	9	.....	9	.....	1	1
Cobourg	61	10	71	62	12	74	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Chatham	94	4	98	54	3	57	40	1	41	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	41	9	50	69	11	80	.....	.....	.....	28	2	30
Guelph	131	15	146	67	29	96	64	.....	64	.....	14	14
Hamilton	586	154	740	541	131	672	45	23	68	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	71	23	94	103	39	142	.....	.....	.....	32	16	48
London	268	51	319	330	68	398	.....	.....	.....	62	17	79
Lindsay	23	4	27	31	4	35	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
L'Orignal	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	40	4	44	53	4	57	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Napanee	36	5	41	38	14	52	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
Ottawa	266	127	393	248	116	364	18	11	29	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	12	2	14	7	.....	7	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	74	3	77	83	25	108	.....	.....	.....	9	22	31
Perth	24	5	29	48	6	54	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25
Picton	26	1	27	25	.....	25	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	37	3	40	47	5	52	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Carried forward...	2338	528	2866	2301	580	2881	257	55	312	220	107	327

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ended 30th September, 1882, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* for the year ended 30th Sept., 1882.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* for the year ended 30th Sept., 1881.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward ..	2338	528	2866	2301	580	2881	257	55	312	220	107	327
Peterborough.....	104	7	111	83	27	110	21	.....	21	.....	20	20
P. Arthur's Landing ..	16	.....	16	44	.....	44	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Simcoe.	42	1	43	38	3	41	4	.....	4	.....	2	2
St. Catharines.....	66	16	82	88	24	112	.....	.....	.....	22	8	30
Sarnia	169	13	182	147	6	153	22	7	29	.....	.....	.....
Stratford....	75	17	92	67	20	87	8	.....	8	.....	3	3
Sandwich	176	43	219	118	28	146	58	15	73	.. ..	.....	.. .
St. Thomas.....	122	7	129	112	15	127	10	.....	10	.....	8	8
Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	.....	20	4	.....	4	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1268	525	1793	1161	462	1623	107	63	170	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	21	2	23	36	.....	36	.....	2	2	15	.....	15
Woodstock.....	96	14	110	128	17	145	.....	. ...	.....	32	3	35
Welland	114	7	121	238	16	254	.....	.. ..	.....	124	9	133
Whitby	41	2	43	46	4	50	....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Lock-up, Bracebridge..	17	.....	17	2	....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
" Gore Bay ...	... ..	. ....	.....	3	....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
" Little Curr'nt	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	....	.....	.....
" Manitowaning.....	22	1	23	16	.....	16	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
" Mattawa ..	5	.....	5	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" Parry Sound.	18	.....	18	6	. ....	6	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
" Silver Islet..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	... ..	....	.....	.... .
" Minden	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	. ....
Totals.....	4737	1183	5920	4646	1202	5848	542	143	685	450	162	612

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges'

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 days or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days, or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie	107	15	122	10	4	...	2	1	3	102	44	33	20	4
Berlin	48	2	50	10	7	2	....	2	3	26	20	2	5	5
Belleville	81	22	103	.....	13	.....	1	1	2	86	17	48	2	17
Brantford	113	33	145	.....	9	.....	5	2	6	123	45	53	16	2
Brampton	34	.....	34	2	2	.....	....	7	....	23	.....	6	10	2
Brockville	101	24	125	5	8	.....	1	8	1	101	70	4	7	3
Cayuga	25	9	34	.....	1	....	....	2	....	31	13	7	9	1
Cornwall	30	4	34	.....	8	.....	1	. .	....	25	9	15	2	1
Cobourg	61	10	71	11	3	1	....	3	5	48	8	22	6	10
Chatham	94	4	98	.....	25	.....	2	3	1	67	47	10	2	8
Goderich	41	9	50	3	2	.....	....	..	....	45	27	11	4	2
Guelph	131	15	146	10	20	.. ...	2	2	3	109	73	20	26	1
Hamilton	586	154	740	52	53	1	39	9	6	580	264	259	80	27
Kingston	71	23	94	.....	17	.. ...	4	1	3	69	19	23	6	9
London	268	51	319	35	21	.....	11	3	4	245	141	38	45	19
Lindsay	23	4	27	.....	3	.....	....	1	....	23	18	4	1	....
L'Orignal	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	....	2	...	7	4	2	...	....
Milton	40	4	44	.....	2	.....	....	....	1	41	8	12	9	8
Napanee	36	5	41	.. .	6	1	3	1	1	30	15	7	4	1
Ottawa	266	127	393	3	10	5	27	9	2	337	241	42	36	....
Owen Sound	74	3	77	3	4	.....	....	4	1	65	21	14	11	16
Orangeville	12	2	14	2	..	.....	...	....	1	11	2	5	....	6
Perth	24	5	29	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	28	6	4	1	1
Picton	26	1	27	.....	2	.....	..	....	....	25	18	7	....	....
Pembroke	37	3	40	... ..	....	.....	....	2	....	38	4	5	5	8
Peterborough	104	7	111	2	3	.....	1	....	....	105	83	10	3	3
Prince Arthur's L.	16	. ....	16	....	.....	... ..	....	....	...	16	8	4	2	1
Simcoe	42	1	43	.. . .	2	.....	....	4	....	37	24	4	6	2
St. Catharines	66	16	82	.....	12	.....	1	4	1	64	37	13	10	3
Sarnia	169	13	182	.....	17	.....	2	....	4	159	118	28	8	4
Stratford	75	17	92	1	1	1	....	7	2	80	34	21	4	16
Sandwich	176	43	219	.....	37	.....	7	3	1	171	103	28	32	15
St. Thomas	122	7	129	3	12	.....	2	3	2	107	58	37	5	6
Sault Ste. Marie	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	3	.....	.....
Toronto	1268	525	1793	207	73	19	69	29	13	1383	528	813	136	90
Walkerton	21	2	23	.....	3	....	1	....	....	19	10	6	1	2
Woodstock	96	14	110	11	8	2	8	3	6	72	22	28	12	6
Welland	114	7	121	5	10	....	2	4	5	95	36	36	14	10
Whitby	41	2	43	7	3	.....	. ..	3	2	28	11	7	7	2
Lock-ups, Braceb'ge	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	17	.....	17	....	....
Gore Bay	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	3	.....	3	... .	.....	.....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....
Manitowaning	22	1	23	.. ...	.....	.....	....	...	....	23	23	.....	....	....
Mattawa	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	5	3	2	....	....
Parry Sound	18	.....	18	. ....	.....	.....	....	....	...	18	18	.....	....	....
Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Minden	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	....	....
	4737	1183	5920	382	401	32	191	123	80	4711	2273	1711	547	311

No. 7.

and periods of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at Criminal Court.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.										COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Of 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
2	....	11	2	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	34	43	Barrie.
.....	....	10	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	17	21	Berlin.
2	....	2	5	1	5	1	1	2	....	2	7	9	Belleville.
2	1	2	11	2	3	2	.....	6	.....	16	8	24	Brantford.
4	....	3	.....	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	5	6	Brampton.
3	1	23	1	.....	3	2	7	1	.....	.....	12	12	Brockville.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15	Cayuga.
1	2	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	39	Cornwall.
4	....	11	....	2	.....	2	1	5	....	3	16	19	Cobourg.
.....	.....	14	....	9	3	2	1	1	1	21	9	30	Chatham.
1	....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	Goderich.
4	2	11	....	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	5	18	23	Guelph.
5	....	42	1	19	28	3	6	6	.....	4	2	6	Hamilton.
2	8	14	3	1	6	.....	.....	3	.....	1	9	10	Kingston.
6	....	43	1	10	9	.....	3	4	.....	23	25	48	London.
.....	....	2	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5	9	Lindsay.
.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	L'Orignal.
1	....	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	3	15	Milton.
2	....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	12	14	Napanee.
.....	1	.....	27	14	17	6	7	2	.....	6	9	15	Ottawa.
'	4	1	....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	Orangeville.
'	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	8	Perth.
.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	Picton.
4	11	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	Pembroke.
.....	.....	11	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	Peterborough.
.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Prince Arthur's L.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	11	8	19	Simcoe.
8	..	5	....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	2	St. Catharines.
7	..	8	....	.....	3	.....	2	4	.....	15	26	41	Sarnia.
1		5	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	5	8	13	Stratford.
6		12	12	2	2	1	2	1	.....	15	20	35	Sandwich.
1	..	12	....	3	2	3	.....	2	.....	3	15	18	St. Thomas.
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	Sault Ste. Marie.
22	5	126	5	14	12	24	5	13	.....	19	18	37	Toronto.
.....	.....		2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	Walkerton.
3	..	14	1	4	11	.....	3	6	.....	5	8	13	Woodstock.
5	2	7	.....	1	1	3	1	5	.....	4	12	16	Welland.
2	....	7	....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	28	7	35	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups, Braceb'ge
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	20	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	Minden.
105	41	43	77	97	119	67	56	80	5	279	439	718	

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Bigamy.	Breach of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.
Barrie	1	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	8	.....
Berlin	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Belleville	1	....	12	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
Brantford	....	....	9	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	.....
Brampton	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....
Brockville	3	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Cayuga	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	.....
Cornwall	1	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cobourg	.....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....
Chatham	.....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	7	.....
Goderich	1	....	4	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	.....
Guelph	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....
Hamilton	15	....	68	3	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	1
Kingston	.....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
London	1	1	22	1	....	2	....	2	2	1	6	.....
Lindsay	.....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
L'Orignal	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Milton	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Napanee	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Ottawa	4	1	17	2	....	1	15	....	1	....	....	.....
Owen Sound	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....
Orangeville	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Perth	.....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Picton	.....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Pembroke	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Peterborough	2	....	23	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....
Prince Arthur's Landing	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	.....
St. Catharines	2	1	10	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Sarnia	.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....
Stratford	.....	1	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	.....
Sandwich	.....	....	15	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	.....
St. Thomas	.....	....	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Sault Ste Marie	2	....	.....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	.....
Toronto	10	....	90	24	1	1	....	1	9	1	8	.....
Walkerton	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Woodstock	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Welland	.....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Whitby	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....
Lock-up, Bracebridge	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....
" Gore Bay	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
" Little Current	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
" Manitowaning	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
" Mattawa	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
" Parry Sound	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....
" Silver Islet	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
" Minden	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	52	14	378	65	4	8	27	12	28	7	68	7

No. 8.

were *sentenced* during the year.

Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Barrie.
3	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	Berlin.
.....	3	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Belleville.
1	.....	1	5	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	3	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Cayuga.
2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Cobourg.
.....	2	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Goderich.
1	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Guelph.
.....	.....	.....	24	360	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hamilton.
.....	4	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	Kingston.
3	.....	.....	7	114	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	London.
.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Napanee.
.....	6	2	13	193	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	Ottawa.
.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Picton.
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	2	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peterborough.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Prince Arthur's Landing.
.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	2	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	2	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Stratford.
.....	.....	.....	5	92	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Sault Ste Marie.
.....	7	2	15	1089	3	12	.....	.....	11	1	Toronto.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	" Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Mattawa.
.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Pary Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Silver Islet.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	" Minden.
11	25	16	102	2485	11	16	4	10	45	27	Total.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters o houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	4	1		1	2	19					
Berlin					1	12					1
Belleville	3	2	1		4	19					
Brantford	1					35					
Brampton	2	2				3					
Brockville		2		4	3	15			1		5
Cayuga				3	3	1					
Cornwall						11					
Cobourg	1		1			20	1				
Chatham	5	2	1	1	2	29			1		
Goderich	1			1	5	7					
Guelph	1	2				36			1		
Hamilton		1		7	29	65					
Kingston		1				30					
London	2			6	3	47					
Lindsay						6		1			
L'Orignal						1			2		
Milton			1			7			1		2
Napanee		4			2	10					
Ottawa	1	1	3	21	18	48					
Owen Sound			2			11					
Orangeville						2	1				
Perth						3					
Picton						3					
Pembroke						3					
Peterborough						13					1
Prince Arthur's Landing						3					
Simcoe	2		1		1	4					
St. Catharines						5					
Sarnia	4	7	1	3	2	20					
Stratford				6	1	20					
Sandwich	2		3	9	5	50					
St. Thomas	2	1			2	26		2			1
Sault Ste Marie			1								
Toronto	4	5	2	39	14	238	1				3
Walkerton						8					
Woodstock	1		1	2	3	22					2
Welland		1	1	1		22					
Whitby	1		1			14				1	
Lock-up, Bracebridge	1					2					
" Gore Bay											
" Little Current											
" Manitowaning						1					
" Mattawa						1					
" Parry Sound											
" Silver Islet											
" Minden											
Total	38	32	20	104	100	892	3	3	6	1	15

No. 8.—*Continued.*

were *sentenced* during the year.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
3	.....	4	2	... ..	....	.....	....	38	2	122	Barrie.
1	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	19	2	50	Berlin.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	.....	....	19	2	103	Belleville.
.....	.....	... ..	.....	1	....	.....	3	21	2	145	Brantford.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	34	Brampton.
4	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	16	.. ...	125	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	8	.....	34	Cayuga.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	34	Cornwall.
... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	21	1	71	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	7	7	4	98	Chatham.
.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	7	5	50	Goderich.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2	38	3	146	Guelph.
1	.....	.....	2	1	. .	.....	10	118	28	740	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	23	.....	94	Kingston.
.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	.....	13	75	3	319	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	2	.....	27	Lindsay.
....	.. ..	.....	1	.....	..	1	....	... . .	.....	9	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	23	1	44	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	6	. ....	41	Napanee.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	....	.....	....	32	2	393	Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	43	1	77	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	9	.....	14	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....	.....	...	15	.....	29	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	2	1	27	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.. ..	....	20	5	40	Pembroke.
.....	... ..	... ..	2	.....	1	.....	....	24	2	111	Peterborough.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	16	Prince Arthur's Landing.
.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	....	.....	....	11	.....	43	Simcoe.
1	. .	.....	.....	.....	....	... ..	3	13	1	82	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	69	2	182	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	32	2	92	Stratford.
3	.....	3	.....	1	....	.....	....	18	3	219	Sandwich.
.....	... ..	1	.....	.....	....	.....	13	5	6	129	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	5	2	20	Sault Ste Marie.
.....	7	.....	8	.....	....	... ..	30	144	13	1793	Toronto.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	. ....	8	23	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	44	1	110	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	... ..	1	44	3	121	Welland.
....	.....	.....	.. ...	. ....	....	... ..	....	10	5	43	Whitby.
1	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	....	.....	....	1	.....	17	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	" Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	....	..	....	.....	.....	3	" Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	... ..	23	" Manitowaning.
.....	... ..	.... .	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	5	" Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	... ..	.....	18	" Pary Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	... ..	....	.....	.....	....	" Silver Islet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	... ..	....	.....	....	4	" Minden.
18	8	11	38	6	3	6	88	978	112	5920	Total.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abusive and obscene language	35	17	52
Arson	13	1	14
Assault	341	37	378
Assault felonious	58	7	65
Attempted suicide	3	1	4
Bigamy	8		8
Breaches of the peace	24	3	27
Breaches of by-laws	12		12
Burglary	28		28
Contempt of Court	67	1	68
Carrying unlawful weapons	23		23
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	7		7
Cutting and wounding and attempting same	25		25
Cruelty to animals	11		11
Deserting employment	14	2	16
Destroying and injuring property	90	12	102
Drunk and disorderly	1978	507	2485
Embezzlement	11		11
Escaping from or obstructing constable	16		16
Escaping from prison	4		4
Forgery	10		10
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	41	4	45
Giving liquor to Indians	27		27
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	38		38
House-breaking and robbery	32		32
Indecent assault and exposure	18	2	20
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	70	34	104
Keeping houses of ill-fame	10	90	100
Larceny	721	171	892
Manslaughter	3		3
Misdemeanour	3		3
Murder	6		6
Perjury	1		1
Prostitution		15	15
Rape and assault with intent	18		18
Refusing bail	8		8
Receiving stolen goods	6	5	11
Selling liquor without license	30	8	38
Shooting with intent	6		6
Stabbing	3		3
Threatening and seditious language	6		6
Trespass	79	9	88
Vagrancy	733	245	978
Other offences not enumerated	100	12	112
Totals	4737	1183	5920

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, educational status, and habits of the prisoners *committed* during the year.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total number committed to gaol.
Barrie	111	42	76	11	5	3	63	107	48	23	7	122	126	81	94	154	248
Berlin	35	5	7	9	10	17	22	10	15	9	27	33	50	11	41	42	83
Belleville	117	22	44	14	8	3	72	47	15	66	8	93	115	63	76	132	208
Brantford	149	28	40	17	13	5	63	96	21	45	27	100	152	65	76	176	252
Brampton	38	40	35	13	7	4	34	58	26	14	5	21	116	27	45	92	137
Brockville	118	18	29	5	18	....	73	69	15	27	4	80	108	42	48	140	188
Cayuga	31	....	8	1	9	1	10	13	8	7	12	12	38	21	39	11	40
Cornwall	32	3	5	2	8	..	20	8	15	6	1	25	25	19	11	39	50
Cobourg	60	16	16	3	3	2	24	28	16	27	5	40	60	21	41	59	100
Chatham	77	15	17	6	29	4	34	22	15	65	12	77	71	35	97	51	148
Goderich	46	10	17	6	6	2	13	30	21	22	1	33	54	17	39	48	87
Guelph	103	19	38	17	11	4	62	48	41	33	8	38	154	9	87	105	192
Hamilton	357	189	243	72	65	32	333	318	157	109	41	501	457	185	138	820	958
Kingston	55	15	42	5	8	....	59	44	10	10	2	33	92	56	32	93	125
London	331	123	191	55	62	13	250	252	100	128	45	318	457	77	306	469	775
Lindsay	32	4	6	4	1	....	9	22	10	4	2	22	25	12	17	30	47
L'Orignal	14	1	....	...	....	1	13	1	1	....	1	8	8	11	9	7	16
Milton	41	47	44	12	2	1	29	78	23	14	3	27	120	23	19	128	147
Napanee	59	4	1	1	2	1	8	19	2	33	6	19	49	17	44	24	68
Ottawa	429	46	138	21	26	9	444	136	54	31	4	241	428	250	184	485	669
Owen Sound	82	26	30	11	13	6	24	62	32	16	34	71	97	36	76	92	168
Orangeville	20	6	7	....	2	....	5	20	3	7	....	14	21	10	17	18	35
Perth	28	2	18	5	2	....	12	15	23	5	....	31	24	21	24	31	55
Picton	56	11	21	1	7	....	23	34	8	27	4	53	43	14	12	84	96
Pembroke	52	2	11	8	....	1	39	14	18	1	2	29	45	37	28	46	74
Peterborough	50	15	50	4	2	....	59	41	8	9	4	34	87	40	29	92	121
P. Arthur's Landing	64	17	25	15	9	1	79	27	16	8	1	52	79	45	20	111	131
Simcoe	62	3	17	3	9	2	17	24	6	21	28	23	73	37	35	61	96
St. Catharines	34	7	34	5	22	2	40	33	12	14	5	39	65	22	23	81	104
Sarnia	187	28	52	7	11	1	77	124	33	49	3	73	213	185	132	154	286
Stratford	68	33	27	7	15	2	38	56	30	15	13	74	78	48	84	68	152
Sandwich	128	18	26	12	77	9	87	54	22	57	50	111	159	74	98	172	270
St. Thomas	117	29	23	14	19	10	37	60	30	37	48	80	132	39	78	131	212
Sault Ste. Marie	13	4	2	5	1	1	5	7	6	7	1	11	15	2	20	6	26
Toronto	973	517	749	180	175	42	985	1014	342	198	97	937	1699	779	565	2071	2636
Walkerton	27	7	7	9	2	2	7	12	14	16	5	30	24	7	39	15	54
Woodstock	95	35	23	34	11	3	51	51	40	30	29	50	151	67	89	112	201
Welland	95	16	39	5	17	5	61	58	14	32	12	65	112	32	52	125	177
Whitby	57	20	6	5	3	1	22	29	12	17	12	29	63	18	38	54	92
Lock-up, Bracebridge	14	2	3	2	1	....	7	3	4	1	7	10	12	11	11	11	22
" Gore Bay	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	.	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Little Current	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	2	3
" Manitowaning	23	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	11	12	10	....	23	23
" Mattawa	10	1	....	....	....	....	9	1	1	....	....	3	8	1	5	6	11
" Parry Sound	16	2	1	2	2	....	7	3	6	5	2	11	12	5	22	1	23
" Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Minden	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	3	4
Totals	4510	1448	2169	608	694	191	3352	3172	1293	1245	578	3687	5933	2583	2942	6678	9620

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation.)	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Wagon-makers.	Cigar-makers.	Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.
Barrie	3	....	....	....	....	3	10	..	....	....	....	3	2	8	....	6	3
Berlin	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2
Belleville	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5	....	....	1	1	4	6	.	1	6
Brantford	8	....	....	....	..	3	5	15	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	1	3
Brampton	1	....	....	....	....	2	7	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	. ..	....	2
Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	6	1	....	1
Cayuga	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Cornwall	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Cobourg	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1
Chatham	....	....	....	1	....	5	6	3	....	2	....	1	1	4	1	1	4
Goderich	5	....	....	....	....	.. ..	4	6	....	1	....	1	1	2	..	....	....
Guelph	1	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	1	...	2	2	6	....	....	1
Hamilton	5	....	4	1	4	10	17	48	....	5	1	10	9	20	5	9	14
Kingston	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	1	1
London	6	....	5	3	6	11	9	36	1	9	2	6	13	26	4	18	8
Lindsay	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	5	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Napanee	1	....	. .	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1
Ottawa	3	....	6	6	2	3	13	25	....	2	1	6	....	15	....	1	25
Owen Sound	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	4	3	1	....	1
Orangeville	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Perth	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	..	1	....	2	1	....	1
Picton	2	....	....	....	....	...	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	3
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	1
Peterborough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
P. Arthur's Landing	....	....	2	....	....	3	3	....	....	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	2
Simcoe	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	1	1	2	....	4	...	5	....
St. Catharines	...	....	....	2	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	2
Sarnia	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....
Stratford	3	....	1	....	....	2	5	8	....	....	....	....	1	9	3	2	1
Sandwich	2	....	2	5	....	....	6	6	1	4	....	....	1	7	1	1	9
St. Thomas	6	....	1	2	...	6	2	6	....	2	1	3	...	7	1	....	4
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Toronto	40	....	18	6	1	34	43	86	1	30	4	22	16	79	3	20	92
Walkerton	2	...	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Woodstock	3	....	1	1	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	5
Welland	1	....	3	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	..	1	2	5	2	1	1
Whitby	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	7	...	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1
Lock-ups—																	
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	...	...	....	...
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	1	....	. .	....
Manitowaning	....	...	. ..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Totals	96	1	48	36	16	105	175	282	3	63	16	70	61	266	26	71	202

No. 11.

of the prisoners *committed* during the year.

Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and Licensed Victuallers.	Householders.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	...	....	....	1	...	....	....	34	....	....	1	....	.. ..	....	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	Berlin.
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	20	1	...	....	....	1	4	Belleville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	21	....	....	2	....	1	7	Brantford.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	...	....	....	.. ..	....	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	...	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	.....	14	Brockville.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	.....	....	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	4	1	....	....	....	.....	...	Cornwall.
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	1	.....	....	Cobourg.
....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....	18	2	2	....	....	....	1	Chatham.
1	....	2	...	1	2	...	2	8	....	...	1	....	1	.. .	Goderich.
....	...	1	....	...	2	....	....	14	2	1	....	....	1	....	Guelph.
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	25	5	3	2	1	9	2	46	Hamilton.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	.....	...	Kingston.
1	1	3	....	3	1	....	5	62	5	....	3	....	6	41	London.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	.....	....	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	.....	....	L'Orignal.
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....	....	1	1	.....	....	Milton.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	...	Napanee.
3	....	1	...	1	....	....	10	12	3	2	6	....	2	42	Ottawa.
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	28	...	2	....	....	2	....	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	...	....	.....	...	Perth.
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	.....	....	Picton.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....	....	....	....	Peterborough.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prince Arthur's Landing.
. ..	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	16	....	..	....	....	....	....	Simcoe.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	.. ..	4	St. Catharines.
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	...	Sarnia.
....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	1	1	Stratford.
....	....	....	....	3	2	....	7	20	1	....	1	....	.....	10	Sandwich.
1	....	1	...	1	1	....	4	22	1	1	2	....	1	....	St. Thomas.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	..	....	.....	....	Sault Ste. Marie.
....	4	10	....	3	14	3	24	23	12	2	10	1	4	....	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Walkerton.
....	....	....	....	....	4	7	....	7	....	....	1	...	1	5	Woodstock.
....	...	....	1	1	2	....	3	15	3	....	....	....	2	....	Welland.
....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	2	...	....	....	....	1	....	Whitby.
															Lock-ups
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	. ...	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	...	....	1	..		....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	....	...	Silver Islet.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Minden.
7	7	35	3	24	32	10	105	473	36	12	31	15	29	175	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and Stone-cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Peddlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employés.	Sailors and Fishermen.
Barrie	91				1						4			1	1
Berlin	41			5			1	2	2		4				
Belleville	63				2		1	1	3	3	6		20	2	
Brantford	110			3				9	1				6		1
Brampton	95			3						4	1			2	2
Brockville	92			1	2			1		3	6				5
Cayuga	21			1							1			1	4
Cornwall	24			1	1				1					1	1
Cobourg	49							1						1	
Chatham	63							3			2		1		8
Goderich	26			2		1		1			1				
Guelph	76				3		1	3		4				1	
Hamilton	373			18	4	1		18	9	4	30				11
Kingston	36							6			1		11		12
London	217			5	3		2	26	15	6	19	2		2	10
Lindsay	18														
L'Orignal	6				1										
Milton	110									3	1				
Napanee	27			1				1		2					
Ottawa	252	2	1	1	11		1		7		12		109		1
Owen Sound	89			5					2	3					4
Orangeville	14			2										1	
Perth	18								1	2					
Picton	44			9	2						3				2
Pembroke	13		11	1				1						1	
Peterborough	82			4									1		
Prince Arthur's Landing	65	2	1	3	3						1				10
Simcoe	30								1	1	1				2
St. Catharines	41			1			1	1			6		10		6
Sarnia	230			1	1					1	5		4		4
Stratford	59									4	1		2	3	5
Sandwich	94			1	2			3			3		13	3	29
St. Thomas	72		1	2	1			6	1	3	4			2	
Sault Ste. Marie	15				3	1									
Toronto	794		4	14	10			30	50	29	72	2	367	12	43
Walkerton	18										1				1
Woodstock	166				2				1		5				3
Welland	83			1				2	1	2	8			2	9
Whitby	41		1				1	1	1	1					
Lock-ups—															
Bracebridge	22														
Gore Bay															
Little Current														1	
Manitowaning															
Mattawa	6														
Parry Sound	11														
Silver Islet															
Minden	2		2												
Totals	3739	4	21	85	52	3	8	116	96	75	198	4	544	36	174

No. 11—*Continued.*

of the prisoners *committed* during the year.

School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Currriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Wool Workers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Wood Turners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
3	24	2	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	2	40	4	248	Barrie.
1	4	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	2	83	Berlin.
4	1	13	5	.....	2	....	1	4	.....	2	8	5	208	Belleville.
....	28	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	11	.....	252	Brantford.
....	4	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	....	3	137	Brampton.
1	17	2	....	.....	....	2	....	6	.....	.....	2	7	188	Brockville.
....	5	...	....	.....	...	....	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	50	Cayuga.
....	6	...	..	.....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	Cornwall.
3	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	12	100	Cobourg.
. ..	4	3	....	1	....	2	....	1	.....	....	2	3	148	Chatham.
....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	11	1	87	Goderich.
5	7	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	.....	40	6	192	Guelph.
....	141	17	2	9	....	5	2	2	2	16	1	36	958	Hamilton.
....	2	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	25	8	125	Kingston.
3	90	17	1	35	2	7	3	....	1	.....	9	6	775	London.
....	8	1	....	.....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	....	47	Lindsay.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	L'Orignal.
....	13	1	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	1	147	Milton.
....	5	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	5	10	68	Napanee.
2	49	3	1	.....	...	8	....	1	.....	3	5	10	669	Ottawa.
.	6	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	168	Owen Sound.
....	6	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	Orangeville.
1	6	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	55	Perth.
....	3	....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	1	96	Picton.
5	.....	....	1	.....	....	1	....	...	.....	.....	8	1	74	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	...	.....	1	12	3	121	Peterborough.
....	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	17	131	Prince Arthur's Landing
1	3	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	11	.....	96	Simcoe.
...	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	10	104	St. Catharines.
1	5	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	9	8	286	Sarnia.
....	7	3	....	.....	....	1	....	....	3	1	.....	8	152	Stratford.
....	18	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	8	270	Sandwich.
5	.....	15	6	1	....	3	....	....	2	.....	3	9	212	St. Thomas.
....	....	...	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	26	Sault Ste. Marie.
3	192	43	....	53	3	10	8	4	18	9	216	50	2636	Toronto.
....	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	.....	3	2	54	Walkerton.
2	12	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	13	.....	201	Woodstock.
....	9	3	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	5	177	Welland.
....	1	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	4	11	92	Whitby.
														Lock-ups
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	22	Bracebridge.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
....	.....	...	..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	.. ..	3	Little Current.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	22	.. ..	22	Manitowaning.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	Mattawa.
....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.	.....	.....	.....	2	23	Parry Sound.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	4	Minden.
40	696	142	23	119	15	51	14	23	32	35	489	259	9620	

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
Barrie			2	
Berlin				
Belleville				
Brantford		1	2	
Brampton			3	
Brockville			2	
Cayuga				
Cornwall				
Cobourg			2	
Chatham				
Goderich		1		
Guelph				
Hamilton			1	
Kingston	1	2	1	
London			3	
Lindsay				
L'Orignal				
Milton				
Napanee			1	
Ottawa				
Owen Sound				
Orangeville		1	1	
Perth			2	
Picton				
Pembroke				
Peterborough				
Prince Arthur's Landing				
Simcoe				
St. Catharines				
Sarnia		1	2	
Stratford			2	
Sandwich				
St. Thomas	2	1		
Sault Ste. Marie				
Toronto			5	
Walkerton				
Woodstock	1			
Welland				
Whitby				
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge	1			
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Parry Sound				
Silver Islet				
Minden				
Total	5	7	29	

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
cts.						
9	Yes.	24	8	31	9	Barrie.
11.75	Yes.	25	5	14	0	Berlin.
8.33	Yes.	18	4	20	6	Belleville.
7.64	Yes.	24	6	29	5	Brantford.
8	Yes.	25	4	13	0	Brampton.
7.6	Yes.	29	3	30	9	Brockville.
9.50	Yes.	14	4	14	1	Cayuga.
16	Yes.	17	3	7	0	Cornwall.
7.46	Yes.	24	5	22	2	Cobourg.
7.55	Yes.	26	3	16	2	Chatham.
8	Yes.	12	4	18	2	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	7	20	5	Guelph.
7.25	Yes.	60	6	61	16	Hamilton.
8.50	Yes.	53	9	21	7	Kingston.
10	Yes.	57	9	53	12	London.
8	Yes.	18	4	7	1	Lindsay.
9.33	Yes.	18	6	5	0	L'Orignal.
8.33	Yes.	23	4	19	0	Milton.
8.50	Yes.	18	4	12	1	Napanee.
7.33	Yes.	96	8	59	16	Ottawa.
15.50	Yes.	31	6	31	4	Owen Sound.
4.16	Yes.	23	6	10	1	Orangeville.
8.50	Yes.	18	4	16	9	Perth.
10.20	Yes.	26	6	9	0	Picton.
8	Yes.	24	4	17	9	Pembroke.
12.75	Yes.	18	4	11	3	Peterborough.
18	Yes.	15	3	12	1	P. Arthur's Landing.
12.20	Yes.	26	8	11	1	Simcoe.
8.50	Yes.	40	8	12	3	St. Catharines.
9.75	Yes.	19	5	22	4	Sarnia.
8.50	Yes.	24	6	23	5	Stratford.
8	Yes.	34	4	36	4	Sandwich.
12.50	Yes.	16	4	27	5	St. Thomas.
12.50	Yes.	14	3	7	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
7	Yes.	184	12	151	80	Toronto.
9.11	Yes.	24	8	9	0	Walkerton.
11	Yes.	32	5	31	6	Woodstock.
8.25	Yes.	50	5	30	2	Welland.
8.10	Yes.	25	5	15	3	Whitby.
						Lock-ups—
30	Yes.	5	3	1	1	Bracebridge.
.....	Yes.	5	2	.....	0	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	2	2	0	Little Current.
30	Yes.	5	4	2	1	Manitowaning.
30	Yes.	5	1	3	1	Mattawa.
30	Yes.	5	1	5	1	Parry Sound.
....	Yes.	5	1	.....	0	Silver Islet.
30	Yes.	6	1	1	0	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.					Gaol		
	Total number of prisoners *committed* during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Government.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	248	80	168	1361	6704	1410 35	1645 00	655 00
Berlin	83	25	58	765	775	487 33	1100 00	22 00
Belleville	208	76	132	1716	3177	758 60	1400 00	40 00
Brantford	252	82	170	1347	3075	1439 06	1650 00	38 04
Brampton	137	14	123	443	1345	386 46	1050 00	15 85
Brockville	188	28	160	819	5867	861 14	1650 00	28 13
Cayuga	50	17	33	587	1031	430 09	1185 00	28 75
Cornwall	50	35	15	540	347	432 94	1140 00	.....
Cobourg	100	36	64	1095	2951	869 93	1580 00	137 70
Chatham	148	44	104	1215	1396	427 38	1465 00	109 23
Goderich	87	29	58	878	1733	728 26	1250 00	56 55
Guelph	192	54	138	1492	2431	1624 09	1350 00	.....
Hamilton	958	157	801	2797	10865	2457 00	3000 00	143 00
Kingston	125	56	69	1539	3424	1682 61	1762 50	351 77
London	775	114	661	3352	8615	2494 20	3006 05	559 51
Lindsay	47	16	31	509	593	267 50	1180 00	19 05
L'Orignal	16	4	12	334	233	264 38	750 00	.....
Milton	147	20	127	623	2114	391 23	763 00	29 69
Napanee	68	30	38	1021	904	256 56	975 00	88 51
Ottawa	669	116	553	4054	9615	2722 77	2590 07	274 34
Owen Sound	168	25	143	842	3166	1913 00	1750 00	.....
Orangeville	35	16	19	691	1234	557 00	1000 00	15 00
Perth	55	13	42	278	4494	997 72	1440 00	23 50
Picton	96	13	83	215	417	283 74	835 00	15 50
Pembroke	74	15	59	1012	2853	422 11	1090 00	.....
Peterborough	121	19	102	400	2159	374 69	1275 00	30 00
P. Arthur's Landing	131	.....	131	1426	....	693 82	1120 00	22 90
Simcoe	96	36	60	560	965	413 54	1000 00	123 49
St. Catharines	104	15	89	468	1921	694 93	1580 00	23 00
Sarnia	286	58	228	925	2984	1727 00	1400 00	617 00
Stratford	152	38	114	1035	3362	1044 88	1220 68	63 21
Sandwich	270	151	119	2778	3658	929 22	1450 00	101 77
St. Thomas	212	90	122	2619	2098	1126 36	1312 50	14 20
Sault Ste. Marie	26	24	2	365	17	313 42	1090 50	6 90
Toronto	2636	526	2110	8201	35115	9475 55	8310 00	400 08
Walkerton	54	24	30	595	606	268 63	1325 00	32 73
Woodstock	201	55	146	1695	3710	1272 42	1800 00	159 23
Welland	177	45	132	1232	3347	1040 00	1404 00	100 00
Whitby	92	47	45	643	1729	624 86	1400 00	163 65
Lock-ups, Bracebridge	22	22	.....	110	....	33 00	200 00	3 50
Gore Bay	....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	200 00	45 00
Little Current	3	3	.....	37	....	16 00	200 00	1 50
Maintowaning	23	23	.....	121	. .	82 60	200 00	....
Mattawa	11	11	.....	....	....	24 55	300 00	100 25
Parry Sound	23	13	10	137	11	45 00	200 00	.....
Silver Islet	....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	200 00	.....
Minden	4	4	....	24	....	3 00	.....	6 00
Total	9620	2319	7301	52,896	141,041	44,768 92	63,794 30	4665 53

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1882.

Expenditure.				Salaries of				
Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	NAME OF GAOL.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
3710 35	8 34	6 64	14 98	800 00	450 00	195 00	200 00	Barrie.
1609 33	6 14	13 25	19 39	500 00	400 00	100 00	100 00	Berlin.
2198 60	3 84	6 73	10 57	600 00	450 00	200 00	150 00	Belleville.
3127 10	5 46	6 55	12 01	700 00	600 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
1452 31	2 93	7 66	10 59	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Brampton.
2539 27	4 73	8 78	13 51	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
1643 84	9 18	23 70	32 88	600 00	365 00	80 00	140 00	Cayuga.
1572 94	8 66	22 80	31 46	640 00	300 00	100 00	100 00	Cornwall.
2587 63	10 07	15 80	25 87	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
2001 61	3 66	9 90	13 56	650 00	440 00	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
2034 81	9 02	14 37	23 39	550 00	430 00	150 00	120 00	Goderich.
2974 09	8 46	7 03	15 49	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
5600 00	2 70	3 13	5 83	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	350 00	Hamilton.
3796 88	16 27	14 10	30 37	800 00	660 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
6059 76	3 94	3 88	7 82	700 00	1609 80	446 25	250 00	London.
1466 55	6 09	25 10	31 19	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
1014 38	16 33	46 88	63 21	600 00	.....	100 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
1183 92	2 86	5 19	8 05	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
1320 07	5 07	14 34	19 41	475 00	375 00	50 00	75 00	Napanee.
5587 18	4 48	3 87	8 35	900 00	1000 00	325 00	200 00	Ottawa.
3663 00	11 39	10 42	11 81	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
1572 00	16 34	28 57	44 91	500 00	360 00	100 00	40 00	Orangeville.
2461 22	18 57	26 27	44 84	800 00	400 00	160 00	80 00	Perth.
1134 24	3 13	8 69	11 82	400 00	275 00	100 00	60 00	Picton.
1512 11	5 71	14 73	20 44	500 00	365 00	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
1679 69	3 34	10 54	13 88	650 00	375 00	100 00	150 00	Peterborough.
1836 72	5 47	8 55	14 02	500 00	400 00	120 00	100 00	P. Arthur's Landing.
1537 03	5 59	10 42	16 01	400 00	300 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
2297 93	6 90	15 19	22 09	720 00	360 00	200 00	300 00	St. Catharines.
3744 00	8 19	4 88	13 07	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Sarnia.
2328 77	7 29	8 03	15 32	450 00	418 75	226 93	125 00	Stratford.
2480 99	3 82	5 37	9 19	550 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	Sandwich.
2453 06	5 38	6 19	11 57	600 00	512 50	100 00	100 00	St. Thomas.
1410 82	12 32	41 94	54 26	400 00	390 50	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
18185 63	3 75	3 15	6 90	1500 00	5250 00	560 00	1000 00	Toronto.
1626 36	5 58	24 54	30 12	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00	Walkerton.
3231 65	7 12	8 95	16 07	800 00	500 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
2544 00	6 44	7 93	14 37	600 00	400 00	254 00	150 00	Welland.
2188 51	8 57	15 24	24 81	850 00	275 00	125 00	150 00	Whitby.
236 50	1 66	9 09	10 75	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups, Bracebridge
245 00	...	....	.. .	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay
217 50	5 83	66 66	72 49	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
282 60	3 59	8 69	12 28	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
424 80	11 35	27 27	38 62	300 00	....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
245 00	1 96	8 69	10 65	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
200 00	...	....	.. ..	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
9 00	2 25	....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
113,228 75	5 14	6 63	11 77	.....	.....	.....	... ..	Total.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
		days.	$ c.	c.
Barrie	248	8065	1410 35	17.25
Berlin	83	1540	487 33	31
Belleville	208	4893	758 60	16
Brantford	252	4422	1439 06	32.50
Brampton	137	1788	386 46	22.50
Brockville	188	6686	861 14	13
Cayuga	50	1618	430 09	26.50
Cornwall	50	887	432 94	49
Cobourg	100	4046	869 93	21.50
Chatham	148	2611	427 38	16.33
Goderich	87	2611	728 26	27.50
Guelph	192	3923	1624 09	41.50
Hamilton	958	13662	2457 00	18
Kingston	125	4963	1682 61	34
London	775	11967	2494 20	20
Lindsay	47	1102	267 50	24.25
L'Orignal	16	567	264 38	46.50
Milton	147	2737	391 23	14.33
Napanee	68	1925	256 56	13.33
Ottawa	669	13669	2722 77	20
Owen Sound	168	4008	1913 00	47.66
Orangeville	35	1925	557 00	19
Perth	55	4772	997 72	21
Picton	96	632	283 74	45
Pembroke	74	3865	422 11	11
Peterborough	121	2559	374 69	10.75
Prince Arthur's Landing	131	1426	693 82	48.75
Simcoe	96	1525	413 54	27.12
St. Catharines	104	2389	694 93	29
Sarnia	286	3909	1727 00	44.20
Stratford	152	4397	1044 88	23.50
Sandwich	270	6436	929 22	14.50
St. Thomas	212	4717	1126 36	24
Sault Ste. Marie	26	382	313 42	82
Toronto	2636	43316	9475 55	21.75
Walkerton	54	1201	268 63	22.33
Woodstock	201	5405	1272 42	23.50
Welland	177	4579	1040 00	23
Whitby	92	2372	624 86	26.33
Totals	9534	193,491	44,564 77	23.33

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	396	227	248
Greatest number confined at any one time..	36	28	31
Number of re-committals.....	66	47	45
Total cost of maintaining gaol $4,259.20		$3,130.07	$3,710.35

The first inspection of this gaol during the official year, was made by Mr. Langmuir on the 12th December, 1881. He made the following report upon it:—

The gaol was found in admirable order, and apparently its affairs are carried on under good discipline. The number of prisoners in custody was larger than usual, being 17 men, and 1 woman. The number of lunatics committed to this gaol is something startling. Three were sent to asylums on the morning of my visit, and three were still in gaol, two of whom were proper subjects for the asylum. Of the remaining prisoners, one was waiting trial for murder, one was under sentence for arson for one year, and was waiting removal to the Central Prison, the remaining prisoners were of the drunken and disorderly class.

The gaol was inspected again on the 10th June, 1882, by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported that he found 20 male and 4 female prisoners in confinement, of whom one man was waiting trial for manslaughter, one had been sentenced to the Kingston Penetentiary for larceny, two were insane, and the remainder were held for minor offences; that the accommodation for females is of a very inferior description; and that many parts of the gaol were much in need of repair.

Berlin Gaol.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	91	97	83
Greatest number confined at any one time..	14	14	14
Number of re-committals.....	21	30	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol $1,923.23		$1,647.14	$1,609.33

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this gaol on the 18th August, and made the following minute, viz.:—

"I find 3 male and 2 female prisoners in custody. Of the former, one is charged with forgery, one is under sentence for felonious assault, and one is in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. Both the females are certified to be insane, and are waiting removal to an asylum.

"Several of the books required under the new rules not having yet been supplied, the Sheriff is requested to procure them at once. The dietary book is not entered up to date.

"The wooden wall on a stone foundation which divides the airing yard, is found in a delapidated condition. To-day a female prisoner made her way under the fence by picking out the loose stones of the foundation, and was found in the loft of the shed in the working yard. This prisoner being insane, and in a gener-

ally feeble condition, it was considered safe to trust her alone in the yard for a few minutes. What she did shews how much more might be done by an able-bodied prisoner if an opportunity occurred."

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	178	143	208
Greatest number confined at any one time..	27	22	20
Number of re-committals.....	62	103	69
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,138.67	$2,125.66	$2,198.60

An inspection was made of the Belleville Gaol on the 19th May, 1882, by Mr. Christie, who reported as under:—

"I found that the halls, corridors, and cells had just undergone a thorough cleaning, and that the gaol throughout was in good order. I noticed that the orders of my predecessor to place projecting covers over the windows at a point where two prisoners had formerly escaped, had been complied with; but the fastenings were so defective that, as a means of preventing escapes, I have much more reliance on the assurance of the Gaoler that since the time of the escapes no prisoners were allowed in the yard without being guarded in the closest manner.

"Twenty prisoners (16 men, 4 women) were in the Gaol, 15 of whom (11 men and 4 women) were under sentence for short periods; three were under remand; one was waiting trial; and one was a lunatic who was about to be transferred to the Kingston Asylum.

"The books were well and tidily kept, and the discipline and managment seemed satisfactory."

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	295	249	252
Greatest number confined at any one time..	35	23	29
Number of re-committals.....	113	110	127
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,357.26	$2,763.92	$3,127.10

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this gaol:—

"I inspected the Brantford gaol on the 17th August, and found it to be in excellent condition throughout. The books were well kept, except that, by a misunderstanding of the new rules, prisoners signatures were not attached to the receipts for their effects.

"Seven prisoners were in the gaol, of whom four were males, and three females. One male prisoner was under sentence for larceny; the three others were inebriates. Of the women, one was a lunatic, and the others vagrants."

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	308	185	137
Greatest number confined at any one time..	29	14	13
Number of re-committals.....	122	102	66
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,618.08	$1,481.30	$1,452.31

Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol on the 4th August, 1882. His report upon it is as follows:—

"I inspected the Brampton gaol to-day. It was neat and clean in all parts, except the yard for females, which was overgrown with grass and weeds. The gaoler was instructed to put it in proper order.

"Six male prisoners were in custody, three of whom were waiting trial for rape, and the other three were under sentence for vagrancy.

"The books of record afforded all the requisite information, and were written up.

"The gaoler, who is comparatively speaking a new officer, appears to be a painstaking and careful man."

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	189	170	188
Greatest number confined at any one time..	32	25	30
Number of re-committals.....	82	84	82
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,856.49	2,457.07	$2,539.27

Dr. O'Reilly made an inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed:—

"I made the first inspection of this gaol on the 28th February, 1881. There were in custody on that date 16 prisoners—15 males, and 1 female. Of the former, 6 were under sentence for vagrancy, 1 for assault, 3 for frequenting houses of ill-fame, 1 for abusive language, 1 for drunkenness, 2 were waiting trial, and one was a lunatic. The female prisoner was a prostitute, under sentence for vagrancy.

"The gaol was clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept."

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	87	48	50
Greatest number confined at any one time..	13	8	14
Number of re-committals.....	28	14	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,710.11	$1,579.96	$1,643.84

The gaol was inspected by Dr. O'Reilly on the 5th April. The following minute was recorded by him:—

"At the time of my visit there were only three prisoners in confinement—two males, and one female. One of the former and the latter are vagrants. The other male prisoner is a lunatic, and as his insanity is of an acute type, he will be removed to the asylum at once.

"The quarters allotted to the turnkey and his family are quite inadequate to their requirements. They have only two small rooms for four persons—two adults and two children. This space is much too small for the health of this family. Indeed, one of the children was suffering from diphtheria, probably caused by the close atmosphere in which the child had to be kept night and day. Besides this, the turnkey is obliged to use the gaol kitchen for cooking for his family, as well as for the prisoners. I am of opinion that it is practicable at a small expense to add another storey to the gaol kitchen. This, if done, would give space for two fair-sized bed rooms for the use of the turnkey, and thus afford him comfortable quarters. I commend this to the consideration of the County Council."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	67	44	50
Greatest number confined at any one time..	10	8	7
Number of re-committals.....	15	10	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol $1,720.00		$1,683.83	$1,572.94

The Cornwall Gaol was inspected by Mr. Christie, on the 20th July. He reported that the premises were in fair order; that the books were properly kept; that three male prisoners were in custody—of whom one was an old man committed as a lunatic, one was under sentence to the Central Prison, and the third was under sentence in the gaol for two months for larceny.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	151	114	100
Greatest number confined at any one time..	32	18	22
Number of re-committals.....	47	36	31
Total cost of maintaining gaol $3,275.00		$3,640.36	$2,587.63

At Mr. Christie's visit, on the 22nd July, the following minute was entered in the inspection book:—

"I find in custody ten prisoners—6 male, and 4 female. One of the former was committed as insane, and is now so certified by the examining authorities, and awaits removal to the asylum. Of the remainder, no less than four have also been committed as insane, but the papers regarding them are not yet complete. The others are under sentence for minor offences.

"The gaol books are well kept and fully entered up, and in the surgeon's diary are recorded visits in accordance with the regulations.

"The gaol and premises are in good order."

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year....	137	102	148
Greatest number confined at any one time	20	15	16
Number of re-committals.....	32	28	34
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....$2,358,79		$2,008,90	$2,001.61

A visit to this gaol was paid by Dr. O'Reilly, on the 6th July. A copy of his report is given hereunder:—

"Five prisoners were in custody, four males and one female. One man was waiting trial for murder, three were under sentence for larceny, vagrancy, and horse stealing respectively, and the woman was a prostitute.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout, and the books were in a thoroughly well kept state.

"From the isolated position of this gaol, it is of importance it should be connected with the Court House, and more especially with the police headquarters, by telephone. In case of an emergency or fire, sudden illness, or any such casualty, the telephone might be the means of preventing a calamity."

GODERICH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	160	104	87
Greatest number committed at any one time	23	24	18
Number of re-committals	47	46	27
Total cost of maintainng gaol	$2,269,27	$2,021,34	$2,034,81

Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol, and made the following report upon it:—

"At the inspection of this gaol, on the 4th July, there were found to be only three prisoners in custody, all males. One was waiting trial for forgery, one was a poor creature with weak intellect, charged with assault, and one was a vagrant.

"The heating of this gaol is done with wood stoves, the most hazardous way possible. Many of the stoves are quite unprotected, and could be kicked over at any time by refractory prisoners. It is absolutely necessary that proper bars should be put round all the stoves, so as to ensure safety.

"The drainage of the gaol should be attended to better than it is. Some cess-pools are much wanted in the yard.

"All the books were examined, and found to be in a satisfactory condition."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	167	134	192
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	12	20
Number of re-committals	45	28	12
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,770.63	$2,229.12	$2,974.09

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the gaol is appended:—

"Inspected the Guelph Gaol on the 18th August. Sixteen prisoners were in custody, twelve males and four females. Two of the males were waiting trial for forgery, two for larceny, two were lunatics, one was on remand, charged with attempting suicide, the rest were inebriates and drunkards. One of the females was charged with larceny, the others were vagrants.

"A complaint having been made to the Honourable, the Attorney General that the prisoners confined in this gaol were not allowed any exercise, I made enquiry, and found that the practice in force was about the same as in other gaols."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,018	819	958
Greatest number confined at any one time	79	63	61
Number of re-committals	597	439	544
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$5,505.00	$4,500.00	$5,600.00

An inspection of the gaol was made by Dr. O'Reilly and the following is his report:—

"I made an inspection of the Hamilton Gaol on the 29th March. It was in its usual state of excellent order and cleanliness. The books were properly kept and entered up to date.

"There were forty-one prisoners in custody, viz.: twenty-seven men and fourteen women. Of the men, twenty-two were under sentence for minor offences, three were waiting trial, one was detained as a witness, and one was insane. All the women were under sentence, five to the Reformatory for Females, and nine to the gaol. The former will be transferred as soon as possible."

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	256	182	125
Greatest number confined at any one time	40	39	21
Number of re-committals	62	43	18
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,371.34	$3,882.51	$3,796.88

The first inspection was made by Mr. Langmuir, on the 7th December, 1881. He reported as under :—

"I only find ten prisoners, five men and five women, in custody, and that since the first October only sixteen commitments have been made to the gaol. This state of things is most creditable to the city and county.

"Two of the prisoners are lunatics, both of whom will be removed to the asylum as soon as the papers respecting them are completed. Two of the male prisoners are charged with murder, and one with desertion from the "B" Battery. The rest are chronic vagrants.

"The condition of the gaol so far as order and cleanliness are concerned is good, but in many places there are foul smells, indicating bad drainage, which will have to receive attention."

The following is the report made by Mr. Christie of his visit to the gaol :—

"I inspected the Kingston Gaol on the 19th July. The gaol and yards were clean and tidy in every part. The books, also, were correctly kept.

"Six male and two female prisoners were in gaol, the majority of whom were under sentence for short periods, for vagrancy and such like offences."

LONDON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	782	719	775
Greatest number confined at any one time	59	61	53
Number of re-committals	347	285	278
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$5,926.41	$6,458.32	$6,059.76

Dr. O'Reilly's report is as follows :—

"An inspection of the London Gaol was made by me on the 10th July.

"The gaol was in good order and clean throughout. Since the last inspection, the wetness in the basement, to which attention was then called, has been entirely removed by a proper drain. At this visit, no signs of dampness were to be found.

"Twenty-four male, and twelve female prisoners were in custody. Of the male prisoners, 2 were waiting trial for assault, 1 a boy, was under sentence for five years to the Reformatory for arson, the rest were undergoing sentences for short terms, except one who was idiotic. Five of the females had been committed as insane, one was charged with larceny, the others were vagrants."

LINDSAY GOAL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	48	61	47
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	8	7
Number of re-committals	5	5	15
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,540.00	$1,535.00	$1,466.55

Authority was given to Mr. Hayes, to visit the gaol. He reported as follows :—

"I inspected the Lindsay Gaol, on the 29th May. One female prisoner was in custody. She had heen committed as of unsound mind, but in the opinion of the Goal Surgeon, she was recovering her reason, and he hoped that in a few days she would be in a fit state to be discharged.

"The register shews that there has again been a reduction in the number of prisoners committed to the gaol. This no doubt is owing to the fact, that all male prisoners committed are kept at hard work and therefore the professional vagrants give the gaol a wide berth.

"The gaol building and yards were in good order. An addition to the stock of bedding and clothing will have to be made before the winter. The gaoler was instructed to send to the Sheriff a requisition for what would be needed."

MILTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year....	245	131	147
Greatest number confined at any one time	30	27	19
Number of re-committals	33	26	26
Total cost of maintaininy gaol	$1,064.21	$1,002.60	$1,183.92

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this gaol; a copy of his report is given hereunder :—

"I visited the Milton Gaol on the 4th August, and inspected every portion thereof. I found that the gaoler could still have access to the female wards of the gaol, as my recommendation to remedy this most serious defect had not been carried out. The Sheriff was requested to have the necessary alteration made at once. The present ventilators afford a me ans of communication between the cells, some plan must be devised to stop this.

"There were five prisoners in custody—2 males and 3 females— one man was under sentence to death for murder, the other was a vagrant. One of the women was insane, and as her case was an urgent one, I made arrangements for her early removal to the asylum. The others were vagrants.

"The dietary regulations are not fully adhered to in this gaol, as fresh meat is not given. The regulations only admit of salt pork being given once a week."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	52	69	68
Greatest number confined at any one time..	10	13	12
Number of re-committals.....	3	8	22
Total cost of maintaing gaol.....	$1,457.47	$1,537.14	$1,320.07

Mr. Christie made the following report upon this gaol :—

"At my inspection of the Napanee Gaol, on the 22nd July, I found eight prisoners in custody, 6 males and 2 females; of the former, one had been committed for murder, one as an idiot and one for administering chloroform. The others were under sentence for petty offences.

"I examined the books of record and found them correctly kept.

"The gaol premises were clean and in good order."

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	673	647	669
Greatest number confined at any one time...	59	52	59
Number of re-committals.....	158	158	102
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$5,348.28	$5,189.05	$5,587.18

Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol and entered the following minute in the record book:—

"I inspected the Ottawa Gaol on the 27th February. There were 24 male and 17 female prisoners in custody. Two of the former were waiting trial for serious offences, and a special night watchman was employed in addition to the ordinary staff. I gave directions for his services to be dispensed with as soon as the prisoners in question were disposed of.

"All the prisoners sentenced to hard labour in this gaol are kept at work breaking stone, etc.

"A serious defect in the construction of this gaol was the placing of the entrance where it is. The turnkey on duty is supposed to be in the office or vestibule to answer the door bell. To reach the entrance, he must unlock two or three doors, and go down one stairway into a dark passage. The persons admitted must pass immediately in front of the open door of the kitchen on one hand and the furnace room, where two or three prisoners are usually at work, on the other. Besides, in this cellar like place, there is nothing to prevent the prisoners in the kitchen at any time overpowering the turnkey and letting themselves out into the street.

"There is a side gate entering the yard on the south side of the gaol. By building a short piece of wall across the corner of the yard and cutting a door in the wall of the building, the entrance to the gaol could, at a small cost, be made where it ought to be—that is directly through the gaoler's office. Another benefit of this change would be that space would be gained below for storing goods, which now have to be kept in one of the cells. The alteration here indicated would result in a great improvement both in respect to safety and economical management.

"There is a great source of danger of fire in this gaol from the use of the many coal oil lamps required to light so large a building. The danger could be reduced to a minimum by the introduction of gas, an improvement I strongly recommend,

"There are several urgent reasons why the gaol should be placed in telephonic communication with the Police Court and Stations."

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year....	327	187	168
Greatest number confined at any one time..	90	36	31
Number of re-committals.....	158	67	64
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$6,260.50	$3,809.05	$3,663.00

The following is the minute made by Mr. Christie of his inspection of this gaol:—

"I visited the Owen Sound Gaol on the 1st June. There were then in custody 16 prisoners, four of whom, two of each sex, were waiting trial for murder; one was under sentence for forgery, and the rest for minor offences.

"The gaol and premises were found in proper order, and the record books were in a well kept state.

"In the physician's book were entries of visits from time to time. appears, however, that this official lives about four miles from the gaol, and in view of cases of emergency which might arise, the Sheriff was requested to call the Surgeon's attention to rule No. 37, which might be met in spirit by an arrangement being made with a proper substitute, who could be called upon when medical attendance is promptly needed.

"The gaoler requested instructions regarding the employment at hard labour of prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison and confined in the gaol until transferred. He was informed that all such prisoners are required to perform hard labour in the gaol pending their removal to the Central Prison."

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	12	35
Greatest number confined at any one time	5	10
Number of re-committals	..	4
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$875.00	$1,572.00

Mr. Christie inspected this gaol on the 31st May, and made a report upon it as under:—

"I found 8 prisoners, 6 male and 2 female, in the gaol. Three were waiting trial, one for murder and two for minor offences. Five were under sentence—one for manslaughter and four for vagrancy.

"As two of the prisoners were voluntarily doing hard labour, I authorized the gaoler to give them the diet prescribed for prisoners so employed.

"There not being a sufficient quantity of bedding for all the bedsteads, the Gaoler was instructed to make a requisition for what was needed for four more beds, so as to enable that additional number of cells being used, thus affording a better means of classifying the prisoners.

"The locks on the main entrances to the male and female wards were out of repair. The gaoler stated that they had only been in that condition since the previous day and that they would be mended at once.

"The gaol was found to be clean and the corridors and cells in good order.

"The water supplied seemed to be wholly unfit for use. The Sheriff was requested to bring to the notice of the Gaol Surgeon this serious sanitary defect and to place my report, with any remarks made by the Surgeon, before the Gaol Committee of the Council, with a view to an immediate remedy for the defect being found."

PERTH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	47	67	55
Greatest number confined at any one time.	14	21	16
Number of re-committals	19	22	21
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,095.27	$2,749.89	$2,461.22

A copy of Mr. Christie's minute of inspection is given hereunder:—

"My first visit to the Perth Gaol was made on the 21st July. The gaol and its surroundings were neat, clean, and in good order. A structural defect, however, came to my notice, viz.: the insufficient ceiling over the dark cell. The

Sheriff was desired to report the matter to the County Council, with a view to having that portion of the ceiling finished in the same manner as in the other parts of the corridor.

"I found twelve prisoners in custody. Of the seven males, one was committed as a lunatic, two were under sentence for larceny, and four for vagrancy; of the five females, two were lunatics, one was an idiot, and two were vagrants.

"The books of record afforded all requisite information."

PICTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	127	82	96
Greatest number confined at any one time.	10	11	9
Number of re-committals.....	72	33	44
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,121.94	$1,061.64	$1,134.24

Mr. Christie inspected the Picton Gaol on the 29th September, and made the annexed report thereon:—

"I found two male prisoners in custody, one was charged with stabbing, and the other had that day been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Central Prison, for bigamy.

"I found the books well kept, and the gaol in a state of cleanliness and good order in all departments, with the exception of four locks on the corridor gates, which are out of repair. These gates would be better fastened with straps and Scandinavian padlocks. The gaoler was instructed to make a requisition for the locks in the manner set forth in the rule No. 69."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	66	73	74
Greatest number confined at any one time.	14	16	17
Number of re-committals.....	24	28	31
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,487.24	$1,535.86	$1,512.11

Dr. O'Reilly made a visit to this gaol and reported upon it as follows:—

"I inspected the Pembroke Gaol on the 24th February. There were on that day twelve male and two female prisoners in custody, one was under sentence for shooting, three for larceny, seven for vagrancy, one was waiting trial for a felonious assault, and two were lunatics.

"Amongst the prisoners were a woman and her three illegitimate children, all committed as vagrants. They had been inmates of the gaol without intermission for about fourteen months. Other means should have been provided for the care of these unfortunates, as they were not criminals in any sense, and should not have been in gaol.

"The gaol was found in its usual excellent order in all parts."

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	92	117	121
Greatest number confined at any one time.	13	15	11
Number of re-committals.....	49	63	60
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,936.55	$2,159.68	$1,679.69

Mr. Hayes was instructed to inspect this gaol. A copy of his report is appended :—

"I visited the Peterborough Gaol on the 26th May. There were in custody seven male and one female prisoner, all of whom were under sentence for minor offences. One of the former was eligible for transfer to the Central Prison.

"The gaol premises were clean and in good order. The plastering of the cells in the lower wards is an improvement, and it would be well if those in the upper ward could be similarly dealt with, as in their present state they are a harbour for vermin.

"The arrangements for washing the gaol bedding and clothing are most primitive, the work having to be done in the open air. It is recommended that the County Council have a wash-house built in the airing yard, in a line with the privy, and so placed as to be not less than sixteen feet from the gaol wall.

"The gaoler had not been supplied with all the books mentioned in section 22 of the gaol regulations. He was instructed to make a requisition for those that were lacking."

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	143	90	96
Greatest number confined at any one time..	18	10	11
Number of re-committals.....	45	29	41
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,625.00	$1,623.42	$1,537.03

This gaol was inspected by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported upon it as under :—

"I made an inspection of the Simcoe Gaol on the 18th April. There were four prisoners—all males—in custody. Three were under sentence for a few days each for minor offences, and one had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years for burglary.

"The gaol was in excellent order. The earth closets in use here are a perfect success—not the faintest odour coming from them. Since the last inspection three punishments were recorded for infraction of the rules. They seem to have been judiciously awarded.

"The locks on the doors leading from the gaoler's office into the lower corridor, and on the one leading from that corridor into the kitchen, are so arranged that they can only be locked or unlocked on one side. It is very desireable that these locks should be changed, so that they can be used from either side. The Sheriff was requested to have this done."

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882
Prisoners committed during the year	135	138	104
Greatest number confined at any one time..	31	17	12
Number of re-committals.....	14	13	11
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,687.64	$2,416.75	$2,297.93

Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol on the 9th April, and made the following report upon it :—

"I found in confinement six prisoners—five men and one woman. One of the males, who had been implicated in what was known as the 'Merritton outrage,' and had turned Queen's evidence, was detained waiting the pleasure of the court. Two others were under sentence for assault, and one for vagrancy. One

had just been committed as a lunatic. The woman was under sentence to the Reformatory for Females for vagrancy.

"The gaol was in excellent order in all respects."

SARNIA GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	310	214	286
Greatest number confined at any one time..	34	19	22
Number of re-committals.....	34	28	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,740.00	$3,220.73	$3,744.00

An inspection of the gaol was made on the 5th July by Dr. O'Reilly. A copy of the minute he recorded is annexed:—

"Six prisoners are in custody—five males and one female. Of the men, one is under sentence for five years to the Penitentiary, one for a breach of the license law, and three for drunkenness. The woman is insane and is waiting transfer to the London Asylum.

"Everything about the gaol is clean and orderly, and the books are well kept.

"There are two windows of the court room which look into the gaol yard, and they offer facilities for passing things through to prisoners. A fine wire screen would prevent this and be a cheap remedy for the difficulty.

"It is a pity that no change has been made, from the earthern vessels used here to galvanized iron buckets of the proper pattern. Attention to this matter has been called on previous occasions

"All the sentenced prisoners are kept at work cutting wood."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	205	166	152
Greatest number confined at any one time..	24	23	23
Number of re-committals.....	61	66	36
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,441.05	$2,300.38	$2,328.77

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report on this gaol is given below:—

"I inspected the Stratford Gaol on the 3rd July, 1882.

"The interior of the gaol was thoroughly clean and neat. The yards were also clean, but the closets therein emitted a very foul smell. It has been in contemplation to put dry earth closets into use here, but for some unexplained reason it has not been done. Where the yards are so small as at this gaol, ordinary pit-closets cannot but be a nuisance, and detrimental to health. The immediate establishment of the dry earth system, which works admirably wherever tried, is strongly recommended.

"Five male and five female prisoners were in custody. Three men and four women were under sentence for vagrancy, one woman was under sentence for larceny, one man was on remand, charged with a misdemeanour, and the remaining prisoner was waiting transfer to the asylum.

SANDWICH GAOL

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	209	171	270
Greatest number confined at any one time..	29	25	36
Number of re-committals.....	35	14	42
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,630.57	$2,281.46	$2,480.99

Dr. O'Reilly visited the gaol, and in connection with this visit made the following minute.

"An inspection of the Sandwich Gaol was made by me on the 6th July. There were then twenty-one prisoners in custody—fourteen males and seven females. Six of the males were sentenced for larceny, one was insane, and the rest were sentenced for minor offences, as were six of the females, the seventh being sentenced for larceny.

"The gaol was clean and in good order throughout. On examining the stores, I found that shoes for men and dresses for women were needed. The Sheriff was desired to make a requisition for what was required.

"The facility afforded for the escape of prisoners by the downpipes outside the building has been partially stopped by covering the pipes with galvanized iron. It does not seem as if it would be a very effectual remedy if tested, but time will tell.

"The record shows twenty-two cases of punishment since 1881, all of which appear to have been properly administered."

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	202	277	212
Greatest number confined at any one time..	23	28	27
Number of re-committals.....	46	17	63
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,514.05	$2,168.18	$2,453.06

After visiting this gaol, Dr. O'Reilly made the following report upon it:—

"I inspected the St. Thomas Gaol on the 8th June. On that day there were eight prisoners in custody—seven males and one female. Three of the men were waiting trial for threatening, forgery, and assault respectively. The others were vagrants and drunkards. The woman was waiting trial for larceny.

"The gaol, structurally one of the worst in the Province, was not well kept, but that was not all the fault of the gaoler. I can hardly imagine the gaol as at present, being properly kept by any one; but, in this case, both matron and gaoler were new officials, and inexperienced. I found beds which had not been changed for ten days. The doors and locks were generally in a bad condition; and there was no lock at all on the dark cell. The only bath about the building was a wooden tub in an out house in the men's yard, and the water from it was thrown out into the yard. The basement of the building is continually wet. This is said to be caused by springs, which were tapped in taking out the foundations. This could be easily remedied by drainage, but, although the basement has been in this condition for years, no effort has been made by the proper authorities to improve its condition."

Two female prisoners escaped from this gaol on the 6th June, and Dr. O'Reilly made enquiry into the circumstance attending the escape. After most careful investigation, and the examination of several witnesses, he was unable to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the manner in which the escapes were made. Unfortunately the turnkey, who it was thought could give important evidence, was too ill to be examined; and, indeed, died during the course of the enquiry. Proofs, however, were given that a good deal of carelessness had been displayed in the locking up and supervision of the prisoners and in the general management of the gaol. Dr. O'Reilly, therefore, reprimanded the gaol officials and warned them that such laxity could not be allowed any longer.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	2,909	2,407	2,636
Greatest number confined at any one time	194	145	151
Number of re-committals	1,097	1,060	1,078
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$18,263.36	$16,996.67	$18,185.63

The following is the report made by Mr. Christie upon his inspection of the gaol:—

"I visited the Toronto Gaol on the 14th July, and found a population of 94 prisoners, 46 males and 48 females; of the male prisoners, 1 was waiting extradition, 1 was sentenced to the Penitentary and was about to be removed thereto, 4 were committed for trial, and 3 were under remand, 1 was a lunatic, 2 were detained for contempt of court, the remainder were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy. Two of these were eligible for transfer to the Central Prison. The lunatic was in the hospital ward where he had been under treatment for the two previous days.

"Three of the female prisoners had been committed as lunatics. The papers in the cases of two were complete. Of the other women, only one had been sentenced direct to the Reformatory for Females, two others whose terms of sentence were sufficiently long to make them eligible for transfer to that place, were physically unfit for hard labour.

"Due care seemed to have been exercised in the classification of the prisoners.

"The heating boilers and fittings were being overhauled, preparatory to their use during the next winter, and in consequence the boiler room was in an untidy condition, otherwise the gaol from basement to attic was clean, and in the best of order.

"Steam cooking kettles had just been supplied, and in the way of utility and economy, they will doubtless be a great improvement."

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	85	73	54
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	9	9
Number of re-committals	6	17	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,842.76	$1,643.85	$1,626.36

Mr. Christie inspected this gaol, and entered the following minute in the record book:—

"I visited the Walkerton Gaol on the 2nd August.

"Two male prisoners are in custody, one sentenced to nine months imprisonment for larceny, the other is fully certified to be insane.

"I find the books neatly kept and the gaol and yards in good order.

"In the gaoler's daily journal are entered charges of insubordination on the part of the turnkey, the latest of which is that he absents himself from the gaol without the consent, or knowledge of the gaoler, and refuses to acknowledge the authority of that official.

"The immediate attention of the Sheriff is called to this matter, so that he may impress the turnkey with a sense of his duty in subordinating himself to the gaoler, and point out the alternative, viz.: his removal from the position he now holds.

"The gaoler represents that he is unduly troubled by county constables placing prisoners in his custody, at unseasonable hours, viz.: after 9 o'clock p.m. I have been informed that a constable has had to keep a prisoner in his custody all night, owing to the gaoler refusing to admit him to the gaol. The gaoler is informed that it is his duty to receive into custody at any time, any prisoners legally committed to his charge."

Woodstock Gaol.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	448	305	201
Greatest number confined at any one time	45	45	31
Number of re-committals	153	111	92
Total cost of maintaing gaol	$3,517.22	$3,437.26	$3,231.65

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is appended:—

"I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 9th July, when eleven prisoners, eight males and three females, were found in it. Two of the males were judgment debtors, one was under sentence for assault, and two for larceny, one was waiting trial for arson, one for burglary, and one for robbing the post-office. Of the females, one was held for child murder, one for larceny, and one for vagrancy.

"The girl detained for infanticide had been tried and acquitted, but had not been discharged, being of such weak intellect that the Judge thought it not safe to set her at large. Not being a proper subject for an asylum for the insane, she will therefore remain in gaol until some other provision is made for her, or until discharged by the Court.

"The gaol was found to be in good order throughout, and the books well kept.

"There were some planks and boards in one of the yards over the regulation length which I ordered to be removed."

Welland Gaol.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	358	309	177
Greatest number confined at any one time	49	50	30
Number of re-committals	167	125	62
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,780.60	$4,576.25	$2,544.00

Dr. O'Reilly made the following report upon the Welland Gaol, after his inspection of it, viz,:—

"I visited the Welland Gaol on the 5th April. I found twelve prisoners in custody, eleven men and one woman. Of the males, one was waiting trial on a charge of rape, one was sentenced for assault, one for a breach of the license laws, two for drunkenness, and one for vagrancy. One of the male prisoners was in custody for the sixteenth time, and had served two or three terms in the Central Prison. The female prisoner was under sentence for drunkenness.

"I found the gaol clean and in good order, except that ticks with the straw in them were allowed to remain too long in the unoccupied cells. The straw should be taken out when the cells are not in use. I also found in the yard a bench and some longer planks than are allowed by the regulations. These should be sawn into lengths not exceeding four feet.

"The windows of the lower corridor are on a level with the ground, and on one side look directly into the yard used by the turnkey and his family. The ordinary bars are of course on these windows, but they do not afford all the pro-

tection required for windows in such a position. Strong, fine wire screening should be put over these windows, outside the bars, so that nothing could be passed through. It would, however, be much better if such arrangements could be made whereby this yard would not be required for domestic purposes. The consideration of this matter is commended to the County Council."

WHITBY GAOL.

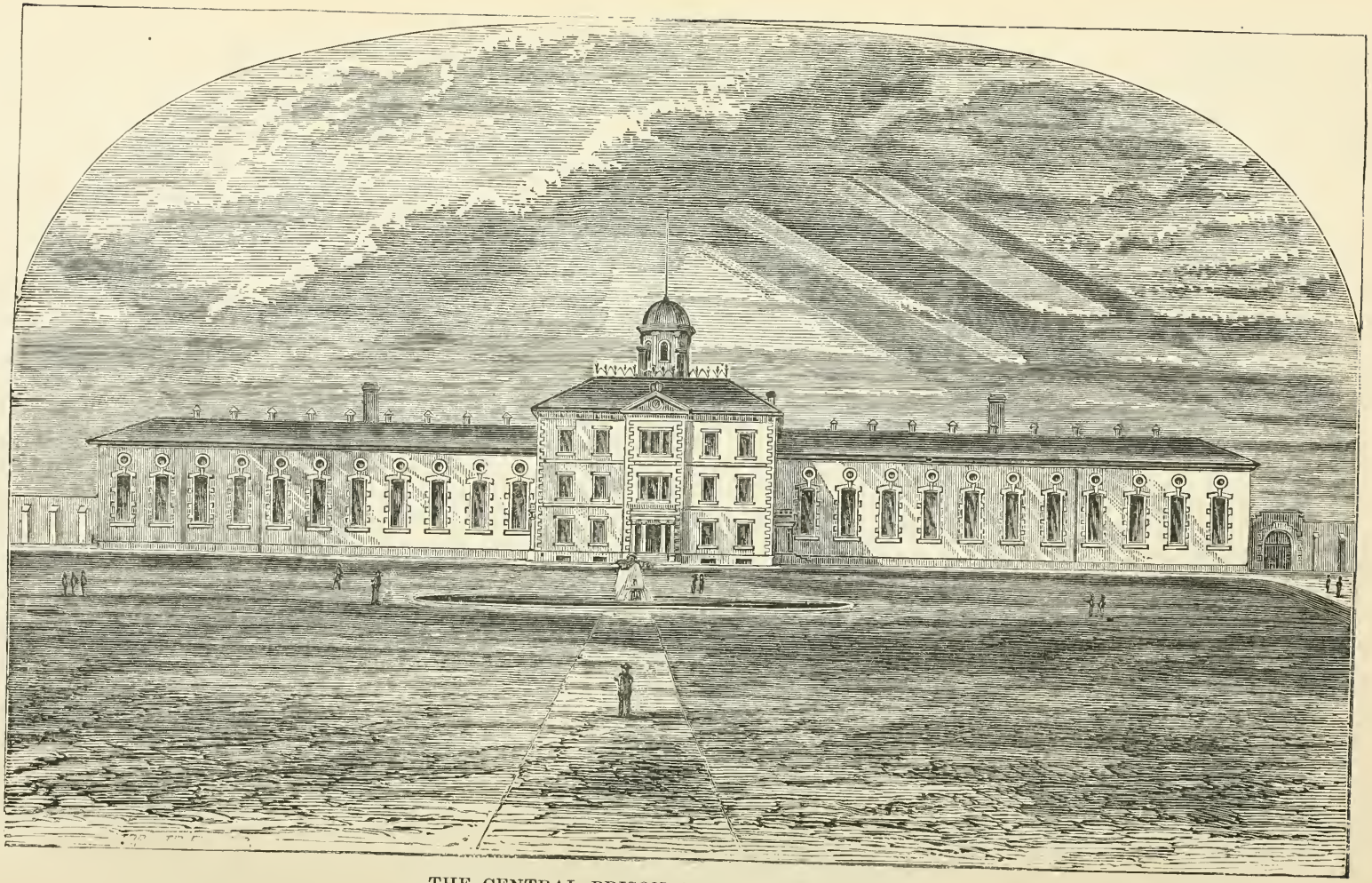
	1880.	1881.	1882.
Prisoners committed during the year	117	95	92
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	13	15
Number of re-committals	20	30	27
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,121.85	$1,899.46	$2,188.51

An inspection of the gaol was made by Dr. O'Reilly, and reported upon as follows :—

"I made an inspection of the Whitby Gaol on the 28th July, finding therein five prisoners, all males. Two of these prisoners were certified to be insane. As one was a bad case, his transfer to the asylum was at once arranged for. Of the rest, two were under sentence for larceny and horse stealing respectively, and the other was an old vagrant and gaol bird, who had been returned from the Central Prison as unfit for hard labour.

"The recommendations made at the last inspection in reference to the iron work and pumps had been carried out, as all the former had been painted and the latter had been repaired. The gaol was consequently much improved in appearance, and was in fairly good order, except in the cellar, where a concrete floor is needed. The gaoler's quarters required painting and papering.

"The closet in the yard is in a dilapidated condition, and is past repair. A new brick one should be built on the dry earth system which works so well wherever used."



THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO, TORONTO.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

On assuming in May last the discharge of the duties of my position as Inspector, I found that my predecessor had carefully laid down rules for the government of this institution in all its departments, and that discipline, order and economy in the working of the Central Prison had resulted from a close adherence to the system adopted.

In view of the existence of this favourable state of affairs, I have occupied myself with endeavouring to gain some insight into the more important questions connected with the prison, but after so short an experience, and where there are to be considered so many things which act and react on the interests and workings of the institution, I cannot with confidence undertake to report elaborately and definitely upon them.

Evidence of the importance of mature consideration in regard to these matters may be found in the many aspects from which the one question of prison labour has to be viewed. The method of employing prisoners and the character of the employments, are admitted to be of primary importance, as means of restraint, reform, and discipline; and then the selection of specific industries which will prove most advantageous financially, and at the some time have the effect of promoting the objects for which the prison was designed, is another item which cannot be too well considered. It is also evident that industries to be of any great value as means of employment for prisoners, must have some good prospect of permanency—this condition, of course, adds fresh difficulty to the task of selection. Another and, in some respects, important consideration involved is that of applying the labour of the prisoners to such industries, as will in the smallest degree interfere or come in contact with those carried on by free labour.

The difficulty, too, of obtaining from the prisoners, the majority of whom are uninterested and unwilling labourers, the most moderate amount of work, is also a factor to be thought of when making any estimates in regard to prison industries; and apart altogether from the questions of restraint, obedience, and discipline, is that of supervision, which has also to be taken into account.

There are also questions relative to the system and order of the prison, which are of great importance in working for the moral improvement of the prisoners. One of the most prominent is the difficulty of classifying and separating the obdurate and vice-hardened from those who are more amenable to reformatory influences, for it is obvious that treatment which might ameliorate the condition anddevelope the better sympathies of the latter class, would only afford license to, and be taken advantage of by the former.

Having thus stated the importance and diversity of but a few of the questions coming within the scope of my duties as Inspector, and shewn the necessity for greter experience than I at present possess before undertaking to speak authoritatvely upon them, I will, in this my first report, limit myself to briefly summarizing the operations of the prison during the past official year. Following my own report, will be found that of the Warden, who in it deals with many details of the mangement of the prison, and upon which he has at various times been in consultation with me.

The following is a statement of the operations of the prison as far as regards the movements of prisoners :—

Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1881	338	
Committed during the year	767	
Re-captured	1	
Re-transferred from the Asylum for the Insane	1	
Total number in custody		1107
Discharged on expiration of sentence	728	
" " payment of fine	39	
" by remission of sentence	6	
Re-transferred to county gaols as unfit for hard labour	3	
Died in the prison hospital	3	
Escaped	3	
Conviction quashed	1	
		783
Remaining in custody on September 30th, 1882		324

In the preceding year, 745 prisoners were committed to the prison. The increase during this year was largely caused by the transfer to the Central Prison of prisoners sentenced to short dates, from the common gaols in the more immediate vicinity, in order to keep the brick-yard gang up to its proper number during the summer. The total population of the prison increased from 1,051 in 1881, to 1,107 in 1882. In the Warden's report will be found details of the places the prisoners were committed from.

During the year just closed no prisoner was transferred to the Asylum for the Insane, but one who had been sent there during the previous year, was re-transferred to the prison, as he had regained a sound mental condition.

The deaths were reduced from six to three. The causes of death were Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver and jaundice, and tumours of the brain respectively.

The number of escapes was the same as in the previous year. The employment of prisoners in a place like a brickyard, which cannot, of course, be structurally protected, is a temptation to many of the prisoners to try and effect an escape, and much watchfulness on the part of the guards is required to frustrate these endeavours.

Periods of Sentence.

The average period of sentence of the prisoners committed to the prison during the past official year was the same as in the preceding, viz.: five months and twelve days. The smallness of this average period is accounted for by the same reason as was given last year, namely the transfer to the prison of men under short terms of sentence from the Hamilton and Toronto gaols. The table shewing the number of prisoners committed each year from the opening of the prison, the period of sentence passed on each, and the average period of each year, is again given :—

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Under 1 month	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125
1 month and under 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127
2 months " " 3	69	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91
3 " " " 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....
4 "	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199
7 "	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15
10 "	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4
11 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69
13 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
14 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2
21 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11
2½ Years... Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2
3½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....
4½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 "	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months

The majority of the prisoners were sentenced for the offences of assault, larceny and drunkenness—the commitments under these heads numbering 610 out of the total 767.

General Statistics.

Statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the past year are appended :—

Nationalities.

	Prisoners committed during the year.	Number committed up to 30th Sep. 1882.
Canadian	361	2447
Irish	117	944
English	148	942
United States	72	585
Scotch	46	293
Other countries and unknown	23	160
	767	5371

Religious Denominations.	Prisoners committed during the year.	Number committed up to 30th Sep. 1882.
Church of England	275	2103
Roman Catholic	282	1814
Presbyterian	93	541
Methodist	82	629
Other religious	35	284
	767	5371
Civil Condition.		
Married	295	1631
Single	472	3740
	767	5371
Social Habits.		
Temperate	95	1280
Intemperate	672	4091
	767	5371
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	580	3969
Could read only	71	617
Could neither read nor write	116	785
	767	5371

Inspection Minutes.

The minutes of my inspection of the prison were as follows:

"An inspection of the Central Prison was begun by me on the 7th September, and continued until the 12th, during which time I have made careful examination of all parts of the prison, and inquired into every department of its management.

"The number of prisoners in custody on the morning of the 7th inst. was 314, being six less than on the corresponding day in 1881, and the employment and distribution of the prisoners were as follows:—In the broom shop, under contract with H. A. Nelson and Sons, 82; in the wood-turning shop, in the employment of C. T. Brandon and Co., 72; in brickyard, 65; in tailor's shop, 12; in shoe shop, 7; in carpenter's shop, 3; bricklayers and plasterers, 4; blacksmiths and tinsmiths, 3; garden and grounds, 9; domestic work, 51; hospital, 6.

"Since the last statutory inspection two deaths have occurred, resulting from natural causes. The sanitary condition of the prison is good, and there are only six cases at present under treatment in the hospital, and of these, three are chronic cases of ailment, which had been contracted previous to commitment to the Central Prison.

"During the days devoted to this inspection, as well as on former visits, I have noticed the quantity and quality of food supplied the prisoners, and found it good and sufficient, clean and well prepared. That this is the usual character of the supply may be inferred from the fact that during my visit I have afforded every prisoner an opportunity of privately stating any grievance he might have, and out of the number in custody only five have made complaint about their food. Of these two only complained of the quantity and description, and the others of the manner in which it is served. Other seven prisoners have griev-

ances, but that of one only has the semblance of hardship, and on searching the records in regard to his treatment in the hospital, of which he complains, I find that his statements are untrue and without foundation.

"I find that the discipline of the prison is good, and that for some time it has been well maintained.

"The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been satisfactory, and the expressions of many of them, made to me privately, in regard to the kindness, firmness, and impartiality of the treatment received from the Warden and his subordinates are pleasing; as is also a knowledge of the fact that a reduced number of punishments and deprivations has of late been found necessary.

"The improvements, for which appropriations were voted by the Legislature, are far advanced towards completion, and add to the appearance, as well as to the sanitary condition of the prison. In this respect, the sewer built and covered in through the front grounds is of great importance. Other alterations and repairs effected have put the buildings in good condition, and the grounds and yards are well kept and in good order.

"The interior of the prison in every department is well kept. Certain improvements, however, of a structural character would add much to the economy and discipline of the prison. The apartment now used as a kitchen has in many ways proved unsatisfactory, especially as there is no proper ventilation, and it is questionable whether alterations and improvements could be made to overcome this and other defects.

"The dark or punishment cells situated in each of the cell blocks, are also objectionable, as they are not isolated, and the incorrigibles under punishment lose no opportunity of disturbing the rest of the other prisoners, during the night, by shouting and other noises, consequently interfering with discipline and order. A remedy for this could be found by constructing an addition to the building to serve as a kitchen, and appropriating the present kitchen for dark and punishment cells, as well as for reception cells, for which purpose, on account of its isolation from the cell-blocks, it would be well adapted.

"The present mode of supplying the prisoners with light by giving each one a candle is in many ways very objectionable. Besides being insufficient to afford light during the whole of the time they have to read, it is manifest that the light furnished should be under control of the guards instead of the prisoners, and that if this could be arranged it would add to the comfort of the prisoners and to the discipline of the prison.

"In view of these facts it is to be hoped that the experiments now being made to light the entire cell blocks with gas will prove to be so successful and economical as to warrant its use.

"The industrial work carried on in the prison and yards cannot but be regarded as of great importance, not only as a necessity to give effect to the sentences passed upon the prisoners, but as an educating influence, and means of retaining due control and authority over them, and it is also most desirable that the labour of the prisoners should be so applied and economized as to reach the best results financially. With these objects in view, the principal employments selected are broom-making under contract with Messrs. Nelson, the manufacture of various kinds of wooden-ware under contract with Messrs. Brandon, and brickmaking under the direct supervision of the prison authorities.

"In view of the necessity for constant and steady work as a means of enforcing discipline and order, it is most desirable to add to the three branches already selected such suitable indoor labour as can be prosecuted at all seasons and in all weathers, and as would also give a prospect of increased remuneration for the labour.

"The output of the broomshop will not be increased this year as compared with the season of 1881. The cost of the raw material has been enhanced, but the quality of the manufactured article has been superior, and satisfactory to the contractors.

"In the wood-work shop, in the employment of Messrs. Brandon, there are seventy-two men, at a corresponding date in 1881 they employed fifty-seven. The goods manufactured by this firm seem to be in demand, and the various kinds of work are well suited to a large class of prisoners.

"In the brickyard there are employed sixty-five men, and the output is expected to be considerably in excess of last year's production. This industry is also well suited to furnish employment to many prisoners, who from various causes are more or less unfitted for more skilled labour.

"The instruction of my predecessor, with regard to the lessening of the number of men employed in domestic work has been as fully complied with as the efficient performance of the various duties will permit."

Maintenance Expenditures.

I subjoin a statement shewing the cost of maintaining the Central Prison during the past official year, divided into the same headings as are the estimates laid before the Legislature, viz.:

SERVICE.	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per prisoner.
	$ cts.	cts. mills.
Medicine and medical comforts	363 83	3
Meat and fish	10,425 19	8 6½
Flour, bread and meal	6,099 30	5 0⅝
Groceries	5,944 66	4 9 3/10
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	6,097 94	5 0⅝
Fuel	2,683 38	2 2 3/10
Gas, oil, and candles	1,010 78	8⅜
Laundry, soap and cleaning	946 41	7⅛
Stationery, advertising and printing	447 75	3 7/10
Library and religious instruction	721 00	6
Water	1,000 00	8 3/10
Furniture and furnishings	387 11	3⅛
Stable expenses, forage, etc	203 46	1⅜
Repairs, ordinary	255 89	2 1/10
Unenumerated	1,057 51	8⅛
Farm and grounds	143 47	1⅛
Salaries and wages	17,342 32	14 4
Total	$55,130 00	45c. 6m.

While the total maintenance expenditures have increased from $48,613.61 during the preceding year to $55,130.00 during the year under report, the average daily cost has only increased eight mills or not quite one cent. The increase in the total expenditure is explained by the fact that in the year ending 30th September, 1881, the average daily population was 297, against 330 in the year just closed—an increase of thirty-three. The actual increase in cost is owing to the higher prices paid for flour, groceries. and other food supplies. The daily cost under the headings of meat, flour, and groceries being eighteen cents against fifteen cents in the preceding year. That in the face of these higher prices the increase in the daily cost is so small is a good proof of the care and economy exercised in maintaining this prison.

Manufacturing Expenditures.

A summary is given below of the money spent in connection with the industrial operations of the prison, viz.:—

Carpenter and cabinet shop	$1,148 55
Tailor's shop	2,761 73
Shoe shop	3,217 52
Blacksmith's shop	554 53
Broom shop	202 81
Woodenware department	77 68
Brickyard	6,419 77
Stationery, advertising and printing	591 77
Miscellaneous	296 24
Salaries and wages	4,886 01
	$20,156 61
Maintenance expenditures	55,130 00
Total maintenance and manufacturing expenditure	$75,286 61

The increase in the cost of the brickyard is accounted for by the fact that a larger quantity of cordwood was contracted for at the beginning of the season than usual; an over estimate having been made of the probable consumption. Consequently at the close of the season 500 cords of wood, worth $1,500, were in the yard. The actual cost of the brickyard, and of the industrial department, should therefore be reduced by that amount. Included in the charge against this department of the industries, is the cost of making certain additions to the drying sheds and of other improvements to the yard.

Prison Labour and Revenue.

The number of days work done by the prisoners in the various departments is set forth in the following statement:—

In the Broom shop for contractors	26,635 days.
" Wooden-ware dep't do	20,184 "
Total number of days contract work	46,819 "

Brought forward		46,819	days.
In the Brickyard	18,228		"
" Tailor's shop	4,380		"
" Shoe shop	2,349		"
" Carpenter's shop	1,338		"
" Tinsmith's shop	267		"
" Blacksmith's shop	580		"
In permanent improvements and work on grounds	1,857	28,999	"
Number of days of productive labour.....		75,818	"
Number of days domestic work		22,196	"
Total number of days worked.....		98,014	"

During the preceding year the number of days worked was 90,300—63,967 being productive and 26,333 days being expended in domestic work. I am glad to be able to report, as far as the year just ended is concerned, not only an increase in the amount of productive labour, but a decrease in the amount of time taken up in domestic work.

The revenue derived from the various industries of the prison during the official year is shewn in the following statement :—

Bricks sold	$11,445 15
Broom shop—hire of prisoners	7,638 04
Wooden-ware dep't do	5,594 81
Carpenter and cabinet shop—sales	361 87
Tailor's shop—sales	4,106 35
Shoe shop—sales	2,264 98
Blacksmith's shop—sales	493 45
Total	$31,904 65

In speaking of the results of the industrial department, credit must be taken for three millions of bricks on hand made during the year and worth at the present time, $18,000; also for a sum of $3,312.23, due by the Contractors for hire of the labour of prisoners, (the greater portion of which was paid very shortly after the close of the year); also for outstanding accounts due by other public institutions and various counties amounting to $2,026.09, which are now about collected.

Transfer of Prisoners.

The usual tables are given shewing respectively the cost of transferring the

prisoners to the Central Prison, and of sending those discharged back to the places they were committed from, viz. :—

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to the prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab-hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
October, 1881	59	73 35	162 10	30 00	265 45
November, "	84	144 10	210 40	50 75	405 25
December, "	71	154 00	192 00	39 30	385 38
January, 1882	86	193 90	201 00	44 50	439 40
February, "	48	156 60	194 95	35 65	387 20
March, "	54	110 85	193 85	38 05	342 75
April, "	39	90 70	154 65	29 20	274 55
May, "	68	137 40	195 05	43 50	376 95
June, "	45	59 80	166 35	28 80	254 95
July, "	80	107 45	180 70	50 08	338 23
August, "	59	135 50	185 30	37 20	358 00
September, "	74	124 05	208 35	50 75	383 15
Transferred from Boys' Reformatory as incorrigible	3				
Total	*770	1,487 70	2,245 70	477 78	4,211 18
Average expenses incurred per prisoner, exclusive of cost of removal of boys		1 94	2 92	0 62	5 48

* These figures include three prisoners returned to common gaols as unfit for hard labour.

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ cts.
Acton	1	1 20
Alton	1	1 35
Bothwell	1	4 65
Barrie	6	12 00
Buffalo	3	9 45
Bowmanville	1	1 40
Batta	1	2 95
Brantford	11	22 00
Belleville	8	20 85
Brockville	8	34 20
Carried forward	41	110 05

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ cts.
Brought forward	41	110 05
Berlin	2	3 80
Brampton	1	0 75
Chatham	17	90 10
Cobourg	3	5 25
Clifton	3	7 80
Cookstown	1	2 50
Cornwall	3	13 90
Detroit	5	25 00
Duluth	1	27 40
Dundas	2	2 60
Fort Erie	2	5 45
Gananoque	1	5 20
Galt	4	7 65
Guelph	19	25 90
Goodwood	1	1 00
Goderich	4	16 00
Hamilton	84	100 10
Ingersoll	2	5 70
Kinmount	1	3 50
Kingston	11	39 40
London	25	83 60
Lindsay	4	9 00
Listowell	1	3 85
Milton	2	1 90
Mount Bridges	1	3 85
Niagara	1	2 60
Napanee	3	9 30
Owen Sound	3	9 30
Oshawa	3	2 45
Ottawa	6	40 65
Orillia	2	5 20
Port Colborne	1	2 75
Port Huron	1	5 00
Port Hope	3	4 75
Peterborough	1	2 50
Penetanguishene	1	3 10
Picton	1	3 40
Paris	1	2 25
Paisley	1	4 05
Sarnia	10	46 50
Suspension Bridge	6	15 60
St. Thomas	14	51 70
St. Catharines	12	24 65
Southhampton	1	4 55
Simcoe	3	7 65
Sandwich	4	20 00
Stratford	3	8 25
Tilsonburg	3	9 00
Thornbury	1	3 25
Whitby	7	5 50
Windsor	23	112 00
Woodstock	11	27 50
Welland	7	19 40
Walkerton	1	3 60
Rockwood	1	1 50
Miscellaneous	2	3 50
Total	378	$1,062 70

On the following pages will be found the reports of the Warden of the Central Prison, with statistical tables, of the Surgeon and of the Superintendent of the Sunday School:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, October 10th, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my Second and the Ninth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1882.

The number of prisoners received during the year, including one recaptured and one re-transferred from the Insane Asylum, was 769, as against 746 the previous year. The average period of sentence was about 5 months and 12 days. One-third of the total number received being under sentence from 30 to 60 days. Of their occupations, 371, or nearly one-half, were labourers, the balance representing 52 professions and trades. Habitual drunkards, thieves and vagrants numbered 577, or over five-sevenths of the whole, not the most desirable class to operate an industrial institution with; the balance were committed for offences against the person and property with and without violence. The counties of York and Wentworth contributed 266 and 118 prisoners respectively, or exactly one-half of the total. Of this number, but 120 were sentenced direct to the Central Prison, while 264 were sentenced to the county gaols, and removed to the prison as fit to perform hard labour. Many of this class contend that because they were not sentenced direct they should not be required to do any work, and since they shun it by every conceivable device when at liberty, they bring the same arts into practice here, and if deceitful pretences, lying, or shamming could avail, they would not do a stroke of work. The habitual offenders were represented by 139 received for the second time, 58 for the third, 32 for the fourth, 6 for the sixth, 3 for the seventh, and 3 for the ninth time. The number in custody during the year, including those at the beginning and remaining at the close, was 1,107. Of these 728 were discharged upon expiration of sentence, 39 by payment of fine, 6 by remission of part of their sentence by the Dominion Executive, 1 by his conviction being quashed, 3 were transferred to the county gaols, 3 died, and 3 escaped.

The foregoing briefly sets forth the movements of the inmates and their character; the following summary comprehends the financial returns from the year's operations:—

Amount paid in to the Treasury	$31,904 65
Due by Contractors for prison labour	3,312 23
Outstanding accounts	2,026 09
Three million bricks	18,000 00

In addition to the above there were permanent improvements and repairs done by prison labour—masons, bricklayers, etc.—exclusive of materials, to the value of $1,526, and of $389.50 by the carpenters and painters, beside the product of the field and garden, estimated at $1,200.

The total days of prison labour employed in the several industries for the year was 75,818. While under the head of domestics, which include cooks, bakers, corridor cleaners, laundry men, garden gang, machinists, firemen, etc., 22,196 days. These contribute nothing towards the revenue of the prison direct, but their work is indispensable, and at 40c. per day it represents $8,878. My efforts have been directed towards effecting a reduction under this head as far as practicable, having due regard to the keeping of everything in and about the prison in a proper state as to cleanliness and order. Compared with previous years, the following is the result:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Days of domestic labour	27,375	34,831	26,333	22,196

In this branch a further reduction will be made as the prisoners are required for other work.

Of the 75,818 days employed in the industrial departments, the broom shop engaged the largest number, being 26,635 as compared with 32,073 the previous year. To shew the results attained in this branch, I submit the following comparative statement :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Days of prison labour	19,569	30,973	32,073	26,635
Dozens of brooms made.....	16,692	36,151	39,547	39,063
Average earnings per day for each prisoner	17c.	23$\frac{1}{3}$c.	24$\frac{2}{3}$c.	29c.

In connection with the above I may remark that in 1879 and 1880 only such prisoners as were capable of performing the work to the best advantage were employed at it. In 1881 a number who were unfit for any other work, and of little account anywhere, were put into the shop and their time counted against it, but as that shewed unfairly against the returns, I have disposed of that class in other ways, the greater part of them going to the brick yard. The quality of the work performed in the broom shop has been highly satisfactory to the contractors, and as an evidence of the workmanship, I may state that out of the large quantity made, 39,063 dozen, the imperfect and rejected brooms were not sufficient to supply the limited number required for prison use. This industry is in a very flourishing condition. In the north shop 20,184 days of prison labour were put in, under contract with Messrs. C. T. Brandon & Co., at wood working, in every way satisfactory to them.

The diverse industries now carried on has enabled me to keep all the prisoners constantly at work, except the brick-yard gang during wet and severe weather. This gang was made up from such as were unsuited for skilled labour in any of the shops, and against it there are 18,228 days charged. This represents a considerable number who were of little or no value as workmen, taking this into account the result of the year's operations—three million bricks, representing a value of at least $18,000—is tolerably good. The brick I hope to dispose of during the winter, and clear the yard for next year's work.

Taking into account the class of criminals that constitute the larger portion of the inmates of the prison, five-sevenths being composed of drunkards, thieves and vagrants, men who would rather lie, steal, beg, or take the food their wives or children have earned, than do an honest day's work, with the average term of sentence under six months, the difficulties that have to be met and overcome to attain even the results of the past year can but very imperfectly be understood, except by those in direct contact with them. I would ask those who are ever ready to give credence to the statements of ex-prisoners, or of men who have been dismissed from service in the prison for misconduct, and to question the management and stigmatize the officials by foul epithets and to give publicity to slanderous charges, personally to visit the prison and carefully examine it in every particular. Every facility will be afforded them in doing so, and they can then compare it with the other convict institutions in the Dominion or the States as to its discipline, general management, cost of maintenance and financial returns for the past two years before they accept malicious reports from either ex-prisoners or ex-guards. One important point has, at least, been reached, that of finding remunerative employment for all the inmates, and I look forward to increased revenue from their labour. At the same time I do not wish it to be understood that all my efforts are directed towards the one object, that of conducting the prison solely on business principles with a view to financial results. The strict rules and discipline the prisoners are required to observe, combined with the moral restraint and substitution of active employment for idleness, has an elevating and reforming tendency. The care bestowed upon everything affecting their health, cleanliness and diet is manifest from the small average in the hospital, and only three deaths during the year. In this connection, I may say that many habitual drunkards and vagrants are received in such a deplorable physical condition that they have to pass through a system of treatment under the Surgeon, often extending over many weeks, before they are fit for any kind of work.

There were ten attempts to escape during the year, eight from the brick yard and two from the prison ; of the former two succeeded, and one of the latter. This prisoner had served three previous terms, and having been employed as a steam and gas fitter,

was acquainted with every part of the prison, and in some way had acquired a knowledge of the weak points of the prison locks. He chose the evening on which the religious services were held in the chapel, and having secreted a hammer on his person, he fell out of the ranks unseen at the foot of the stairs leading up to the chapel, and descending into the kitchen, broke the locks, and effected his escape without being observed or missed. His mate, who went with him, was found by the Deputy-Warden late in the evening, secreted in the new garrison, and brought back. This escape led to an examination of the locks, when their defects were discovered, and at considerable cost were so altered and strengthened that they are considered proof against being forced or opened by the same means again.

The number of attempted escapes occasioned a greater number of corporal punishments than during the previous year. The seven recaptured were subjected to flogging, varying from 20 to 30 lashes, and three were punished in this manner for very aggravated offences against the prison rules. Beside these, punishment by the lash was inflicted in four cases for indecent assault in terms of the sentence passed upon them.

The several improvements to the prison property recommended in my last report have, so far as approved of, been effected. The sewer through the front grounds was built early in the spring. The wood and iron work on the outside of the prison has been painted. All the slating and iron roofing and eaves-troughs repaired, and renewed where necessary. Closets put in two of the shops, and the addition made to the Deputy-Warden's house, besides many other alterations and repairs. The cost of enlarging the Deputy-Warden house exceed my estimate by about $250. It was necessary to do much more than I calculated upon to make it have the appearance of either convenience or comfort.

The returns from the prison labour for 1881 and the past year encourage me again to direct attention to the insufficient cell accommodation, and defective kitchen arrangements, with the hope that they will very shortly be remedied. I assume that the results of the past two years will be accepted as reasonably satisfactory, but I am convinced that they can be greatly improved if facilities were afforded to classify the prisoners. A certain number of refractory and insubordinate prisoners may always be expected. The dark cells, being at the end of the blocks, have been a source of much trouble ever since placed here, and so long as this system of punishing offenders is continued, and the cells for that purpose left where they are, so long will those who are so inclined, and they represent the majority, have the opportunity of disturbing the whole of the inmates. I would abolish the system of punishment by dark cells altogether, if another block of cells was built, and correct and subdue offenders by other means. For reasons fully set forth in my letters on this subject, I am decidedly opposed to the dark cells, and if full power to deal with offenders was conferred upon the Warden, I am quite prepared to be held responsible for the management, and I would never confine a prisoner in a dark cell on bread and water, When a prisoner, by repeated acts of insubordination and bad conduct, sets the rules and regulations and the authority of the Warden at defiance, prompt and decisive remedies have both a corrective and reforming effect. The well-behaved never get into any trouble, and hundreds come and go to whom I never have to speak, either about their conduct or their work; but refractory prisoners we may always expect to have, and proper quarters should be provided for them. Men are not committed to the Central Prison till they have reached the years of discretion, and are quite responsible for their acts; obedience to the rules, then, which are in no sense oppressive, is the first duty required of them, and if combined with a fair amount of labour, and the moral restraint, reforming principles can be inculcated, then the prison will fulfil the design of its promoters. With this end in view, it has been my aim in my management to teach the inmates that conformity with the prison regulations and discipline will have a beneficial effect upon them, and make them better citizens when at liberty, and that the labour they have to perform will stimulate them to lay hold with greater willingness on the means offered them of earning an honest and independent living at the expiration of their sentence; but to accomplish to the full extent what is desirable, additional cell accommodation is indispensable, and I would then make other changes I have in view, which would have an elevating moral tendency, and increase the revenue.

The improvements for which I respectfully ask an appropriation on capital account for the next year are as follows :—

Deputy-Warden's house	$250
Closets to tailor and shoe shops	200
New floor in paint shop	260
Gas pipe and fittings for cell blocks	260
Addition to the piggery	140
Gravel for road from brick yard to King Street	250
Additional railroad siding	402
Tiles for drainage	50
600 feet hose for fire protection	600
Total	$2,412

An additional grant for maintenance will be required this year to provide new blankets and coverlets, the stock on hand has been in use for eight years, and are worn out. An appropriation for this purpose of say $2,000 will be necessary.

In every department the greatest economy has been exercised. The cost of articles required in the broom shop, needles, knives, repairs on machines, etc., an industry returning a revenue for the year of $8,343.47, has only been $202, and in the engineer's department a great reduction has been effected in the consumption of fuel. There has been no expenditure on the heating boilers supplying the kitchen and laundry, heating the two cell blocks, the main building, the broom and tailor shops ; neither has there been any on the steam or gas pipes, though this is the eighth year they have been in use. And it is worthy of remark that the engine and boiler in use in the brick yard has not cost a dollar for repairs during the five years they have been working.

I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance and consideration always extended to me by your predecessor and yourself. Every assistance by advice and consultation has been accorded me, and my suggestions, so far as greater experience saw them to be practicable, received the hearty support of both. I have also pleasure in putting on record my appreciation of the ready and harmonious desire to carry out my wishes, and render me every assistance in the management by all the officers, guards, and foremen associated with me. As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling prevailing, I may mention that only one guard has been discharged during the year, and that through intemperance persisted in against extended forbearance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

James Massie, *Warden.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

Shewing the operations of the prison during the year ending 30th September, 1882.

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1881	338	
Committed during the year	767	
Recaptured	1	
Re-transferred from asylum	1	
Total		1107
Discharged on expiration of sentence	728	
" payment of fine	39	
" by remission of sentence	6	
Re-transferred to county gaols	3	
Died in the prison hospital	3	
Escaped	3	
Conviction quashed	1	
Total		783
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1882		324

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison	390	
" to common gaols	374	
Received from Reformatory for Boys	3	
Total		767

NATIONALITIES.

England	148	
Ireland	117	
Scotland	46	
Canada	361	
United States	72	
Other countries	23	
Total		767

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Episcopalian	275	
Roman Catholic	282	
Presbyterian	93	
Baptist	18	
Lutheran	5	
Methodist	82	
Congregationalist	3	
Jews	5	
No religion	4	
Total		767

EDUCATION.

Read and write	580	
Read only	71	
No education	116	
Total		767

SOCIAL CONDITION

Married	257	
Single	472	
Widowed	38	
Total		767

AGES.

Under 18	57	
From 18 to 20	53	
" 20 to 30	303	
" 30 to 40	163	
" 40 to 50	115	
" 50 to 60	57	
" 60 to 70	18	
Over 70	1	
Total		767

TEMPERATE OR INTEMPERATE.

Temperate	95	
Intemperate	672	
Total		767

SENTENCES.

One month and under	125	
Over 1 and up to 2 months	127	
Over 2 " 3 "	91	
4 months	60	
5 "	10	
6 "	199	
7 "	4	
8 "	6	
9 "	15	
10 "	4	
12 "	69	
13 "	1	
14 "	2	
15 "	3	
16 "	1	
17 "	1	
18 "	11	
20 "	2	
22 "	2	
23 "	20	
2 years	11	
30 months	1	
3 years	2	
Total		767

CRIMES.

Assault	62	
" with intent to kill	2	
" " rob	1	
" " rape	4	
" aggravated	4	
Carried forward	73	

	Brought forward	73
Assault, felonious		5
" malicious		2
Attempting to shoot constable		1
Arson		2
Burglary		10
" attempted		2
Breach of contract		1
" trust		1
" Liquor Act		1
Bigamy		5
Breaking windows		1
Bringing stolen property into the country		3
Drunk and assault		7
" disorderly		33
Disorderly		16
Drunkenness		122
Embezzlement		5
Escaping from custody		4
Exposing person		6
False pretences		13
Felony		9
" attempted		1
Forgery		9
Found with burglar's tools in possession		2
Frequenting of houses of ill-fame		4
" disorderly houses		4
Felonious wounding		4
Giving liquor to Indians		1
Horse stealing		6
Indecent assault		9
Keeping disorderly house		10
" house of ill-fame		2
Larceny		255
Malicious injury to person		1
Misdemeanour		1
Neglect to support family		3
Receiving stolen property		10
Robbery, attempted		1
Shop breaking		2
Shooting with intent		2
Trespass		1
Unlawfully carrying weapons		2
Vagrancy		115
	Total	767

OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	1	Bricklayers	4
Bakers	10	Butchers	12
Barbers	14	Broom-makers	5
Blacksmiths	9	Cabinet-makers	3
Boiler-maker	1	Carpenters	29
Book-binder	1	Chair-makers	2
Book-keepers	8	Chemist	1
Basket-maker	1	Cigar-makers	6
Brakesmen	2	Clerks	23
Brick-makers	2	Cooks	12

Coopers	9	Plumbers	4
Couriers	2	Porters	2
Currier	1	Potter	1
Engineers	3	Rope-maker	1
Engraver	1	Raftsman	1
Farmer	1	Sailors	25
Firemen	6	Salesmen	2
Flax-dresser	1	School teacher	1
Gardeners	6	Shoemakers	26
Gilder	1	Stone-mason	1
Glass-blowers	2	Stone-cutters	7
Grooms	5	Tailors	30
Harness-maker	1	Tea broker	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Teamsters	3
Hack-drivers	4	Telegraph-operator	1
Hostlers	4	Tinsmiths	5
Jockey	1	Tinker	1
Japanner	1	Travellers	2
Labourers	371	Tuck pointer	1
Machinists	4	Upholsterers	2
Merchants	2	Valet	1
Miller	1	Varnishers	4
Miner	1	Waiters	5
Masons	9	Waggon-maker	1
Moulders	11	Wood-turners	2
Music teacher	1	Wool-sorter	1
Marble-cutter	1	Wire-worker	1
Painters	20	Watch-maker	1
Portrait painter	1	Whitewashers	3
Packer	1	Weaver	1
Peddlers	6	Well-digger	1
Piano polisher	1	Total	767
Printers	3		

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

NAMES	Sentenced to Central Prison direct.	Transferred from common gaols.	Total.
Brant	7	4	11
Bruce	2	1	3
Carleton	11	3	14
Elgin	14	1	15
Essex	33	1	34
Frontenac	17		17
Gray	5	3	8
Haldimand	2		2
Halton	2		2
Hastings	13		13
Huron	3	3	6
Kent	25	1	26
Lambton	17		17
Leeds and Grenville	8	4	12
Lennox and Addington	6		6
Carried forward	165	21	186

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Sentenced to Central prison direct.	Transferred from common gaols.	Total.
Brought forward	165	21	186
Lincoln	7	5	12
Middlesex	16	23	39
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland and Durham	5	9	14
Ontario	2	5	7
Oxford	10	9	19
Peel	2	2	4
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	3	2	5
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Simcoe	5	10	15
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	.....	8
Victoria	2	1	3
Waterloo	7	8	15
Welland	12	4	16
Wellington	22	10	32
Wentworth	54	64	118
York	66	200	266
	390	374	764
Provincial Reformatory	3	.....	3
Total	393	374	767

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return of the number of days' work performed for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

Broom shop	26,635	
Tailor "	4,380	
Shoe "	2,349	
North "	20,184	
Carpenters' shop	1,338	
Tinsmiths' "	267	
Brick-yard	18,228	
Blacksmiths and helpers	580	
Permanent improvement and outside gang	1,857	
Total		75,818

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the amount of domestic duties, drill, etc., monthly.

October, 1881	1,745
November, "	1,714
December, "	1,911
January, 1882	2,029
February, "	1,900
Carried forward	9,299

Brought forward		9,299
March,	1882	2,166
April,	"	2,167
May,	"	1,861
June,	"	1,734
July,	"	1,605
August,	"	1,761
September,	"	1,603
	Total	22,196

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners in the Central Prison each day during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

Date of month.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	338	313	331	340	384	363	347	320	326	303	326	320
2	330	318	329	340	382	360	347	318	326	303	327	314
3	323	319	336	337	378	357	346	316	322	302	326	316
4	319	320	336	340	371	356	344	319	322	302	326	316
5	319	320	336	338	371	356	347	322	320	297	329	316
6	318	320	336	334	368	352	346	317	316	295	329	314
7	316	319	341	357	368	351	345	317	317	302	326	314
8	313	319	338	365	378	351	338	315	322	306	328	309
9	313	317	340	364	377	349	338	314	319	306	327	311
10	309	319	343	371	384	348	337	314	320	304	329	319
11	306	321	343	370	381	343	336	314	320	303	327	318
12	304	326	340	372	381	343	339	323	317	302	322	316
13	311	332	336	374	379	341	335	320	316	305	323	313
14	307	327	345	374	379	340	335	320	315	302	321	316
15	301	321	347	374	385	336	327	316	313	301	320	314
16	301	332	346	374	380	335	327	314	312	311	323	321
17	301	336	345	374	379	335	327	327	315	310	317	327
18	300	333	345	376	373	341	325	324	314	305	319	326
19	298	327	343	376	373	342	329	322	313	302	314	328
20	298	327	344	377	373	339	325	319	309	302	320	325
21	295	327	348	371	370	342	322	319	307	302	320	328
22	304	323	346	371	373	340	317	318	303	306	322	324
23	304	324	357	371	371	339	317	317	307	308	319	320
24	304	326	353	371	371	341	315	316	312	307	314	323
25	301	320	353	368	368	342	321	323	313	310	311	323
26	315	320	350	380	368	342	321	322	313	309	308	320
27	307	320	349	384	367	341	320	317	310	309	306	320
28	310	327	348	380	359	344	322	316	309	313	304	317
29	311	330	347	380	.....	345	322	320	307	324	311	317
30	317	328	345	380	.....	347	322	320	307	323	311	324
31	314	.....	340	378	.....	347	.....	322	.....	322	309	.....
Totals	9607	9711	10636	11361	10491	10708	9939	9881	9442	9496	9914	9569

Highest number any one month, January	11361
" " day, February 15th	385
Lowest number any one month, June	9442
" " day, October 21st and July 6th	295
Average per month	10062
" day	330

Report of the Surgeon of the Central Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

Sir,—The health of the prisoners in this institution during the year ending September 30th, 1882, has, on the whole, been excellent.

It could not well be otherwise. The situation of the Prison—so near the lake, with plenty of fall for drainage, and ample surrounding grounds—gives the criminals a location advantage far above that of thousands in the adjoining city.

When to this is added abundance of good food, good water, regular hours for work, sleep in an airy and comfortable cell, and total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, it will not be a matter of surprise that, as a body, the prisoners improve in flesh, colour, and general health.

Particular care, during the damp and cold seasons of the year, is bestowed on the clothing of those feeble from age, disease, or constitution. There is the same care also in reference to the kind and amount of work required from them.

It is a subject for congratulation that so much has been done by the Province for the comfort and welfare of this unthoughtful and crime-practicing portion of our community.

The secret habit of many prisoners disposes to insanity, and there is no better opponent of this malady than systematic work, which develops the bones and muscles, and tones down an excitable and irritable nervous system.

The Central Prison, in this respect, is quietly doing a good work.

Between vice and insanity, and insanity and criminality, there is often a very close connection.

There were during the year three deaths. One from Bright's disease of the kidneys, which was in existence long prior to his admission ; one from cirrhosis of the liver and jaundice, caused most likely by his drinking habits before his conviction ; and the third from tumours of the brain.

The average in hospital is somewhat large, owing to three or four cases of very long duration.

Criminals are occasionally admitted into the Central Prison labouring under disease, such as delirium tremens, consumption, inflammation, asthma. This, perhaps, is unavoidable, especially in cases where arrest, conviction, sentence, and reception follow each other in quick succession.

From motives of humanity, it is necessary to supply many of our working prisoners, of consumptive tendencies, with cod-liver oil (this is particularly the case with Indians and coloured people), the intention being to send them home at the expiration of their sentences with improved general health and greater hope.

Occasionally, where digestion is feeble from absence of teeth or other causes, milk is supplied to the working prisoner. In the hospital, of course, milk is abundantly given where needed.

If the prisoner in the Central Prison is unhappy, it is not owing to the absence of material, comforts, and kindness.

To myself the prisoners are almost invariably respectful.

They rarely wish to remain in cell, except when really sick ; ninety-nine out of every hundred would rather work in company than remain alone in cell. The criminal does not like to be alone. There is not so much objection to residence in the hospital, owing to less restraint in talking and the change in diet.

The following is a list of the applications for treatment by prisoners at work, and the nature of the disease.

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abscess	34	*Brought forward*	3084
Ague	19	Inflammation of lymphatic glands	20
Aguish attacks	36	" testicle	3
Asthma	7	Indigestion	102
Boils	13	Irritability of bladder	3
Bronchitis	4	Jaundice	1
Bunion	1	Lumbago	30
Catarrh, nasal	17	Neuralgia	38
Conjunctivitis	53	Nervousn ss	8
Corneitis	3	Otorrhœa	12
Contusions and wounds	63	Paralysis	1
Constipation	1693	Pains—sundry—alleged to exist	217
Coughs and colds	516	Pediculi	18
Cramps	52	Pleurisy	2
Deafness	2	Phthisis	6
Debility	51	Piles	8
Diarrhœa	173	Rheumatism—mild	31
Dysentery	18	Ring worm	7
Dropsy	2	Scabies	2
Dysuria	31	Scrofula	3
Epilepsy	22	Sciatica	4
Eruptions	47	Sleeplessness	5
Feverishness	39	Sore throat—simple and syphilitic	36
Flatulency	7	Stricture, urethral	24
Goitre	8	Syphilis	86
Gonorrhœa	51	Sprains	14
Gravel	1	Spermatorrhœa	7
Hæmoptysis	6	Toothache (extractions)	74
Headache	77	Tumour	1
Hernia	12	Ulcers	18
Heart disease	3	Varicocele	1
Inflammation of fingers	9	Varicose veins	2
" hands	8	Vomiting	18
" knee	6	Worms	4
Carried forward	3084	Total	3890

Cases treated in the prison hospital from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882.

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abscess	4	*Brought forward*	107
Ague	4	Inflammation of lungs	7
Asthma	7	Insanity—temporary	2
Bright's disease	1	Malingering	3
Bronchitis	3	Lumbago	8
Burns	3	Neuralgia	3
Carbuncles	1	Orchitis	1
Contusions and wounds	18	Otorrhœa	1
Colds	26	Paralysis	1
Cramps	4	Pleurisy	10
Conjunctivitis	6	Piles	1
Corneitis	2	Phthisis	1
Diarrhœa	19	Rheumatism	13
Debility	1	Rheumatism, gonorrhœal	1
Delirium tremens	2	Sore throat	2
Dysentery	1	Sciatica	5
Exostosis of humerus	1	Sprains	2
Gout	1	Stricture, urethral	2
Heart disease	1	Syphilis	7
Inflammation of knee joint	2	Tumour	1
		Ulcer	2
Carried forward	107	Total	180

The following operations were made:

Amputation of forearm	1	
For conjunctivitis	2	
" stricture	2	
" exostosis of humerus	1	
" tumour	1	
Total		7

Deaths from:

Bright's disease	1	
Tumours in brain	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	
Total		3

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL, DURING EACH MONTH.

October,	1881	2·45
November,	"	7·50
December,	"	6·61
January,	1882	10·74
February,	"	7·42
March,	"	5·87
April,	"	9·76
May,	"	5·70
June,	"	4·37
July,	"	4·38
August,	"	4·45
September,	"	5·03

Average, per day, for the year ..... 6·32

Number of prisoners in hospital on September 30th, 1882..... 5

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Aikins, M.D.,

Surgeon to the Central Prison of Ontario.

Report of the Superintendent of the Central Prison Sunday School.

Toronto, 9th October, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—In answer to your favour of the 14th September, I have the honour to report as follows, with reference to the Sunday School in the Central Prison for the year ending on the 30th ultimo:—

The work has been uninterruptedly carried on throughout the whole year with a continued energy and zeal on the part of the teachers, and with, we trust, much beneficial result to the prisoners.

The number of prisoners in attendance has been larger than during the previous year, averaging 205, but we are pleased to state that our staff of regular teachers has also increased, and we have now 31 on our roll, with an average attendance of about 27.

The attention and interest displayed by the prisoners is of the most encouraging and hopeful kind, and many of those discharged through the year have, by their exemplary and altered conduct since their discharge, proved the reality of the change wrought upon them.

We desire to draw your attention to two points in the internal conduct of the affairs of the prison, a change in which would, we believe, be productive of very material and noticeable improvement in the prison discipline, and be of great value in the attainment of the ends for which we labour.

We refer to the use of tobacco and the indiscriminate association of prisoners, hardened rascals and unfortunate wrong-doers being thrown together, to the great injury of both.

As to the use of tobacco, we are convinced that it, to a large extent, keeps alive and satisfies for the time being that desire and appetite for the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, indulgence in which, it is well known, is the cause, in the majority of cases, for which the men are committed, and this appetite, thus fed, we find to be the most serious obstacle that we have to overcome in our efforts to reclaim the men after their discharge from prison. They are restored to society after their temporary and enforced moderation with their old vices fostered and strengthened and their physical powers recuperated and invigorated, and in too many instances they plunge but the deeper into that vortex of dissipation and crime, out of which it was intended that they should be drawn and reformed.

About the indiscriminate association of the prisoners, no doubt the Warden will have reported.

It so directly affects the prison discipline that it forces itself upon their attention while the men are incarcerated, much more prominently than the vicious effects of the use of tobacco. But beyond the results to the prison discipline, no one can have any conception of the amount of moral strength that is requisite to enable prisoners who desire to reform to withstand the incessant efforts to make foul and keep foul which the hardened criminals put forth.

The one thing which these do with their might is the corruption of young (and, in many cases, more sinned againt than sinning) prisoners.

The result while within the prison walls is bad; the result, when these so corrupted and discharged is how bad none can tell, but the many re-commitments and many failures to reclaim portentiously suggest.

We cannot speak too highly of the universal courtesy and sympathy extended to us by all the prison officials from the Warden down, and our labours are cheered and encouraged not a little thereby.

The equipment of the school would be greatly improved by an additional supply of hymn books and by an improved musical instrument, the one in use being almost worn out.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Hamilton Cassels,
Supt. C. P. S. S.

THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.

The history of this institution read in the light of its present condition and surroundings, furnishes much that is instructive, as well as pleasing, to those interested in the well-being of the youths for whose benefit it was established. The history of the Reformatory and of the old and new system of dealing with juvenile offenders, may be traced with the eye on viewing the building itself. When the Reformatory is reached, the visitor is at once struck with the massive and prison-like appearance of the structure, the iron bars, the heavy door, and the isolated position; all telling of that once universal, but now obsolete system, which dealt with a badly trained boy who came within reach of the law, as a criminal small in stature only, and requiring the same treatment as those hardened convicts confined in a penitentiary. But on entering the building, there may be seen the effects of introducing the modern and humane system which looks upon such a boy as needing moral training and influence more than rigorous discipline; interesting and useful work, with proper recreation, more than hard tasks; home comforts and surroundings more than the solitary cell; healthy food more than prison diet; a respectable dress rather than prison uniform.

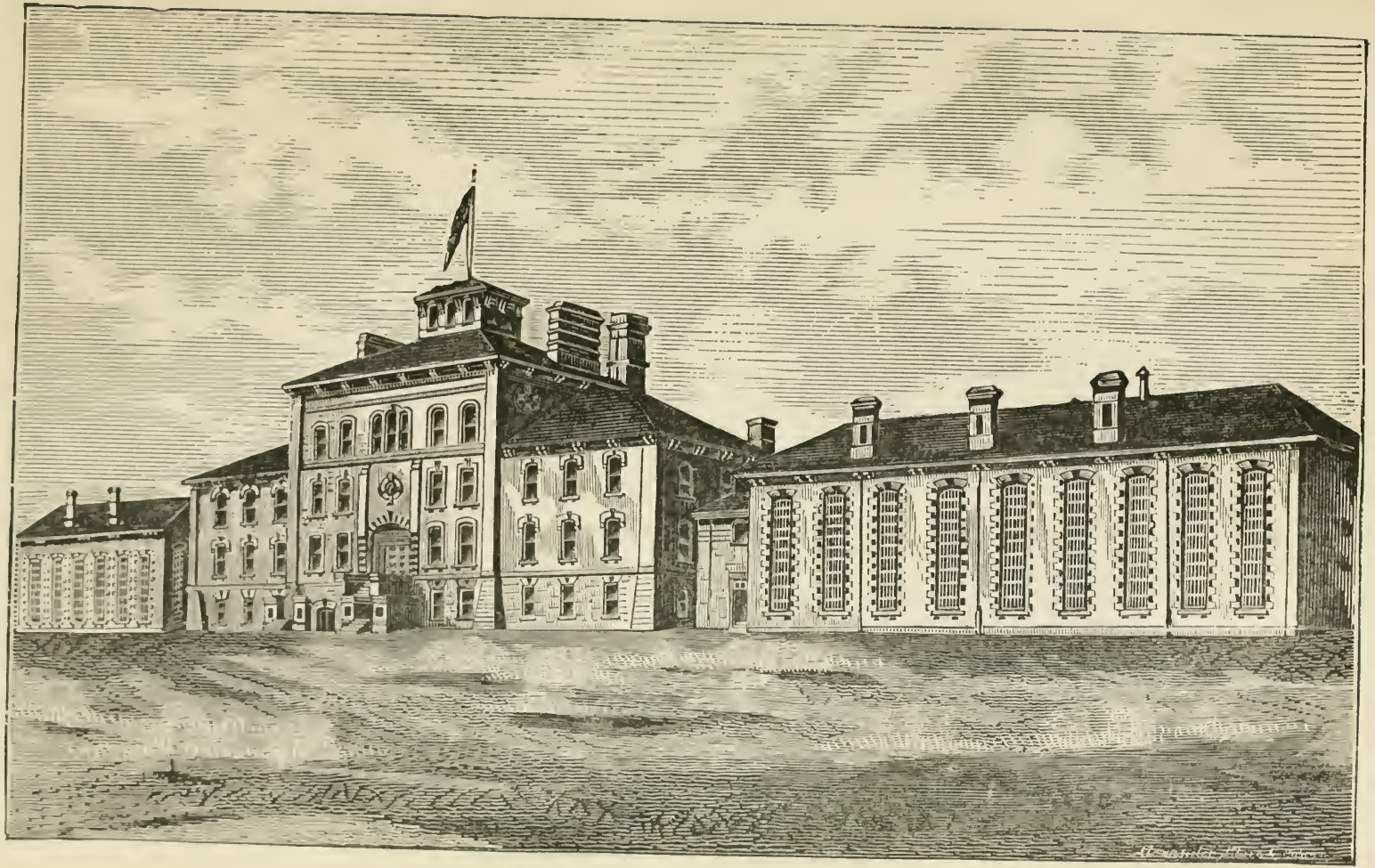
Evidence of the inauguration of this system is shewn in the well equipped school, lecture and amusement rooms, large airy dormitories filled with comfortable looking beds, the cheerful dining-room with a decently furnished table, and in many other of the internal arrangements of the building.

These changes were not, of course, made in a moment, but were gradually introduced with much anxious consideration on the part of the late Inspector and the Government. The efforts thus made and the work required to be done to carry out these modern ideas, were in operation during several years, and indeed are still so, as work of this character can never be ended, but must always be in progress. The nature and extent of the structural alterations and additions made to the building are fully shewn in the wood cuts and plans which accompany this report, together with a minute description of them prepared by the Architect of the Public Works Department. Wood cuts are also given of the new dining-room and two of the large dormitories, which have taken the place of the prison-like cell.

Much good in many ways has already resulted from the change, and it is at once noticeable in the better conduct of the boys, in the higher moral tone prevalent amongst them, in their general personal appearance, and in their bearing, which betokens confidence without undue assurance.

In view of the facts that disobedience and other misdemeanours are recognized quite as quickly and treated from just as high a moral standard as such offences are in the majority of the common schools, it is pleasing to be able to state that two months of last year passed without it being necessary to inflict a punishment at all. In the other months too the number of punishments in proportion to the number of inmates was extremely low, and would compare favourably with the punishment record of any school in the country. All of this is confirmatory of the happy influence of the improved system. Still stronger evidence of this influence is the docile and contented condition of the lads, for escapes or attempts thereat have now become rare. All of this is, in a large measure, to be

A.—REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE, 1878.



B.—ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE, 1882

ascribed to their knowledge and appreciation of the efforts being made to better their moral and physical state.

In an ordinary penal establishment, to preserve order, prevent anarchy, and ensure due obedience to rules and regulations, the severest measures, such as corporal punishment, have to be resorted to. Apart, however, from the necessity of maintaining authority over obdurate criminals, it is a question whether much moral good can result from enforcing obedience by the fear or infliction of corporal punishment. As a deterrent it has no doubt a salutary effect, but an obedience which is wholly the product of fear of the consequences entailed, is not the description from which the best result may be looked for, and it is a matter of much gratification to know that of the number of boys annually liberated from the Reformatory, a large percentage have, from the training, tuition and influences thereof, learned to be obedient from higher and better motives.

In estimating the importance of the Reformatory as a training school, it must be borne in mind that the habits and character formed in those boys who are annually discharged from it, are due to the example shewn and instruction given to them while in the institution.

The fact too should be remembered that a large percentage of the boys committed to the Reformatory are the children of criminal parents, or have by culpable negligence been allowed to drift into vicious courses, and who, if left to themselves, would inevitably follow the downward path and finally become permanent charges upon the public, either by living by theft and crime, or as inmates of the provincial prisons and penitentiaries. It is, therefore, self-evident that, if no higher motive than that of economy is the incentive, it is to the public interest to expend efforts and means for the reclaiming of these youths, while they are of an age when measures for the transforming an embryo criminal into an honest and self-supporting member of the community, may be successful.

In view of what has been said above, it is apparent that the earnest and practical efforts of my predecessor to remodel and establish this institution on its present basis are worthy of the highest commendation, and the plans he laid out should in the future be extended and developed with energy and studious care.

Attached to the report of the Superintendent, which follows my own, will be found statistical tables giving full information in regard to the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory during the past year, but I here, for convenient reference, annex a summary of the admissions and discharges:

Number in residence on 1st October, 1881		250
Admitted during the year		84
Escaped inmate returned		1
Total number of inmates during year		335
Discharged on expiration of sentence	50	
Transferred to the Central Prison	3	
Reprieved	15	
Discharged by writ of *Habeas Corpus*	3	
Died	1	
		72
In residence 30th September, 1882		263

The most satisfactory feature observable in this summary is the small number of incorrigibles who had to be transferred to other institutions—the number

being three as against nine in the previous year—another proof that the new system is bearing good fruit.

During the past year fifteen boys were reprieved by order of the Dominion Executive, eight being discharged on the recommendation of the Inspector and Superintendent, for the reason that the boys had given good proofs of reformation and determination to lead honest lives.

In the Superintendent's report, he comments on the present unsatisfactory manner in which a remission of sentence has now to be procured for any boy who has earned it by his exemplary conduct. I agree with the views expressed by the late Inspector that some less cumbersome and more speedy method of obtaining the release of a reformed boy should be put in operation, and it is my intention to bring this matter in detail to the notice of the Government.

Inspections.

Several visits were made to the Reformatory during the official year, the first being made by Mr. Langmuir in December, 1881. The following is a copy of the report made upon the condition of the Reformatory at the time he inspected it:—

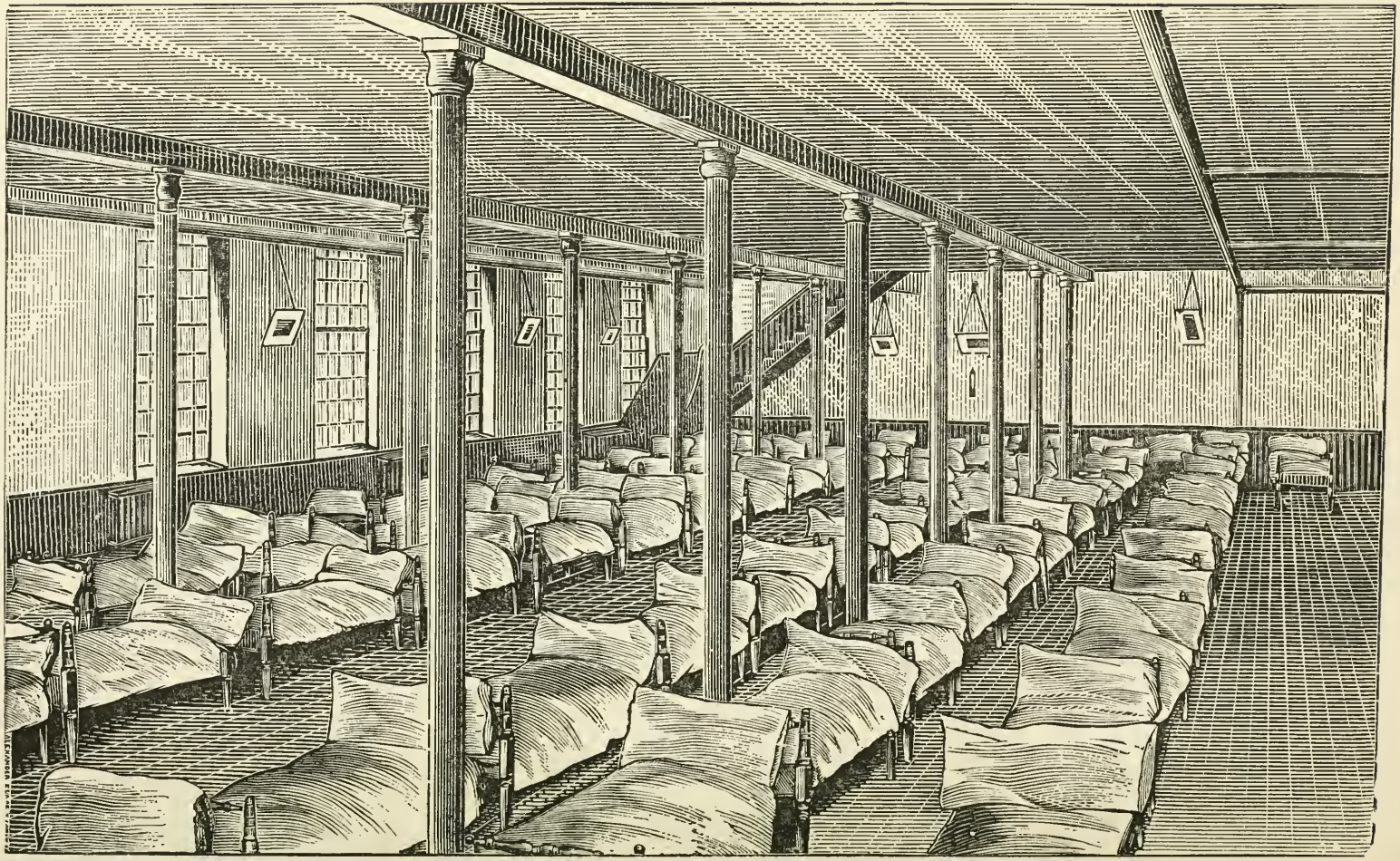
"I have made an inspection of the Reformatory extending over the 14th and 15th December. In addition to the ordinary inspection work careful enquiry was made in order to ascertain the exact requirements of the institution for the ensuing year, both on capital and maintenance accounts, so that the estimates for 1882 may be framed and recommendations made to the Treasurer for the necessary appropriations.

"The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to the importance of securing appropriations to complete the levelling and the drainage of the grounds, and for other works coming within the charge of that Department.

"The interior of the buildings is now assuming an excellent condition throughout. Reference has been made in previous minutes to the great improvement in the dormitories and dining-rooms, and at this visit the culinary, laundry and storing departments in the basement are beginning to have a finished appearance. As soon as the structural fittings are all completed, the Superintendent will proceed with the white-washing and painting of the interior premises.

"The bursting of the pipes in the drying-room of the laundry will be brought to the attention of the Public Works Department with the view to having them made good, and after this is done, the engineer will have to exercise the greatest care in looking after all the steam-fitting and water appliances and arrangements, in order that breakage through freezing or over pressure may be avoided. Owing to the very mild winter, the effectiveness of the steam-heating arrangements has not been able to be thoroughly tested; but, so far as has been seen, they will prove satisfactory. The consumption of fuel has been exceedingly great, and will necessitate an increased amount being placed in the estimates for the purchase thereof. The water supply, now that the connection with the sewerage are all complete, is found to be insufficient, and a portion of the time during this visit the supply was exhausted, which placed the institution in extreme danger from fire. The Superintendent is authorized to proceed with doubling the capacity of the tanks on the hillside. He will also instruct the engineer to make a thorough examination of the iron tank in the roof of the main building, with a view to its being constantly supplied with water to be used in the event of a fire breaking out, but for no other purpose.

"There are now 240 boys in this institution, and one is absent as a witness. I saw all the boys and have a very good report to make of their appearance and



B.—NEW DORMITORY, REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

demeanour. Their health is exceedingly good, only one boy being on the sick list. Four boys were under punishment for various offences, but at no time, for many years, have there been fewer cases of punishment than during the past month; and it is to be hoped that, in future, under the new system of management, corporal punishment will entirely disappear, and that only some slight deprivations will require to be resorted to, and those very seldom.

"The schools were visited, and there also the greatest improvement has taken place. The system foreshadowed in the previous report of the institution will very shortly be entered upon, and the Government will be asked to appoint an Inspector to make a full inspection and report upon the condition of the schools, with a view, not only to ascertaining the present standing of the pupils, but also to introduce such improvements as seem desirable. Respecting the lectures, I have to request that the Superintendent will at once take steps to commence this new feature in the system; and, having opened the course of lectures, he will request the chaplains, school-masters and such other officers to arrange so that a short lecture may be delivered, for the present, at least every fortnight.

"It is most desirable that all the refuse and debris about the place should be gathered up, and that the institution and its surroundings should present a finished appearance."

Very shortly after the date of my appointment, I visited the Reformatory, and also on two other occasions, but only on one of these did I enter any formal record in the inspection book. A copy of such record is here annexed:—

"An official inspection of this Reformatory was commenced by me on the 23rd September and continued until the 27th.

"I found that there were 266 boys in residence, and that the routine of each day's proceedings adhered to is as follows:—

"General turn-out at 6.30 and recreation to 7.30 a.m.; prayers and breakfast until 8 o'clock, when the distribution of the boys to their various occupations is effected; the larger number going to the school-room and the others to their various employments till 12, when an hour is devoted to dinner and recreation. From 1 until 5 o'clock the boys who are at school during the morning session, exchange places with those who were then otherwise engaged. Half an hour is then devoted to drill. Then follow prayers, supper and recreation until 7.30, when the boys turn in for the night.

"An examination of the daily distribution book, shewed me that during each day every boy was either in the school-room or some kind of work. On the first day of my visit, the boys were occupied as follows:—

At work in the carpenters' shop	9
" " shoe shop	17
" " tailors' shop	29
" " engine room	8
" " stables	4
" " garden	7
" " kitchen, bake-house, dining-house and laundry	13
" " halls, dormitories, etc.	15
" " gate house	1
" " Superintendent's house	1
" " Bursar's house	1
" as messenger	1
" well-digging	3
Carried forward	109

Brought forward	109
At work on the roads	15
At work picking stones	54
" hauling stones	6
" as hospital attendant	1
In school	81
	266

"These varied employments, and system of alternating the occupation of the boys with instruction in the schools, are of great practical value to them, for while they are taught much that will be of service in after-life, they are by the changes relieved from weariness, and physically and mentally benefited, and shew by their bright and sprightly appearance that, during the course of each day's operation, they are being entertained as well as instructed.

"The system of drill employed teaches the boys to hold themselves erect and prevents them from acquiring a slouching gait, and also gives them habits of discipline and prompt obedience. In addition, it entertains them, and together with the band practice is producing good results.

"The clothing formerly supplied the boys was of good enough quality, but has been deemed objectionable as to colour, and consequently is being replaced by etoffe of a grey shade, which will remove the convict appearance from the dress and substitute that which will be in keeping with the character of a reformatory.

"For some time past the sanitary state of the institution has been exceptionally good, no case of sickness exists, and the hospital is a vacant room. This pleasing condition can no doubt be ascribed to different causes, such as scrupulous cleanliness, good and wholesome food, the regular habits enforced, and a factor of no less importance in effecting this result is to be found in the excellent dormitories and their arrangements. A night inspection enabled me to observe that the ventilation of the sleeping-rooms was such as to secure a pure atmosphere, and that the system of surveillance established ensures perfect stillness and undisturbed rest to all the boys.

"The important work of the school rooms appears to be thoroughly done. As an evidence of this there are lads who have received the principal part of their education in the institution and whose acquirements would bear favourable comparison with those of many of a like age taught in the common schools.

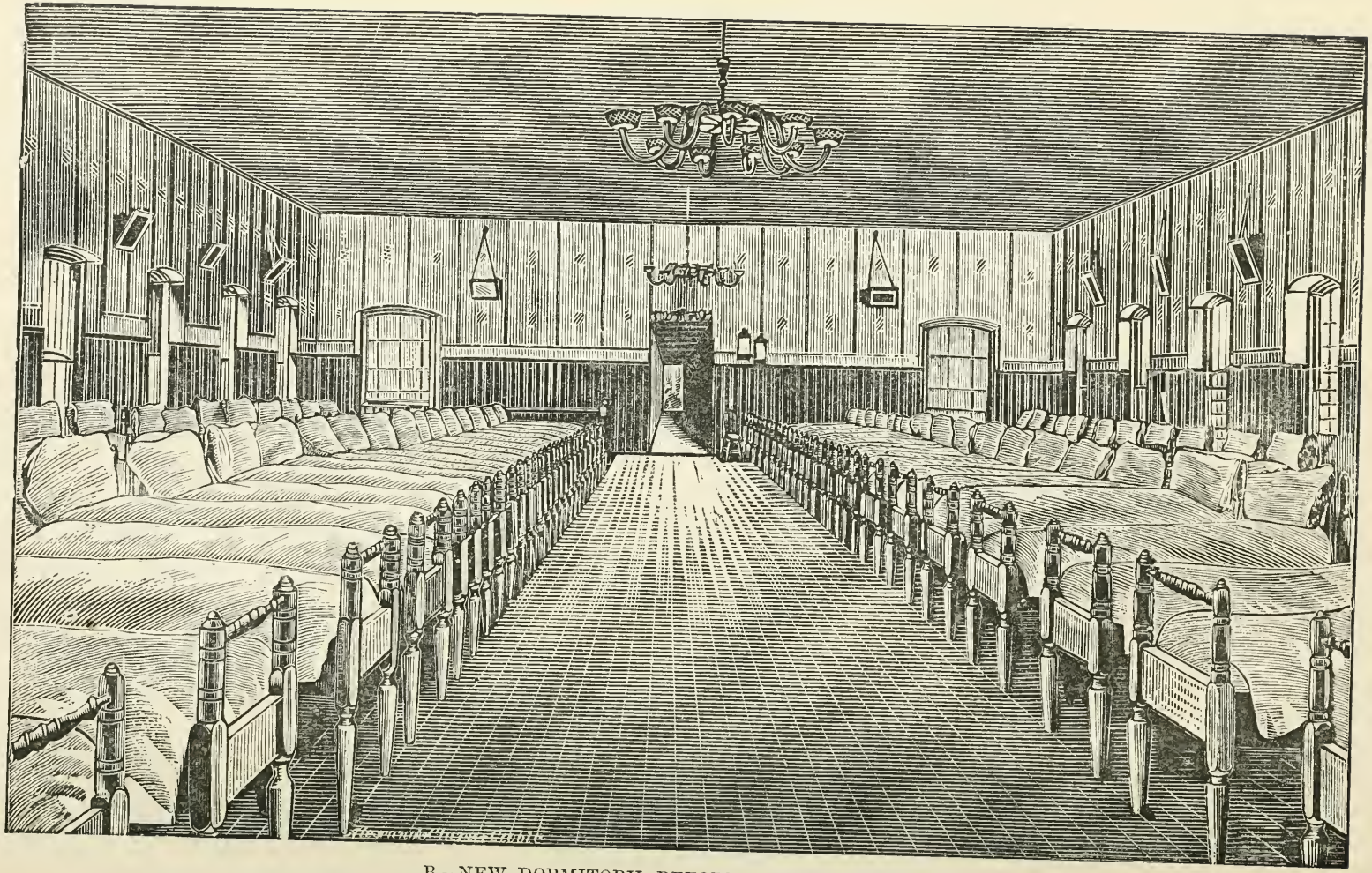
"During the hour devoted to divine service on Sunday morning, I visited the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, and was pleased with the devout and earnest demeanour of the boys in attendance.

"In the afternoon during Sunday School hours, the chapels were again visited, also the lecture room, where the boys not belonging to the religious denominations above referred to were being instructed by one of the lay-officers of the institution, and it was gratifying to note the manifest interest and decorum existing throughout.

"I carefully examined the disciplinary books and registers, and from the former found that of late there are a much fewer number of punishments and deprivations recorded, and that the Superintendent's representations in regard to improved conduct are amply sustained from these and other facts coming under my observation.

"The Disciplinary Order Book was also examined, and the orders contained were carefully considered and approved of.

"My visit to the Bursar's office and the stores department shewed them to be in a satisfactory condition.



B.—NEW DORMITORY, REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

"The state of the boiler and engine-room shew care and attention, and it is gratifying to note that a number of the boys have been taught a knowledge of the working of the machinery.

"The making and repairing in progress in the tailor and shoe shops are equally desirable as a means of employment and occupation, and the knowledge of these branches appears to be thoroughly imparted.

"The improvements for which appropriations were made have to some extent been proceeded with, and the repairs to the guards' houses have bettered their condition.

"The completion of the main drain leading from the buildings is a matter of no small importance from a sanitary point of view, and the construction of the six tanks ordered, holding a supply of 24,000 gallons of water, will furnish a sufficient quantity for any emergency.

"Before unfavourable weather sets in, it is desirable to provide shelter for the boys during their recreation hours. The Superintendent is, therefore, authorized to proceed with the work of converting the old cigar shop into a gymnasium as provided for.

"Structurally, the Reformatory buildings proper are nearly completed according to design, and are in a good state of repair. Some of the dwellings occupied by the officers, however, are neither in design nor condition such as they should be, and the outbuildings, especially the barn and stables, have reached that age and state when it is no longer a measure of economy to expend much on their repair. They will, in a short time, of necessity, have to be replaced.

"During the season, considerable progress has been made in constructing and repairing roads leading to the buildings and through the grounds. It will be necessary to continue this expenditure of labour for some time to come, in order that they may be made permanently good.

"It is beyond question that where measures of restraint and punishment have been adopted as means of reformation, they have completely failed as compared with those which appeal to better feelings and sympathies. It, therefore, follows that the efforts in this direction, which of late years have been attended with such marked success, should, as far as possible be continued and developed, and in order to reach still better results from the reformatory, it is most desirable to increase the home influences of the institution by the appointment of a lady holding the position of matron or one somewhat analogous, who, assisted by others, would counsel and instruct the lads, many of whom could be much benefited by female influence."

Receipts and Expenditures.

A statement in detail is given below of the maintenance expenditures of the Reformatory during the official year, viz.:—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure.	Cost per inmate per annum.
	$ c.	$ c.
Salaries and wages	13,459 23	54 05
Rations	7,297 06	29 30
Bedding and clothing	3,241 26	13 01
Carried forward	$23,997 55	$96 36

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Total expenditure.	Cost per inmates per annum.
	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	23,997 55	96 36
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,769 33	11 12
Furniture and furnishings	378 67	1 52
Farm expenditures	2,463 00	9 80
Ordinary repairs	251 20	1 00
Stationery, postage, telegraphing and advertising	584 66	2 34
Workshop expenditures	79 85	0 32
Hospital expenses	67 71	0 27
Chapel and school expenses	444 10	1 78
Discharged inmates' travelling expenses	241 25	0 96
Officers' travelling expenses	49 03	0 19
Recovering escaped inmates	234 35	0 94
Rent of cottages for guards	307 31	1 23
Freight	294 55	1 18
Sundries	509 40	2 04
Total	$32,671 96	$131 05

The revenue paid into the treasury during the year was as under:—

Farm and garden produce sold	$383 01
Tailor and shoe shops	249 25
General workshop sales	251 71
	$883 97

It is not to be expected that any considerable amount of revenue can be derived from the labour of the boys—and indeed such an idea should not have a place in the new reformatory system. The providing of healthy and useful work for the boys, which will not interfere with their school instruction, must be the object aimed at, and we must rest satisfied if by the labour of the boys we are saved the necessity of buying considerable farm and garden produce, and hiring outside help to make the clothing and shoes of the boys and to do the general work about the premises.

It may be stated that the total value of the produce from the farm and garden during the year was $2,692.22.

B.—NEW DINING-ROOM, REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

Following the statistical tables attached to the Superintendent's report, is a statement shewing the value of the work done in the various shops by the trade instructors and the boys.

A description of the buildings in their former and present state, written by the Architect of the Public Works Department, together with the woodcuts and plans before referred to, are here appended:—

"The site, consisting of 200 acres of land, is about three miles from Penetanguishene, on the shore of the Georgian Bay.

"The old barracks, formerly erected by the Imperial Government as a military station, were transferred to the Province of Canada in 1855, and, having been fitted up, were opened as a Reformatary for Boys in 1859.

"The Province of Canada erected a centre building and rear wing, of cut stone, roofed with tin, also a workshop of wood, enclosed by a board fence, on more elevated ground near the barracks, the expenditure on account of the same being about $100,000 to 1867, when the confederation of the Provinces took place, and the buildings were transferred to the Province of Ontario. The expenditure on account of additional buildings and other improvements since then to 1882, being $98,435.34.

"The centre building is 143 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three storeys in height, besides the basement; the rear dormitory being 110 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and contained 120 cells, 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6½ feet high, arched with brick; the gates were of iron, locks let into stone jambs, with arched passages round the cells, 10 feet wide; the floors flagged.

"The centre building contained a dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms in the basement, offices and apartments on the ground floor, chapels and school-rooms on the second storey, and an hospital on the third storey. The workshop was 82 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and two storeys in height, the roof having been shingled.

"This workshop was cased with brickwork on the outside, and an addition, 82 feet long, 22½ feet wide, and one storey in height, covered with galvanized iron was built since the reformatory was transferred to this Province.

"In 1870 the old barracks, which were occupied by the younger boys, were burnt, and the stone uninjured by the fire was used in the construction of a second wing, 67 feet in length, 44 feet in width, and 7 feet in height, roofed with slate, affording cell accommodation for 72 boys, which was completed and occupied in 1873.

"A brick workshop, 100 feet in length by 38 feet in width, and 23 feet in height, roofed with slate, with basement, also a boiler-house and drying-house, of stone and brick with gravel roofs, were erected in 1871 and occupied in 1872, for planing and turning wood, machinery having been fitted up in the same and driven by a small steam-engine.

"Since that time a carpenter-shop of wood, 100 feet in length, 26½ feet in width, and one storey in height, also a cooper, shoe and tailor's shop of brick, 69½ feet long by 29½ wide and two storeys in height, roofed with shingles laid in mortar, were erected in rear of the main building, the buildings being isolated.

"Water was heretofore supplied from wells on the premises, but arrangements have been made to pump the supply from the bay.

"The light used is from coal-oil with lamps.

"Drains have been constructed round the building, which discharge into the bay.

"The residences for the Warden, Chaplains and Bursar are outside the enclosed yard and separate; the latter, built of stone, was the officers' quarters near the old barracks.

"In addition to the above, there are 14 residences for the steward, guards and trades foremen connected with the reformatory, which have been built of wood in different positions on the farm outside the yard.

"The outbuildings consist of a barn, stable, piggery, waggon-house and ice-house. A wharf was also constructed on the bay shore near the site of the old barracks, at which passing steamers call to take on and leave freight.

"The accompanying plans indicate the changes which have been made in the centre building and wings during late years:—

"The plans and woodcut lettered A. shew the buildings previous to the changes, and those lettered B. as they are at present with the improvements, which consist of the abolition of the cell system, and the construction of large dormitories, dining and recreation rooms with the requisite conveniences.

"There are now only 24 cells in the east dormitory, which formerly contained 130, and the 72 cells in the north wing were taken down, a second floor constructed, and there are now two large dormitories with entrances on both storeys.

"The wing recently constructed at the south end of the centre building is 100 feet in length by 44 feet in width, and two storeys in height, forming two large dormitories with wash-rooms, etc.

"The buildings are now heated by steam, and a large outside water-closet with the necessary drains have been constructed during the past two years."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

The customary statistical tables will be found at the foot of this report; reference to these will shew that the yearly increase in number of inmates still continues, though the per centage of increase is somewhat lower than it was last year.

Considerable improvements have been made during the year in the buildings and grounds surrounding. The buildings themselves are now heated throughout by steam; a great improvement on the old system of stove-heating, which required that 600 cords of wood, with the accompanying snow and dirt, should be carried into and through the buildings, every winter. The halls and stairways have been painted; a cheerful and pleasing French grey takes the place of the dingy brown, which was once supposed to be the proper tint for the inside of such an institution as this. Our grounds have been, to some extent, beautified, roadways graded, and a proper supply of metal laid on the leading avenues of approach; our garden space has been considerably increased, and farming is being done on a more extended basis. Our cattle are in better supply, and somewhat improved in quality.

With the moral advancement of the boys, some very pleasing facts may be gleaned from the tables annexed.

1st. The very few transfers, for incorrigibility, to the penal institution of the Province. This year we had only three such.

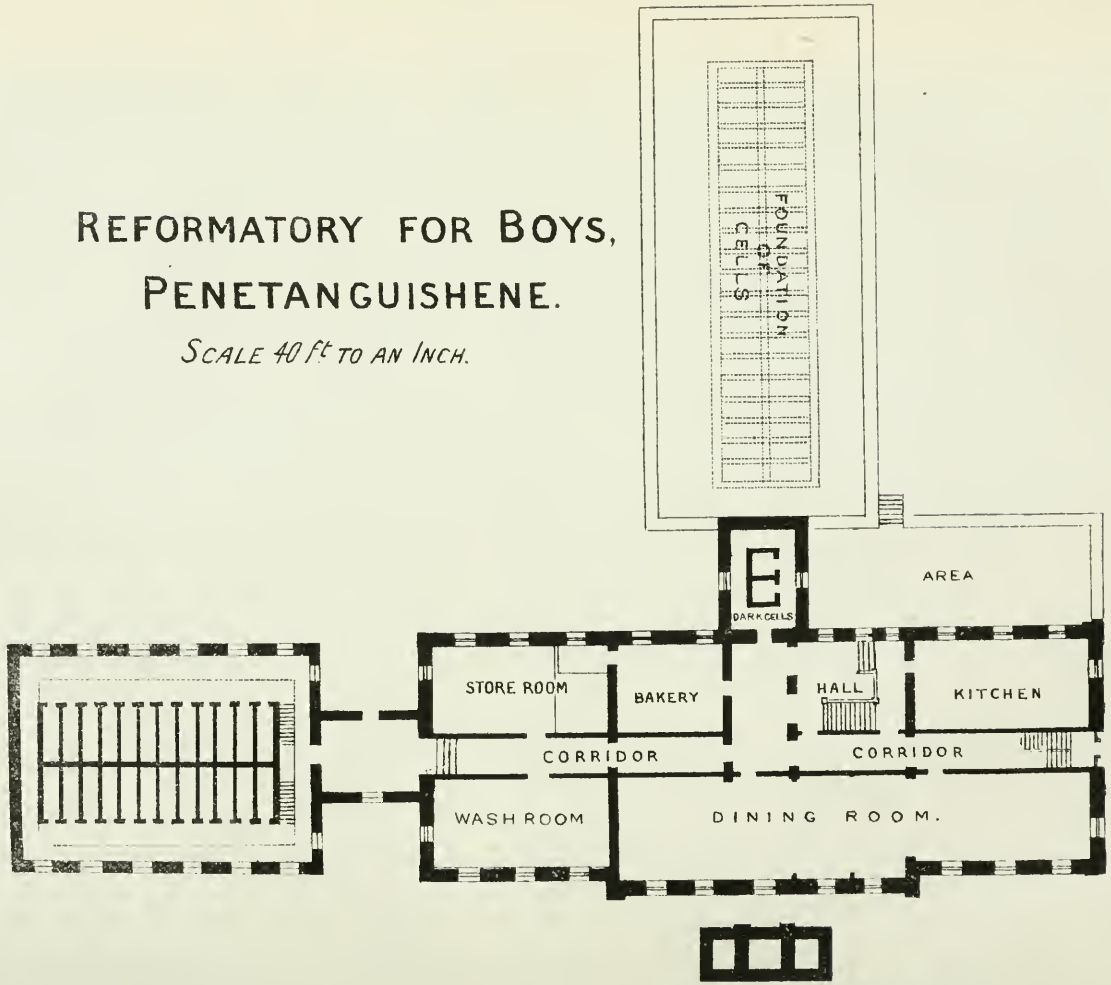
2nd. The increased number of remissions granted, for good conduct and improvement.

3rd. The item "escaped" has a blank opposite it. More than this, I would draw your particular attention to the fact, that even attempts at escape have become very rare. These, of course, are not set down in the tables referred to, since they were duly reported to you when they occurred. The total attempts at escape, for the past year, were five;

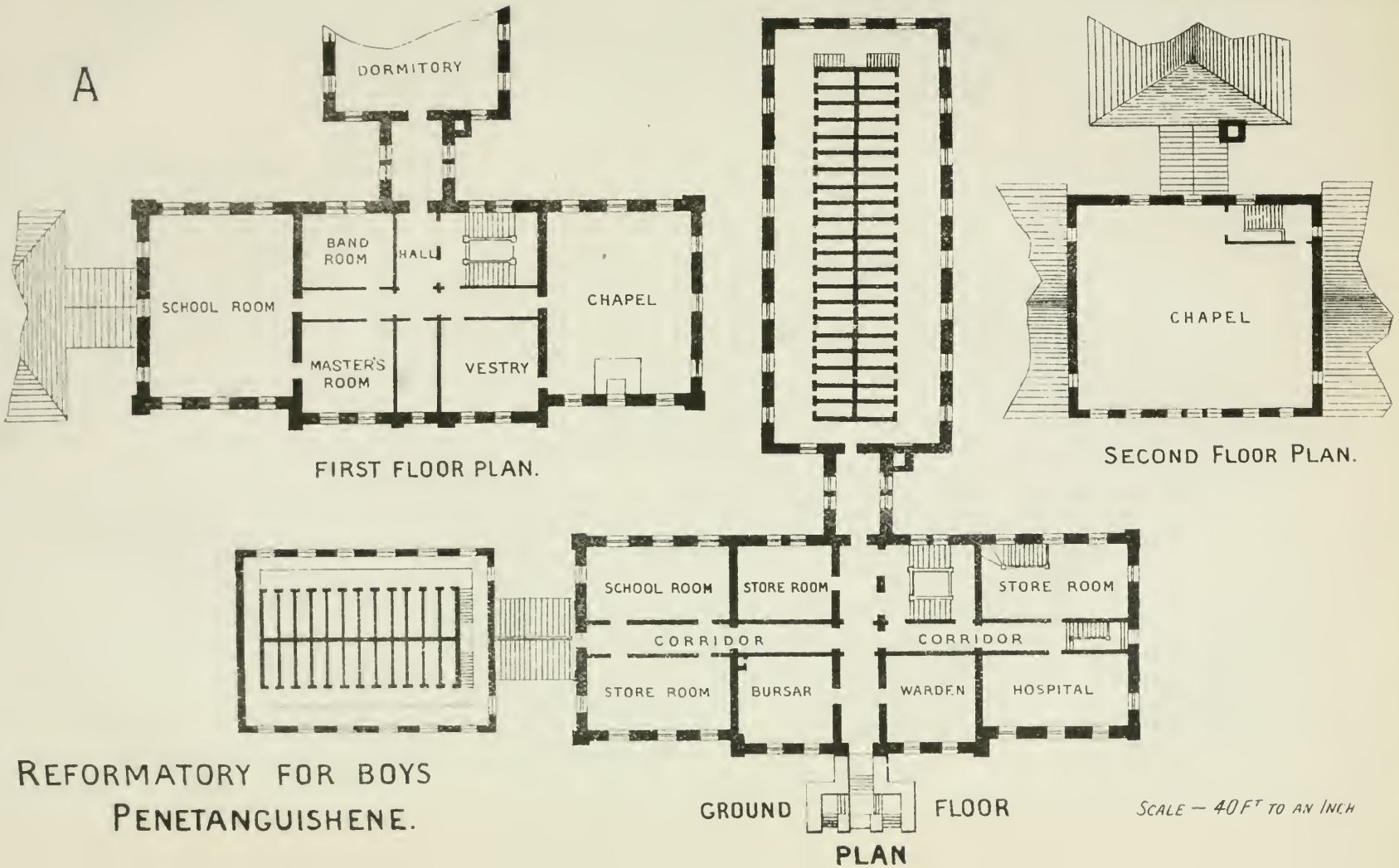
A

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.

SCALE 40 ft TO AN INCH.



BASEMENT PLAN.

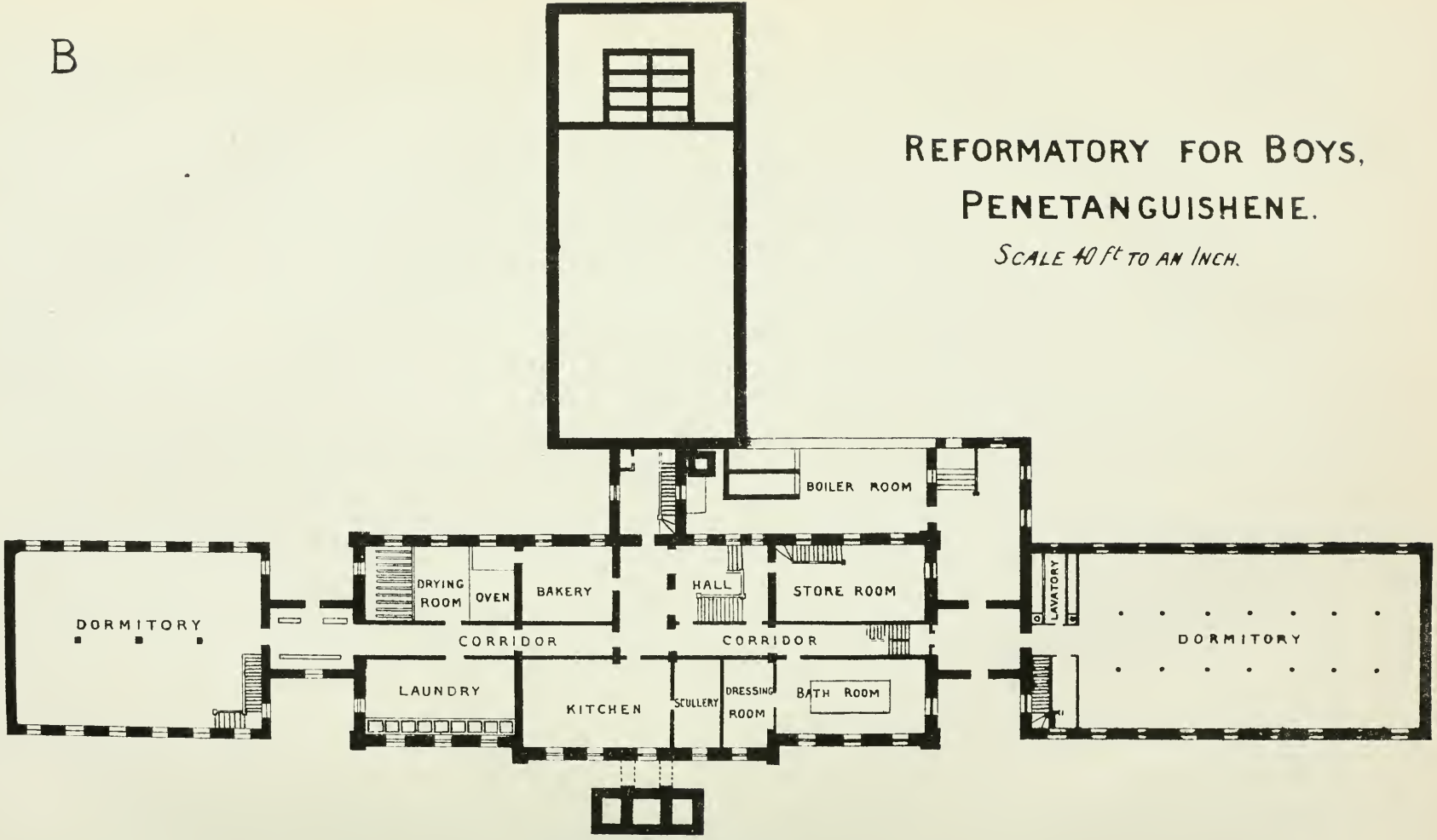


REFORMATORY FOR BOYS
PENETANGUISHENE.

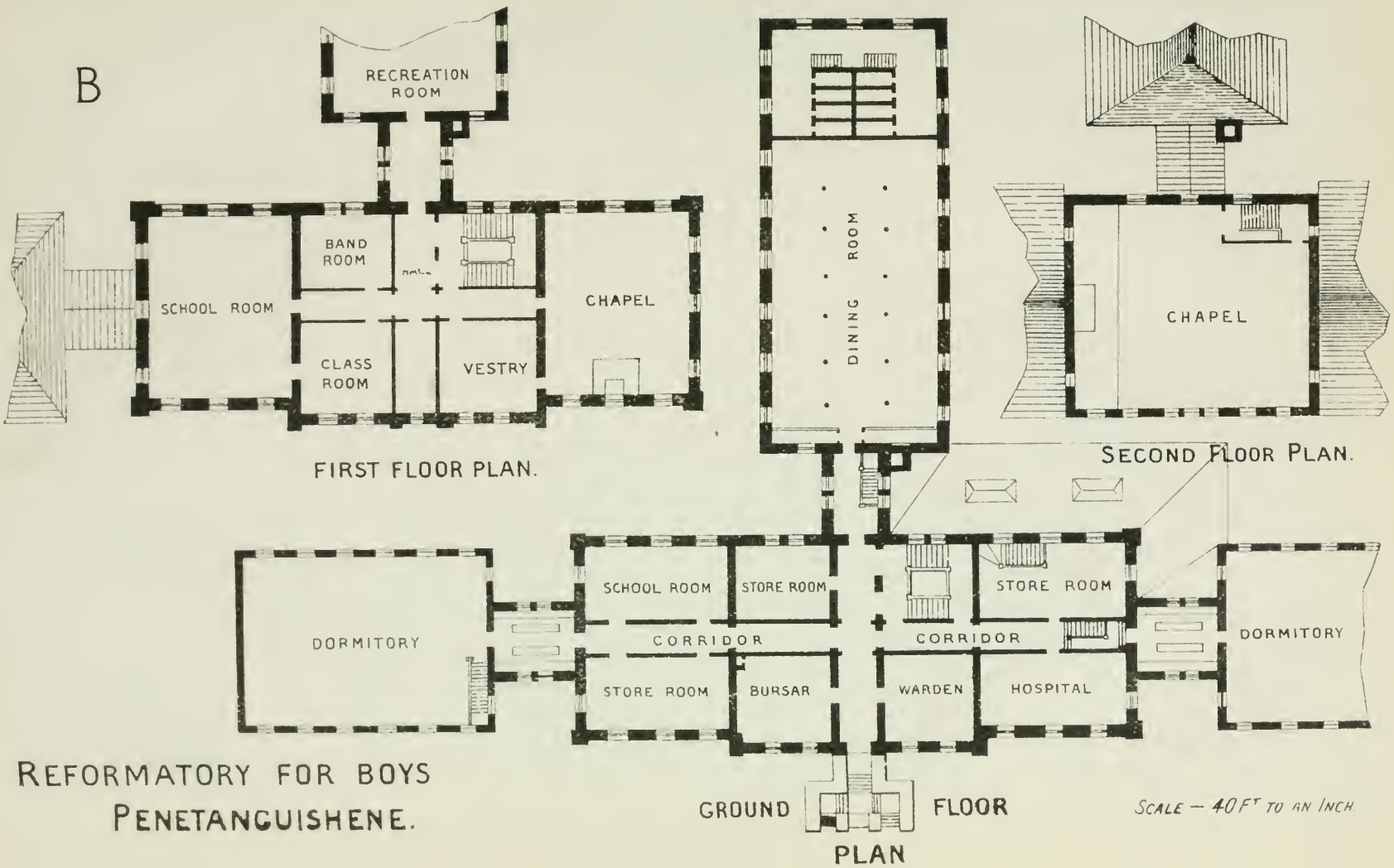
B

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.

SCALE 40 ft TO AN INCH.



BASEMENT PLAN.


B
RECREATION ROOM
BAND ROOM
SCHOOL ROOM
CLASS ROOM
VESTRY
CHAPEL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
DINING ROOM
CHAPEL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.
DORMITORY
SCHOOL ROOM
STORE ROOM
CORRIDOR
STORE ROOM
BURSAR
CORRIDOR
STORE ROOM
WARDEN
HOSPITAL
DORMITORY
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS
PENETANGUISHENE.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE — 40 FT TO AN INCH.

and when we consider, that the average for the past fifteen years would be well up to the forties, I think we have good reason to emphasize the above, and to congratulate ourselves upon it.

Other good results of the year's work may be epitomized, as follows:

1st. A great impulse has been given to education, by increased home and school facilities.

2nd. There is a marked improvement in the manners and deportment of the boys—a result of close supervision and a good system of drill.

3rd. There is very marked improvement in the conduct of the boys engaged in the various industries. This must be ascribed to the development of a higher intelligence in the boys, and to their appreciating better the efforts made on their behalf. These two causes have produced a spirit of reasonable contentment with their position, and hence they are cheerful at their tasks, and, as a rule, obedient to their instructors.

Taking the year in review, I cannot speak of my staff, as a whole, in such terms of commendation as I would wish; for the many changes which, from time to time, have taken place, indicate a failure on the part of some. Yet, the large body of my subordinate officers, have done their work well, and have proved themselves equal to the important task they have undertaken. A number of them deserve special mention, but, knowing that true merit is always modest and retiring, I will, on that account, resist the temptation to give their names prominence.

When one is dealing with the moral, mental, and physical progress of over 260 boys, varying in race, creed, colour, character, and early training, there is a great temptation, when framing an annual report, to dilate on the many idiosyncrasies of mind and body represented by the group; or to attempt an analysis of the characteristics developed in each class; and to enlarge on the peculiarly careful handling required for the present and prospective good of each boy.

This temptation becomes almost irresistible, when one feels the full responsibility that attaches to the head of an institution, wherein is congregated almost every phase of human character, and where his duty necessitates that, as far as possible, he should familiarize himself with the peculiarities of each.

But one might as well attempt to catch and hold a sunbeam, as to strive to depict the ever varying shades of character indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. For, no matter how familiar one may be with them, their transmission through the medium of a written report to the minds, no matter how receptive, of others, would be a feeble endeavour. I will, therefore, content myself by generalizing the results of the past year, from the standpoint of progress made in tone, manner, and character of the boys, as a whole, evidenced by the following features:

1st. The almost complete elimination from the boys' minds of a desire to escape from our charge.

2nd. The total lack of sympathy for the very few, who, in the early part of the year, made the attempt (hitherto such were considered and treated as heroes).

3rd. The general display of hostility towards those who, in the remotest manner, would now contemplate such an attempt.

4th. The care taken not to abuse, in any way, the increased personal liberty which they now enjoy.

5th. The happy, contented, cheerful demeanour, and marked improvement now exhibited throughout, and which are so manifest as to win golden opinions from all who have had the opportunity of observing them, or, of instituting comparison with the cat-o'-nine-tails' discipline of *ye olden time.*

In this connection, it may be permissible for me to quote from a letter written to the *Dominion Churchman*, by His Lordship, Bishop Sweatman, who, in the elegant language peculiarly his own, conveys the impressions made on him during his pastoral visit of last winter: "And right well is this happy change repaid. The very looks of the boys, their brightness and alacrity in going about their work, the air of hopefulness, the healthy look of cheek and eye, present a marked contrast to the sullen, dogged, gaol-bird air that was only too noticeable a year ago."

In the above quotation, the right reverend gentleman refers more particularly to

the improvement in the carriage and demeanour of the boys, a direct result of the vast change in their surroundings. In referring to the evidences of their mental and moral progress, His Lordship writes: "Narrowly watching them as they stood before me during my address, I thought I never had presented to me a more intelligent, attentive, and deeply interesting class."

In past reports, I have studiously refrained from leading others, as well as myself, into the lulling delusion that much had been accomplished, or, that very little remained to be done, except to maintain the *status in quo*. Such would be a delusion indeed. For, no matter what plane we may now stand on, a still higher plane is within reach, and the attempt to reach it, is, in the very essence of things, imperative.

The "rest and be thankful" idea can have no place in an institution like this, for if we do not always advance, we shall most assuredly retrograde. Therefore work, earnest and incessant work, must be the watch cry, at all hours and in all seasons.

But the work must not be all one-sided. The boys should have no little share in their own self-improvement, and in order that they may be stimulated to co-operate heartily in the work, an incentive in the shape of a system of fixed rewards becomes a necessity. To that end, such means as are at present available, should be once taken to ensure the establishment and perpetuation of a system of grading, whereby the boys would, from the beginning, feel that their early restoration to liberty altogether depended on the manner in which they conducted themselves and the progress made by them. In order that such a system should be thoroughly effective, certain conditions would require to be carefully observed, and the regulations governing the application of the system strictly enforced. With references to these regulations and conditions, I would here take the liberty of offering the following suggestions:

1st. The opening of a well arranged and comprehensive set of grade books, wherein each boy, on his admission, should be started on a definite grade line.

2nd. That the boy should, at the outset, know the grade line on which he is started.

3rd. That he should know, month by month, the extent of his progress.

4th. That, in order that that progress should be continuous, and as incentive to increased exertion, it is necessary that the boy should feel that, on his attaining a certain point on the grade book, *his remission will be prompt and certain.*

It may be asked, what difficulties stand in the way, what obstructions have to be removed to give effect to this system. I regret, that in reply, I am forced to state that there are great difficulties and obstructions in our path towards granting due recognition of the efforts of the deserving. One of the most formidable of these obstructions consists in the amount of circumlocution and delay which must always exist in the obtaining of remissions, so long as the pardoning power remains vested in the hands of its present holders.

In the neighbouring Republic, where reformatories have reached a very advanced stage, there is no power intervening between the inmate and his liberty, after a reasonable time has elapsed, but the action of a Local Board and of the Superintendent. Of course, the boy himself may, by misconduct and want of progress, bar his way to liberty, but he feels that, given good conduct and advancement, the gates are open for him, within twenty-four hours after he has reached a certain period on the grade book. How is it, in our case, with our present system of committals? Can the Inspector, (who, under our system, takes the place of the Local Board referred to) and the Superintendent, grant liberty to a boy who has merited it? No. Can the Inspector, Superintendent, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council combined? No, unfortunately no. What means, then, have to be employed? How can the meritorious boy gain his liberty? Two ways are open: In the first, the boy's parents, should he be fortunate enough to still possess such, will have to get a petition drawn up, addressed to the Governor General, at Ottawa, will have to go about, from door to door, begging and entreating their neighbours to sign it, exposing thereby their own shame—perhaps not, till then, so widely known. Presuming the petition to have received the signatures of a sufficient number of respectable and influential parties, it must then, in order to reach Ottawa, in the most forcible way, be presented, through the Parliamentary representative of the county from whence it comes. The unfortunate parent must travel sometimes, long distances, to find this representative,

and must importune him to take charge of the petition. If he accept the charge, it may, in a couple of weeks or so, or perhaps in the course of a month, reach the office of the Secretary of State, at Ottawa. After being there read, docketed, etc., it may, bye and bye, find its way to the office of the Minister of Justice, for first reading, docketing, etc. After inquisition has been there held upon it, the file of papers is sent to the County Court Judge, or the Police Magistrate, who sentenced the boy, for his report thereon; and, after a time, finds its way to Ottawa again, with his notes and comments. If this gentleman's report be favourable, the Superintendent of the Reformatory is, at length, communicated with, and if his report be likewise, in favour of release, an order to that effect may, within a fortnight, reach him, from the office of the Secretary of State.

Under such conditions, what incentive is there for the boy? Where is the promptitude and certainty so requisite to nerve him to perseverance in good? How long will this anomaly last? How long will this state of chronic "how not to do it," be continued? Let us hope not for long.

Take the other case. Without outside intervention, the Superintendent is moved to have a boy released, on account of his good conduct. In doing so, he prepares and obtains the necessary certificates. But, in sending his report, the Superintendent, let us suppose, cannot state that the boys, in whose favour he is moving, has a good home to go to. The application will not be entertained. The boy's years of earnest, active atonement for his fault, his progress, his struggles, his triumphs, are useless now, and the boy goes back to his work broken-hearted, or perhaps changed from an active, energetic young workman, to a dogged, plotting malcontent. One such failure of the pardoning system, is enough to unhinge all the plans, and render useless, all the efforts that can be made here, to bring the boys into graded lines, and to make them feel that they can, by honest endeavour, at length, earn remission. All emulation and spirit of enterprise, in doing good is stifled in the heart of a boy, who, being so unfortunate as not to have a home, finds his misfortune forged into prison bars by the edict of an irresponsible Executive at Ottawa. Let the greatest weapon in the Superintendent's armory, the pardoning power, be vested in the hands of those who are responsible for the success of the reformatory, and who alone maintain and govern it. Let the chief good which can be held out to stimulate to healthy endeavour, be made as certain for each boy as the air he breathes, or the good work he does. So long as remission remains under the control of authorities, other than Provincial, so long will earnest work be ignored, amendments unnoted, progress unrewarded, and the institution will fail to compass fully its end as a reformatory.

This anomalous state of affairs may be remedied by a very simple procedure. It is in the power of the County Court Judges, and Police Magistrates to avail themselves of certain provisions of the Acts establishing the Reformatory, whereby boys may be sentenced for a short fixed period, and a further indefinite period, not to exceed five years. If advantage were taken of this legislation, the necessity of appeal to Ottawa would be avoided, after the short fixed period had been served. I can readily understand that, those charged with the administration of justice, have felt themselves justified hitherto in not taking advantage of the section referred to. Their impressions of this institution were, in a great measure, formed, at a time when it systematically failed in its mission, when, from false notions and severe measures, it was a prison, not a reformatory. I am satisfied that, had they an opportunity of seeing for themselves, the vast and radical changes brought about here, of late years, they would gladly avail themselves of their powers, and would place the boy in a position to make his own fortune, with no fear of its being marred, but by his own misconduct. By so sentencing them, they would enable the Superintendent to place a boy at once in graded line, and to make him feel that nothing stood between him and his freedom but his own conduct. The administrators of justice would then have the immense satisfaction of knowing that, in thus sentencing a boy to the reformatory, they were taking the most direct and effective means towards his true and complete redemption.

For the purpose of removing any misconceptions, would it not be well that those, in whose hands the future of the boys, in some measure, lies, should have such an opportunity of seeing for themselves, the institution, in its improved state; that, by means of a visit, properly organized, they might be able to dispel any previously conceived ideas,

and, to obtain correct and clear notions on our work, and our ways and means of doing it. I would respectfully suggest, in accordance with the foregoing remarks, that steps be taken to secure, on that occasion, the largest possible representation of the dignitaries referred to, since I feel assured that, whilst such a visit cannot fail to be very interresting to these gentlemen, it will be, moreover, a means of putting the institution in its proper light before their minds, in such a way as would lead us to hope that subsequent committals would be made in greater consonance with the spirit of the statute. I am quite certain they will rejoice that wise and thoughtful legislation has placed in their hands the power of sentencing for an indefinite perid, since we have seen above that this alone can obviate the great difficulty which now stands in our way as a reformatoy—our present slow and unwieldy pardoning system.

My remarks, on this system, may perhaps sound a little harsh to some. But, could they see and know the positive hardship and great injury wrought by it, they would cease to wonder that, one who sees these things daily, should feel them acutely, and should speak plainly of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCCROSSON,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

In residence, 1st October, 1881	250	
Admitted during the year	84	
Returned after attempting to escape	1	
Total number of inmates during the year		335
Discharged according to sentence	50	
Transferred to the Central Prison	3	
Reprieved	15	
Discharged by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*	3	
Died	1	
		72
Remaining in residence on September 30th, 1882		263

NATIONALITIES of boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	70	998
English	8	118
United States	3	114
Irish	2	41
Scotch	1	23
Other countries	.....	17
Total	84	1311

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year, and of those since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
English Church	19	447
Roman Catholic	26	435
Presbyterian	6	122
Methodist	21	229
Baptist	9	60
Other denominations	3	18
Total	84	1311

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 7	14 at 12	14 at 15	
3 at 9	19 at 13	4 at 16	
2 at 10	15 at 14	2 at 17	
10 at 11			84

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

For 3 months, and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years	2
" 6 " " " 5 "	3
" 6 " " " 3 "	1
" 1 year " " 2 "	1
" 1½ years " " 5 "	1
" 2 " " " 5 "	1
" 3 " " " 5 "	1
" 2 " and an indefinite period	3
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years	4
For 6 months	1
" 1 year	1
" 1 " and 360 days	2
" 2 years	6
" 3 "	29
" 3½ "	2
" 4 "	10
" 5 "	16
	84

CRIMES for which the 84 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Larceny	52
Housebreaking and larceny	3
Vagrancy	12
Shopbreaking and larceny	1
Assault	1
Incorrigible conduct	3
Larceny and picking pockets	1
Carried forward	73

Brought forward	73
Picking pockets	1
Horse stealing	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1
Shopbreaking	2
Housebreaking	1
False pretences	1
Arson	1
Wandering from home	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
	84

COUNTIES of Province from which the 84 commitments were made during the year.

Brant	6	Lincoln	1
Carleton	2	Middlesex	4
Elgin	2	Northumberland and Durham	5
Essex	1	Ontario	2
Frontenac	3	Oxford	6
Grey	1	Perth	1
Hastings	2	Simcoe	2
Halton	1	Waterloo	3
Kent	1	Wellington	3
Lambton	4	Wentworth	7
Lanark	1	Welland	5
Lennox and Addington	1	York	15
Leeds and Grenville	5		84

NUMBER of commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	No.	No. at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	59	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	163
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	130
"	1874	58	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	45	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250
"	1882	84	263

STATEMENT exhibiting the labour done in the various shops in the year ending 30th September, 1882.

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

	DAYS.	
Work at the Superintendent's house	186½	
" Deputy-Superintendent's house	35	
" Bursar's house	5	
" Protestant Chaplain's house	79	
" Roman Catholic Chaplain's house	7	
" guards' houses	288	
" Reformatory buildings	2086½	
		2687 days.
Total number of days 2687 at 40c.	$1074 80	
Cash sales	33 51	
		$1108 31

SHOE SHOP.

Articles made and repaired :—		
418 pairs of Cobourg boots at 50c	$209 00	
26 " long " 75c	19 50	
637 " Cobourg's repaired at 30c	191 10	
28 " " for discharged boys at 75c	21 00	
13 " shoes " " 75c	9 75	
6 " long boots " " $1	6 00	
1600 days work outside at 25c	400 00	
Cash sales	32 10	
		$888 45

TAILOR SHOP.

Articles made and repaired :—				
193 coats for inmates	@	$1 00	..	$193 00
402 trowsers "	@	50	..	201 00
30 caps "	@	20	..	6 00
67 suits for discharged boys	@	4 00	..	268 00
36 overcoats "	@	2 50	..	90 00
514 shirts for inmates	@	12½	..	64 25
109 towels	@	05	..	5 45
271 bedticks	@	25	..	67 75
37 pillow cases	@	05	..	1 85
6 sheets	@	10	..	60
83 pillow covers	@	05	..	4 15
6 nightshirts	@	12½	..	75
6 aprons	@	05	..	30
1844 shirts repaired	@	05	..	92 20
298 coats "	@	10	..	29 80
443 sheets "	@	05	..	21 65
56 pillow covers repaired	@	05	..	2 80
282 pairs of drawers repaired	@	12½	..	35 25
251 caps pressed	@	01	..	2 51
18 boys repairing ticks 6 days	@	25	..	27 00
Outside work, 320 days	@	25	..	80 00
Cash sales				22 45
				$1216 76

RECAPITULATION.

Carpenter's shop	$1108 31
Shoe shop	888 45
Tailor shop	1216 76
	$3213 52

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 10th October, 1882.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

SIR,—In presenting my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of this Institution, I have the honour to state that the average number of boys over whom I have been the spiritual adviser for the past year has been 181, the general conduct of whom has been remarkably good, which I attribute in some measure to the increased religious supervision to which they have been subject under the rules adopted on the 1st August, 1881.

It is lamentable to observe the ignorance of the simplest principles of religion of many of the youth of this Province who become inmates of this Institution. Boys who say that they have attended Sunday Schools for months, lads who can read in the second or third books are unable to give an answer to the question, How many commandments are there? or to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and appear to have never known of a Creator, Redeemer or Sanctifier. To be taught to pray regularly to a Divine Being, to be brought as such boys are here into frequent contact with religious subjects must be attended with good results.

Sunday religious services consist in the morning prayers of the Church of England, with a short simple address at 7:30 a.m. Occasional celebrations of the Holy Communion —during the year just closed the average number of communicants was twenty-seven. On each Sunday afternoon, the Protestant are divided into two classes—the Church of England boys, whose average has been eighty-seven, assemble in the chapel where one of the lessons for the day is read, a few collects said, a hymn sung, and instruction given by the Chaplain, in the Catechism and principles of the Church. The boys of the other various Protestant denominations meet in the lecture-room, where they are instructed by the master tailor, who is Superintendent, and other employés of the institution in the International Lessons, etc.

The week day services where all the Protestants attend in chapel consist in reading one of the psalms of the day, the singing of a hymn, and saying a few collects morning and evening. The choir conduct the musical portion of the several services, led on Sunday by the organist, who meets the boys for practice twice in each week.

The want of a proper organ has made her task as teacher very difficult, and since all who have attended the services at the Institution admit what your predecessor, in his report of last year, said in reference to the organ practice, that "singing and music form an important part," it will be necessary to procure a new organ to perform this work efficiently.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has taken a deep interest in the Institution, he visited it on Sunday, the 15th of January, when at morning service he delivered an admirable address upon the words of Solomon, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold." In the afternoon of the same day, he administered the right of confirmation to twenty-six lads with whose demeanour he expressed himself pleased.

His lordship was so favourably impressed with the improved appearance of the boys since his previous visit that he expressed his pleasure through the papers, at the same time making an appeal for aid to purchase prizes for those boys of the Church who

acquired a sound knowledge of the Catechism. The response to the Bishop's appeal not only procured prizes for twenty-three successful competitors, but books that will form a nucleus for a general library, and weekly periodicals have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent. I had been in the habit of purchasing prizes for Catechism at my own expense, but last year was obliged to accept assistance from the funds raised on the Bishop's appeal, owing to the number of competitors having increased from four to thirty.

I would respectfully suggest that, as in former years, a sum of money be appropriated by the Government for the purchase of a library; the few books now in the institution, with the exception of those donated by the Bishop of Toronto, are totally unsuitable for the lads of the class usually in the reformatory. Many of the boys are fond of reading and were they provided with good healthy literature instead of idling or wearing out their clothes with rough play would be profitably employed.

Taking an interest, as I do, in the several departments of work in which the boys are engaged, I frequently visit the school, where, under the new system of long hours, I have found some lads making rapid advancement, to encourage attention in all branches I would recommend giving marks tending to the *speedy* liberation of those who make progress in school, who are quick in acquiring trades in which they are employed, and for general tidiness and cleanliness of person, as well as for ordinary good conduct.

While upon the subject of liberation I feel called upon to repeat what I said last year, that tedious delays often dishearten the boys. In my position as Chaplain, I certified to the good conduct of nine boys who were recommended to be released in the latter end of July, since which time they have grown weary in waiting, while several have been liberated through the influence of their friends.

There is scarcely room in the Chapel for all to be seated comfortably, a few inexpensive alterations would make it more commodious and churchly in appearance.

I desire, in conclusion, to thank the kind friends who send the boys, through me, books, tracts, and papers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. Anderson,

Protestant Chaplain, Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene, October, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the following Report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882:—

The number of boys under my care Sept. 30th, 1881, was 73; Sept. 30th, 1882, it is 83.

During the year 26 Catholic boys came to the institution; of these only 5 had been confirmed, and one other had made his first communion. On the 22nd of July, 1882, His Lordship, Bishop O'Mahoney visited the reformatory and confirmed 21. Nine others at the same time made their first communion.

Prayers are said daily at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. On Sundays we have Mass and instruction from 8.30 to 9.30 a.m., and Catechism from 1 to 2 p.m. The conduct of our boys, when in chapel, is excellent, and, now that I can speak of it from a year's experience, they are wonderfully docile and attentive to instruction or advice.

Of chapel accommodation, the same report as last year—ample and well arranged.

Libraries are established by the Regulations of June, 1881, and the proper rooms and shelving have been provided. I trust the Government will see the expediency of furnishing plenty of wholesome, sprightly reading for the boys. Our present stock of books is 106, of every grade and in every stage of dilapidation. Only about 50 of these are suitable for the class of boys we have here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. McBride,

R. C. Chaplain, Reformatory for Boys.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene, October 10th, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Reformatory Protestant School for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882.

One year has now elapsed since the inauguration of the new school system, by which provision was made for every boy in the institution getting half a day's schooling for six days in the week ; and, although it has greatly increased my responsibility and hours of duty, I must acknowledge from sheer conviction that the results ensuing, not only as far as the the retention of secular instruction and greater rousing of their latent intellectual facilities are concerned, but in the wielding of a wider influence for the better on the habits and dispositions of the boys, has fully justified the wisdom of the change.

The boys have made very fair progress in their studies, some of them a very marked advance. Their conduct on the whole has been very good. It cannot, of course, be expected that we can accomplish the same results with as little difficulty as in the public schools, for we have a different order of boys to deal with. The majority of boys sent here are generally drawn from a class over whom both parental and public school discipline have lost all control, but whose own wills and wandering habits are their only masters.

It is self evident that boys of this class must have formed habits which are in direct opposition to those of attention, thought, order, and the restrictions of school discipline ; their minds accustomed to scenes and examples not tending to the development of the intellectual faculties, and unaccustomed to have the attention steadily to any useful, important object, have become frivolous, absent and incapable of following a train of reasoning or tracing the relations of facts with accuracy. Such is most of the material which a teacher has to deal with in an institution of this kind, presenting the great problem to solve—how to reclaim from their evil ways, to cultivate habits of thought, to restore their reasoning and moral perceptive powers to a healthy state, to prepare them to fight the great battle of life as becoming honest and honourable men. Harsh discipline will be of no avail for it will only prove restringent and not reformative (the great object to be kept in view), only serving to make them more hardened. An honest endeavour to solve the problem calls for the exercise of great patience, kindness, firmness, and a heartfelt sympathy with them in their efforts to do better, evincing by your manner that you are willing and wishing to aid them. But more than all these, you must place before them some tangible reward, something to be gained. To boys of the class sent here unrestricted liberty is the greatest boon, and deprivation of which the greatest punishment. Why not take advantage of this feeling, and make use of it to benefit them. Let them clearly understand that

when they have attained a certain definite status in school, their conduct in other respects being good, their reprieve is certain. The majority would strive to attain it, and the very efforts made to do so would and must develop habits of thought, industry, perseverance and self-control, thus making their weakness a strength to them. I believe, from over twelve years experience as a teacher in this institution, that if this rule were followed it would exert a beneficial effect.

The school is now graded into three divisions, the 1st division, comprising the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes, being taught by myself; the 2nd division, comprising all in the Second Reader, are under the Assistant Teacher; the 3rd comprises all in the First Reader, and is taught by a monitor under my direct supervision. My assistant I have always found ready to carry out my instructions cheerfully and efficiently, and is esteemed and respected by his boys. It took him some little time, of course, to understand the class he had to deal with, as it will take anyone accustomed to teach the generalty of children in our common schools, some little time to understand the nature and dispositions of our erratic youths. I would regret his loss very much.

All our boys read, write and cipher; 15 study geography; 83 grammar and dictation; 34 history; 13 book-keeping, algebra and mensuration.

I annex the usual statement of attendance, etc.:—

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

——	Quarter ending Dec. 31st 1881.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st 1882.	Quarter ending June 30th 1882.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th 1882.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance	6,560	6,424	7,023	5,332	25,339
Number of days taught, 293.					
Average daily attendance, $86\frac{4}{9}\frac{1}{3}$.					
Aggregate non-attendance, 4,672.					
Causes.. At work	641	835	803	1,877	4,156
Causes.. Sickness	65	108	157	88	418
Causes.. Under punishment	51	3	27	17	98
Average daily non-attendance, $15\frac{7}{9}\frac{7}{3}$.					
Assistant-Teacher's Room:					
Aggregate attendance	4,575	4,702	4,679	4,115	18,071
Average daily attendance, $61\frac{8}{9}\frac{8}{3}$.					
Aggregate non-attendance, 1,491.					
Causes.. At work	148	198	118	614	1,078
Causes.. Sickness	138	59	143	30	370
Causes.. Under punishment	10	19	4	10	43
Average daily non-attendance, $5\frac{3}{9}\frac{0}{3}$.					
Average daily attendance of Protestant school, $148\frac{4}{9}\frac{6}{3}$.					
Average daily non-attendance of Protestant school, $21\frac{1}{9}\frac{0}{3}$.					

STATEMENT shewing relative positions of pupils on October 1st, 1881, and of the same pupils on September 30th, 1882.

	No. in each class, Oct. 1st, 1881.	Position on September 30th, 1882.						Gone out.
		I.	II.	III. J.	III. S.	IV.	V.	
5th Class	11	....	...	....	..	....	5	6
4th Class	22	....	....	....	....	6	4	12
3rd Class Senior	22	....	....	....	7	5	1	9
3rd Class Junior	31	....	....	6	12	4	....	9
2nd Class	66	....	32	16	1	1	....	16
1st Class	24	7	16	....	....	....	....	1
Total	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	53

STATEMENT contrasting educational status of boys received and of boys discharged during year ending September 30th, 1882.

	Book I.	Book II.	Book III. J.	Book III. S.	Book IV.	Book V.	Total.
Received	17	27	4	2	8	....	58
Discharged	1	16	5	13	12	7	54

NUMBER of boys attending Protestant school September 30th, 1882.

	Forenoon session.	Afternoon session.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room	41	62	103
Assistant Teacher's Room	38	38	76
Total	79	100	179

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,

Senior Protestant Teacher, Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT UPON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

PENETANGUISHENE, November, 1882.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charties:

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report upon the Roman Catholic School of the Reformatory for Boys.

On Sept. 30th, 1881, the number of boys was 73 ; Sept. 30th, 1882, it is 83.

During the year there were received into our school 26 boys, of whom 14 knew nothing, one was in the First Book, nine were in the Second Book, and two were in the Third Book.

During the same time 15 boys from the Catholic School were discharged, and one died. Of the 16, one (who remained here only a short time) was in First Book, six were in Second Book, four were in Third Book, and five in Fourth Book. All who went out could write fairly, some even very well, and all had a pretty good knowledge of, at least, the simple rules of arithmetic, and especially of their practical applications.

Since last report the new system (which gives each boy four hours a day in the hands of the school teacher) has been introduced. It works well. I have not, however, increased the number of subjects for study ; have, in fact, rather reduced it, aiming at greater solidity and practical usefulness.

TABLE shewing attendance of boys at the Roman Catholic School.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1881.		Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1882.		Quarter ending June 30, 1882.		Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1882.		Total.	
	Days.	Attend-ance.	Days.	Attend-ance.	Days.	Attend-ance.	Days.	Attend-ance.	Days.	Attend-ance.
Morning session..	72	2,188	76	2,184	77	2,271	58	1,435	283	8,078
Afternoon session.	68	2,529	76	3,150	76	3,430	58	2,281	278	11,390
Both sessions..	70	4,717	76	5,334	76½	5,701	58	3,716	280½	19,468
Daily averages...	..	67·4	..	70·2	..	75·2	..	64·1	..	69·40

You will remark that our average attendance for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1882, is much below the number of Catholic boys in the institution. Though regretting it exceedingly, the authorities have found it necessary to remove some boys from school for a time, that they might be set to work in the tailor shop on the new uniforms, which, to be sure, were sadly needed.

SYNOPSIS BY STUDIES.

Number of boys in	First Reader	35
"	Second Reader	14
"	Third Reader	19
"	Fourth Reader	12
"	Fifth Reader	3
"	Arithmetic	48
"	Geography	48
"	Mental Arithmetic	53
"	Grammar	48
"	Writing	70

The large number in First Reader is still to be remarked, but we are not to be surprised at it, for sixty per cent. of Catholic boys come here absolutely without previous school instruction. From their age and mental state one can readily judge who was to blame for their getting into trouble.

We aim at the practical side in all our instruction. You will not find book-keeping in our list of studies, yet boys in the higher classes are taught, as an exercise in arithmetic, to make out a bill for goods bought, credit cash paid on it, and so on. Geography deals in general, but exact notions and with the Dominion of Canada in particular. On mental arithmetic I lay much stress, and have obtained very satisfactory results. The number above referred to under "writing" are they who use copy-books. The remaining thirteen do a little on slates.

In class we stimulate to competition by a simple but effective system of merit checks and honour rolls.

The school furniture is good and in good condition. However, if the present rate of increase be maintained, our school room will soon be quite too small. At present it barely suffices.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. McBride,

Supervisor, R. C. School, Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Penetanguishene, Sept. 20, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

With the exception of an invasion of pleuro-pneumonia during the month of May, the general health has been good, and the present condition of the inmates will compare favourably with a similar number in our public schools, in personal appearance and physique; in fact, the improvement in the general appearance of the boys keeps pace with the development of improvements in the sanitary and other regulations of the institution.

In the management of the Reformatory there is an increasing tendency to induce habits of neatness and cleanliness, and this condition of affairs engenders a spirit of self-respect which certainly contributes to elevate the moral tone of the institution, and as a result we have the cheerful countenance and contented demeanour of the boys; a striking example that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

The old privy is a thing of the past, and instead of an offensive cesspool we have water closets and a proper system of drainage.

The vitiated atmosphere resulting from the use and abuse of night buckets no longer exists, and the boys now sleep in a dormitory kept scrupulously clean, well heated, and supplied with pure air.

An improvement might be made in the arrangement for the parade and playground. At present the boys parade in the angle between the main building and the dining hall, and during the summer months the heat is sometimes so excessive that boys have to be carried off parade. This could be obviated by covering the angle with a roof or awning; and the playground could be improved and extended to accommodate the large and increasing number of boys sent to the Reformatory, by taking in the high *plateau* northward toward the lake, thus utilizing and beautifying what is at present a rough and useless portion of ground.

Possibly some may object to a system which has for its object the treatment of reformatory boys not as criminals demanding punishment, but rather as a sort of legacy left this Province by the unfortunate existence of intemperate and profligate parents, on the one hand, and the destitution of orphanage, with all the accompanying misfortunes, on the other. We must remember that a large majority of the inmates of the reformatory are not and should not be held responsible for their position, but should be looked upon as the natural production of no parental, or worse than no parental, control, and, in dealing with them, we are in duty bound to give them such treatment and such care as will best fit them for their struggle in life, and best prepare them to become useful and respected citizens.

With this object in view, each boy should be sent out into the world with a constitution as much improved and strengthened as can be by *healthy locality*, pure air and water, with a fair amount of education to enable him to conduct ordinary business, and with habits of industry that he may no longer be a burden to the country.

To secure the first, and most important, of these the Reformatory has been placed in Penetanguishene in a position that commands the purest air and water, and the finest facility for drainage in any country ; the rest will follow by utilizing these greatest gifts of nature, and continuing a proper management of the institution.

Only one death has taken place during the year just closed. The boy who died was sent to the Reformatory in 1880, a miserable wreck of diseased humanity, and was an almost constant inmate of the hospital since his admission. Such unfortunate creatures should be sent to the hospital or Home for Incurables, certainly not to the Reformatory.

Of diseases under treatment during the year, we have had cases of the following :—

Abscess
Burns
Bronchitis
Bronchocele
Carbuncle
Cystitis
Catarrh
Colic
Corneitis
Conjunctivitis
Diarrhœa
Dysentery
Debility
Dyphtheria
Erysipelas
Epilepsy
Elbow, dislocation of
Fever, intermittent
Frostbite
Fracture, clavicle
" humerus
Gonorrhœa
Hernia
Hemorrhage of the lungs
Incontinence
Neuralgia
Ottorrhœa
Orchitis
Ophthalmia
Pneumonia
Peritonitis
" acute
" chronic
Perityphlitis
Rheumatism, acute
" chronic
Ringworm
Syphilis
Scabies
Sprains
Synovitis
Scarlatina
Tonsillitis
Ulcers
Wounds.

With a number of minor ailments such as coughs, colds, constipation, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. Spohn,

Surgeon, Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ANDREW MERCER
ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.

Prior to the opening of this Reformatory, all convicted female prisoners, who were not sentenced to the penitentiary, were detained in custody in the common gaols. They remained there during the time of their punishment in associated idleness, no efforts being made to reclaim them from their vicious courses; therefore, as soon as liberty was regained, they once more mixed with the outer world—not benefited, but demoralized by their punishment.

In order to improve upon such a deplorable state of affairs, the Reformatory was established, and a place provided where these prisoners could be at least kept out of idleness and all its attendant evils, and brought under such influences as might make their terms of imprisonment a lasting benefit to them, by sending them out prepared to lead better lives.

This Reformatory has now been in existence for two years, and experience has shewn the importance which must be attached to the conditions under which success is likely to follow the efforts made for the reformation of the inmates.

The chief of these beyond doubt, is the length of the term for which the women are committed, and the work done of a reformatory character will be in proportion to the extent of the sentence—the average period of sentence indicating that restraint for the time being is the sum of the work accomplished; the maximum period that reformatory influences have been more or less successfully employed.

It is true that the average period of sentence of the whole number committed during the past year, was a little longer than in the preceding—the periods being $9\frac{25}{30}$ months and $8\frac{17}{30}$ months respectively. This small increase cannot, however, be expected to make much appreciable difference in the reformatory work of the institution. It must be apparent that in the majority of those instances where women have led vicious and abandoned lives for years, and have had their moral sensibilities deadened, months must elapse before their moral and physical being can be so relieved from the controlling power of dominant vices, as to enable them to appreciate or desire a better life.

This incapacity can be more fully realized when it is understood that, owing to their mental and physical debasement, not more than one-fourth of the women when committed to the Reformatory are capable of doing any kind of work properly.

Bearing in mind then the necessity of employment as an educational and disciplinary instrument, it is not surprising to find that short sentences do not work satisfactorily as a means for the moral improvement of the female prisoners.

It is also apparent that, when unusual employment and a change of habit are enforced, much more time for accomplishing lasting impressions must be given, than when the will is voluntarily bent to secure the object.

After fully considering this matter, I can fully concur in what has been said on the subject by my predecessor, and I would respectfully urge on the members of the Judiciary, the recommendation made by Mr. Langmuir, in his last report, namely: "That no woman be sentenced to the reformatory for less than one year, and that if it should appear that a woman has been committed to a common gaol oftener than three times, the longest term of sentence allowed by law should be imposed."

THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.

Another and important item in the conducting of this institution, with a view to reforming the inmates, is the selection only of such attendants as are likely to be thoroughly interested in their work. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the value of the influence and example of a staff, each member of which is thoroughly impressed with the importance of her work for the benefit of the inmates in her charge. The fact that the inmates are daily and hourly in contact with these attendants, and have the opportunity of consulting with them for their benefit, is sufficient evidence that in the hands of the staff rests one, if not the chief, agency for the reformation of those committed to the institution.

Good work is being done by the earnest endeavours of the members of the Ministerial Association, the superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath School, and the Roman Catholic clergy and Sisters, who devote themselves to the moral and religious instruction of the inmates.

Statistics.

As the Superintendent's report, with full statistical tables annexed, follows so closely upon my own, it will not be necessary to give them in detail here. I simply give a summary of the committals and discharges during the year under report, viz.:—

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1881		127
" " " since admitted		212
Re-transferred from Asylum		1
Total number in custody during year		340
Discharged on expiration of sentence	179	
" " payment of fines	4	
" " authority of Court	1	
" " remission of sentence	2	
Died	2	
Escaped	1	
Transferred to Refuge for Girls	3	
" " Lunatic Asylum	3	
		195
In custody on 30th September, 1882		145

It will be sufficient to point out that as compared with the previous year, the total number in custody increased from 251 to 340, and the number in custody at the close of the year from 127 to 145.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The total population of the Refuge during the year was thirty-three, five of whom were discharged, leaving twenty-eight in the institution, on the 30th September, 1882, being an increase of eight over the number in residence on the 30th September, 1881.

That much good is being done by the training given in this refuge, is manifest from the improved character of the inmates as a whole. The results of the kindly discipline of this place are shewn in the increased confidence and respect evinced by the girls towards their teachers.

It is a pity that the benefits offered by this institution are not as well appre-

ciated or understood as could be desired. If they were, I think that more than ten out of the sixty-two young girls committed to the gaols would have been sent to the refuge. On one occasion during the past year, it was reported to me that a little girl of twelve years had been sentenced to one of the common gaols for a period of six months. I at once communicated with the County Judge, and asked him to make enquiry under the provisions of the Act, and ascertain whether it would not be for the welfare of the child that she should be sent to the Refuge. His enquiry resulted in her committal to that place, where she is now being properly trained. I have no doubt that in many other cases, similar action on the part of the Judiciary would lead to most happy results in reclamation from vicious and criminal habits.

Inspection Minutes.

The following is the text of my minutes of inspection:—

"An inspection of the reformatory and refuge has been made by me, extending over the 18th, 19th and 20th September.

"On the morning of the 18th inst. I found that there were in the reformatory 135 adult females and three infants, one of whom was born in the institution.

"Since the date of the last official inspection, the health of the inmates has been good; at present there are four patients in the hospital, three of whom are reported to be convalescent, and the other is in a rather critical condition.

"The principal employments at present engaged in are sewing, knitting, laundry and domestic work; the women from day to day being distributed to each department as necessity requires, and as they can be employed to the best advantage.

"The large number of women who are uneducated and almost wholly ignorant of the plainer duties of domestic work receive instruction in these, and it is evident how important this work of instruction is as a means of order, discipline, and reformation. It is gratifying to record that, although the existence of the institution is but of recent date, quite a number of females have left it well trained, and able to earn a good living by the knowledge acquired while residents thereof.

"My inspection of the institution has extended to all parts of the building. In regard to order and cleanliness, its condition is all that can be desired—except the boiler-room and adjacent hall and shop, where repairs and refittings are in progress. The Superintendent is instructed to have these places put in proper order as soon as possible.

"The following works have been in progress for some time past under the direction of the Public Works Department: Fitting the cells in basement with iron gate, putting bath and waterclosct in the refuge corridor, making openings into the yards from the corridors, supplying the attendants' dining room with hot water, putting up partitions and stairs in corridors, building an addition to the driving shed, and erecting a fence on the east side of the grounds. These are now nearly completed, and will promote the discipline of the institution and improve its arrangements, by affording means of better classification.

"My examination into the general economy, condition of the books, work supplied, labour performed, system and order by means of which the attendants are directed, etc., proved satisfactory, especially in view of the recent organization of the institution. Improvements, however, will no doubt be required, and can be effected as the wants and necessities are developed by experience.

"An examination into the means by which two inmates effected their escape

on the 11th September has satisfied me that no blame can be attached to any of the attendants, but that the escape occurred through the insecure condition of the building, owing to the repairs in progress.

"The yards and grounds of the reformatory have been improved to some extent during the season, but require the constant attention of a competent gardener, who would not only keep them in good order, but, with Central Prison labour, utilize the available portions for the purpose of supplying both institutions with vegetables.

"As a measure of economy, the appointment of a qualified man will therefore be recommended, and should the suggestion meet with the approval of the Government, then the desirability of attaching to the Reformatory grounds an additional piece of land—say four acres—will also be advised."

Refuge Branch.

"In this branch there are twenty-five girls between the ages of eight and seventeen years, all of whom are evidently well cared for. They are reported by their teacher as making satisfactory progress in their studies, as well as gaining practical knowledge in domestic work.

"Some important improvements are required to add to the comfort of the inmates, and the Public Works Department will be requested to apply a small portion of the appropriation to the purchase of lumber, with which to place a platform at the doorway leading into the airing yard, as at present there is no possibility of the girls entering it in wet weather without great discomfort.

"As there are an insufficient number of desks and seats, the Bursar is authorized to buy what is required."

Maintenance Expenditures.

The statement which follows shews the expenditures incurred in maintaining the reformatory and refuge during the year, under the various headings of the estimates; also the average daily cost per inmate for each item:—

Service.	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.	
	$ c.	Cents.	Mills.
Hospital expenses	253 36		4.75
Meat and fish	2,729 74	4	5.50
Flour and meal	2,314 07	3	8
Groceries	5,106 96	8	6
Bedding, clothing and shoes	2,461 56	4	1.50
Fuel	3,185 00	5	3.75
Gas, oil, etc	985 45	1	6.75
Laundry and cleaning appliances	974 35	1	6.75
Stationery, advertising, postage, etc	403 17		6.75
Religious instruction and school expenses	384 58		6.50
Furniture and furnishings	1,590 86	2	3.75
Stable expenses, forage, etc	221 29		3.75
Repairs	133 47		2.25
Grounds and garden	4 50		
Unenumerated	700 63	1	2
Salaries and wages	7,656 22	12	9.25
	29,105 21	49	0.72

Included in these expenditures are certain items fairly chargeable to capital account, and which, if deducted, would reduce the daily average cost to 48 cents.

The net maintenance expenditures in the preceding year amounted to $22,006.88. The increase during the year just ended is accounted for in a large measure by the difference in population—the average daily number of inmates being 163 against 85. The consumption of food supplies, which also were higher in price, was therefore nearly doubled.

Industrial Operations.

The works carried on from which revenue was derived, were the same as in the previous year, except that a laundry, in which work was done for the public at the current rates, was opened. By thus increasing the laundry, employment was found for many of the women, who could not be made useful in the sewing department or who were unsuited for other classes of work. In the summaries which follow are shewn the number of days worked in each department, the net revenue, and the daily earnings of each inmate employed:—

Sewing Department:

No. of days worked, 4,936.

Total revenue	$2,460 44
Less cost of material	666 81
Net revenue	$1,793 63

Daily earnings 36 cents.

Laundry:

No. of days worked, 1,980.

Total revenue	$783 41
Less cost of soap, etc	204 34
Net revenue	$579 07

Daily earnings, 29 cents.

Knitting Department:

No. of days worked, 9,964.

Total revenue	$959 55
Less cost of material	261 74
Net revenue	$697 81

Daily earnings, 7 cents.

The gross and net earnings of the industrial departments were therefore as follows:—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing department	$2,460 44	$1,793 63
Laundry	783 41	579 07
Knitting department	959 55	697 81
Miscellaneous sales	5 95	5 95
	$4,209 35	$3,076 46

The number of days worked in the domestic departments of the reformatory amounted to 16,880.

The reports of the Superintendent (with statistical tables relating to both the reformatory and refuge attached), the Surgeon and the Superintendent of the Sunday School are annexed.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, Oct. 10th, 1881.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR,—During the year just passed, we have endeavoured to keep in mind the object for which the reformatory was established, namely, to make respectable, honest women of those committed to our care.

The large number in our prisons and reformatories prove that a part of the people have not been trained to self-control and honesty.

What can be done for these unfortunates? How can we inspire them with a little self-respect? How give them strength and courage? How turn them from their idle, aimless lives to habits of industry and honesty?

From past experience, we find that furnishing them with employment adapted to their various capacities, and compelling them to do it, is a great means towards their reformation. The most depraved among our inmates have a great abhorrence to work of any description; the melancholy and dejected require continual attention, advice, and encouragement.

Employment.

The inmates have worked at the different industries more skilfully than heretofore. A glance at the following figures will shew how they have been employed:—

Articles Manufactured.

Coloured shirts	8858	
White "	787	
Quilts	568	
Overalls and smocks	3677	
Aprons	441	
Dresses	233	
Under-waists	182	
Pillow-cases	68	
Jackets	13	
Infants' clothing	67	pieces.
Women's underwear	399	
Quilted skirts	243	
Socks	2235	pairs.
Stockings	871	"
Mitts	309	"

The knitting has been done by hand.

In addition, the laundry has furnished employment for a number of women. Taking into consideration how many of the women committed to the reformatory are incapable of performing a day's labour, either from ignorance, indolence, or being weakened from debauch, we think the result satisfactory.

Grading.

We hope to have a better system of grading organized during the coming year. It is very necessary that we should have the younger girls—those under twenty-one years—separated from the wretched women in whose houses they have led lives of sin. A system of isolation for the first month after admission has been adopted, and found beneficial in institutions similar to ours in England and the United States. We recommend that the same system be followed in this reformatory.

The arrival of prisoners naturally causes a sensation among the inmates who are anxious to hear of their old associates—this is detrimental to the discipline of the house. Another object gained by this isolation is that a knowledge of the character and capabilities of the new prisoner, will be more quickly arrived at.

Night School.

The Night School is still carried on with very satisfactory results. We have now classes for those who can read and write, in History, and Geography of Canada. We trust that when a proper system of grading is established, we may be able to have afternoon classes for the younger inmates, who can neither read nor write.

Nursery.

Five infants were born in the reformatory ; two of whom died. Five were brought in by their mothers ; four remain at the present time. Two of these children were over two years of age, and were placed in the Girl's Home. We would prefer not to separate mother and child, and had we sufficient accommodation this might be avoided. We believe that the care of her child has a softening effect on the mother, and is a great incentive to her reformation.

Improvements.

We feel the advantage of the change and improvements in the building, and we are able to maintain better order and stricter discipline. The walls of the reformatory require to be kalsomined. The wood-work of the officers quarters has not been grained, nor have the walls been properly finished.

Religious Services.

We gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by the clergymen of the different denominations ; also the continued interest manifested by Mr. W. H. Howland and his efficient staff of lady teachers. The spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic portion are well and regularly attended to.

Reading Matter.

We call your attention especially to the great want felt for books suitable to the capacity of the inmates.

Amusements.

We are again indebted to Dr. Clark, Organist of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, for a very enjoyable evening, which was much appreciated by the inmates.

Escapes.

Three women escaped during the past year. Two were re-captured in a day or so—the remaining one was brought back after the close of the official year, Oct. 9th, 1882. We have also to record three attempts at escape. One tried to get out by tying her blankets together, and letting herself down from a three-storey window ; she fell and injured her spine. Two tried to force their way past the porteress, but were caught and returned in less than half an hour.

Discharged Inmates.

Of the 179 inmates discharged, who served their full term, 12 were taken in charge by the teachers of the Sunday School; 30 obtained situations through the exertions of the officials of the reformatory; 53 were returned to parents or guardians; 30 were taken by their friends; 6 went to the Magdalen Asylum; 2 to the Convent of the Good Shepherd; 6 to the Haven; 1 to the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton; 1 was sent to the General Hospital, Toronto; 2 were married; and 36 returned to their former lives. It was necessary, in many cases, to provide clothing for those obtaining situations—twenty-five of them were fitted out respectably; six were provided for by the teachers of the Sunday School.

Re-committals.

Thirty-five women have been re-committed during the year; out of this number ninteen are habitual drunkards—some of them here for the fourth time—as the greater part of their lives has been spent in gaols, it is useless to expect that these women can be reformed by six months' imprisonment. Their sole thought is the completion of their sentence, in order that they may return to their old habits.

Number of Reformed.

We consider that a test of at least two years is necessary before we could give a percentage of those reformed; but we have great reason to hope that many have been permanently benefited, even in the short time our institution has been in operation.

Punishments.

We seldom use the dark cells, for our experience has taught us, that to degrade a woman for some trivial offence, when an admonition would suffice, is injudicious. The dark cell is only resorted to when the inmate positively refuses to obey—disobedience must be promptly punished in order to maintain discipline. The experience gained during the last two years enables us to look forward hopefully to the work of another twelve months.

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

There are now twenty-eight girls in the refuge. The care and training of these girls is by far the most interesting and hopeful part of our duty. This training consists in inculcating strict, though gentle, laws of obedience, and self-denial. It is our aim to guide their minds towards what is good, and to give them correct views of their duties in life. We surround them as far as possible with home comforts—keeping in mind the fact that these poor children are here because of the faults of their parents; for which they are in no way responsible.

Our discipline is the discipline of the family; we try to rule by kindly admonition, and by appeals to their better nature, rather than by terror of punishment. As an effect of this system, we feel no anxiety in sending many of these children on messages—trusting them with small sums of money—which trust has never been betrayed.

We can report a very marked improvement in the conduct of the children; they are generally obedient and docile. Punishments now for theft and lying are rare. The best behaved girls have been rewarded by being taken out every Saturday afternoon for either a pic-nic in the woods, or a walk to the Exhibition Grounds; this has a salutary effect on the conduct of all the children—in very few instances have any of them been kept at home.

Our object is to train these girls for thorough domestic servants; we do not expect to make them either dressmakers or tailoresses, nor do we teach them any needlework, except the making and mending of their own clothing. Should any girl give evidence of a decided talent for a particular branch, we would consider it our duty to give her every advantage to cultivate that talent.

Out of the thirteen girls received during the year, ten could neither read nor write;

and, in some instances, they had not even been taught the Lord's Prayer. Those who have been with us for twelve months have made rapid progress in their studies.

Last year we called the attention of the Inspector to the great want felt for books suitable to the intelligence of the children; we are most anxious that you would give this matter your consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'Reilly,

Superintendent.

Annual Statistical Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for the Year ending September 30th, 1882.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1881	127	
" since received	212	
Re-transferred from Lunatic Asylum, London, to complete sentence	1	
Total number of inmates during year		340
Discharged on expiration of sentence	179	
" payment of fines	4	
" authority of Court	1	
" by remission of sentence	2	
Died	2	
Escaped	1	
Transferred to Refuge Branch	3	
" Lunatic Asylum	3	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1882	145	
		340

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to reformatory	175	
" to common gaols	37	
		212

Nationalities.

England	33	
Ireland	49	
Scotland	8	
Canada	97	
United States	19	
Other countries	6	
		212

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	70	
Roman Catholics	95	
Presbyterians	20	
Baptists	4	
Methodists	20	
Lutherans	2	
Unknown	1	
		212

Social Condition.		
Married	99	
Single	113	
		212
Temperate or Intemperate.		
Temperate	136	
Intemperate	76	
		212
Education.		
Read and write	89	
Read only	52	
Neither read nor write	71	
		212
Ages.		
Under 18	22	
From 18 to 20	29	
" 20 to 30	74	
" 30 to 40	46	
" 40 to 50	30	
" 50 to 60	6	
" 60 to 70	5	
		212
Sentences.		
For 4 Months	2	
" 5 "	1	
" 6 "	114	
" 7 "	5	
" 8 "	2	
" 9 "	6	
" 10 "	1	
" 12 "	31	
" 13 "	1	
" 14 "	1	
" 15 "	9	
" 16 "	1	
" 18 "	17	
" 20 "	1	
" 21 "	1	
" 22 "	1	
" 23 "	13	
" 23½ "	1	
" 1 year and 360 days	2	
" 2 years	2	
		212
Crimes.		
Assault	1	
Disorderly conduct	4	
Drunkenness	31	
Drunk and disorderly	3	
Drunkenness and bad language	1	
Drunkenness and causing disturbance on street	1	
Drunkenness and prostitution	3	
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy	7	
Drunkenness and vagrancy	4	
Frequenting a house of ill-fame	2	
Carried forward	57	

Brought forward	57	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	24	
" disorderly house	12	
Keeping a house of ill-fame	23	
" disorderly house	12	
Larceny	30	
Prostitution	4	
Uttering a forged bank-bill	1	
" and forging a letter requesting payment of money	1	
Vagrancy	41	
Vagrancy and prostitution	5	
Wounding unlawfully	1	
" feloniously	1	
		212

Occupations.

Charwomen	8	
Cook	1	
Domestics	6	
Dressmakers	3	
Housekeepers	22	
No occupation	15	
Paper-box maker	1	
Prostitutes	79	
Seamstresses	2	
Servants	71	
Tailoresses	2	
Washerwomen	2	
		212

COUNTIES from which the inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaol and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant	4		4
Bruce	1		1
Carleton	24	5	29
Elgin	2		2
Essex	7		7
Frontenac	4		4
Grey	1	1	2
Hastings	1		1
Kent	2		2
Leeds and Grenville	1		1
Lambton	1		1
Lennox and Addington		1	1
Lincoln	1		1
Middlesex	6		6
Oxford	8	3	11
Perth		1	1
Peterborough	1		1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1
Simcoe	2	1	3
Waterloo		2	2
Welland	2		2
Wentworth	39	2	41
Wellington	2		2
York	65	21	86
	175	37	212

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	9964
Learning	2908¾
Shirt, quilt, and overall-making	4942¼
Learning to make shirts, etc	6203
Laundry	1953
	25,971

Domestic Labour.

Assisting in store	401½
Corridor cleaning	4091½
Cooks	1221½
Bakery	805½
Dining-room	1843½
Laundry	2375¾
Sewing and mending for reformatory	1091¼
" own clothing	231
Nursery (attending infants)	954
	12,654½

DAILY average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

Day of Month.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	127	126	132	159	163	161	158	149	147	140	134	123
2	127	126	137	159	163	160	158	149	147	140	136	129
3	126	126	138	158	165	160	158	149	147	136	134	129
4	126	128	138	159	164	159	154	156	147	136	134	129
5	125	128	138	159	164	159	154	156	146	136	133	128
6	125	128	137	158	163	159	158	155	145	135	133	130
7	125	128	137	157	163	156	158	155	145	134	133	130
8	124	126	139	157	163	156	157	155	143	133	132	130
9	126	126	139	157	163	156	157	155	142	133	132	131
10	126	126	143	157	164	156	156	154	140	135	135	129
11	124	126	147	157	164	156	156	154	140	135	134	129
12	123	126	147	156	164	159	156	151	140	134	136	130
13	127	133	147	157	167	159	155	150	139	134	136	131
14	127	133	149	157	167	159	153	157	137	134	136	131
15	127	134	148	157	165	158	155	157	138	135	136	136
16	127	130	148	157	170	158	155	157	137	133	136	135
17	127	130	147	157	170	158	154	157	138	133	136	134
18	127	129	152	157	167	158	154	157	138	132	136	139
19	127	128	152	161	167	158	153	157	138	130	136	139
20	126	128	152	161	167	156	152	156	138	129	136	139
21	126	127	152	158	167	155	153	156	137	132	136	141
22	126	127	152	159	165	155	152	153	137	131	131	140
23	129	128	151	159	165	155	152	153	139	131	131	139
24	128	128	152	159	165	155	151	151	137	131	128	139
25	127	128	155	161	164	154	150	147	137	129	128	139
26	126	128	155	161	164	160	149	146	135	129	126	138
27	126	132	155	161	163	160	154	145	134	133	126	138
28	126	132	154	161	161	159	152	145	134	133	125	138
29	128	232	154	163	.....	159	149	145	136	135	125	138
30	128	132	159	163	.....	160	149	145	136	135	123	142
31	128	.....	159	163	.....	159	.....	145	.....	134	121	.....
	3916	3859	4565	4925	4617	4892	4622	4717	4194	4138	4094	4023

Total 51,562. Average per day ..... 141$\frac{87}{365}$

" month ..... 4296$\frac{1}{12}$

THE INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Statistical Report for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1881	20	
" since received	13	
Total number of inmates during year		33
Discharged on expiration of sentence	5	
In custody September 30th, 1882	28	
		33

Nature of Sentence.

Direct to Refuge	10	
Transferred from Reformatory	3	
		13

Nationalities.

Canada	9	
England	3	
Ireland	1	
		13

Religions.

Episcopalians	7	
Roman Catholics	2	
Presbyterian	1	
Baptist	1	
Other denominations	2	
		13

Education.

Read and write	2	
Read only	1	
Neither read nor write	10	
		13

Ages.

4 years	1	
9 "	1	
11 "	1	
12 "	2	
13 "	4	
14 "	2	
15 "	1	
16 "	1	
		13

Sentences.

1 year	2	
23 months	2	
5 years	4	
Indefinite period	5	
		13

Offences.

Larceny	1	
Assault	1	
Forgery	1	
Vagrancy	7	
Incorrigibility	2	
Deserted by parents	1	
		13

Counties received from.

Middlesex	5	
Northumberland and Durham	2	
Kent	1	
Elgin	1	
Oxford	1	
Lambton	1	
Grey	1	
Carleton	1	
		13

DAILY POPULATION.

Day of Month.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	25	25
2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	25	25
3	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	25	25
4	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	25	25
5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	25	25
6	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
7	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
8	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
9	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
10	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
11	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
12	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
13	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
14	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
15	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
16	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
17	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
18	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
19	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	25	25
20	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
21	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
22	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
23	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
24	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
25	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	23	24	28
26	19	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	22	23	24	28
27	19	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	24	24	29
28	19	20	20	20	20	20	23	22	23	24	24	29
29	19	20	20	20	....	20	23	22	23	25	24	28
30	19	20	20	20	.....	20	23	22	23	25	24	28
31	19	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	22	....	25	25	.....
	594	600	620	620	567	620	615	687	664	721	764	785

Average per day ..... 21 [illegible]/8

" " month ..... 64 [illegible]/4

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, October 1st, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

Sir,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my Annual Report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

Reformatory.

The health of the inmates was generally fair, no epidemic prevailing ; and but two deaths occurred, viz. : E—— H——, who died on March 3rd, 1882, from acute pneumonia, a few days after her admission, the result of excessive drinking and exposure ; and A—— E——, who died on the 31st March, 1882, from acute phthisis. Another inmate, M—— S——, in the last stage of consumption, was removed on April 14th, 1882, by order of the Minister of Justice, in compliance with the wish of her parents—there being no chance of recovery. Her death ensued the following day.

One case of typhoid fever occurred during the year, the inmate suffering from the attack at the time of her admission, and was immediately sent to the hospital ward for treatment. A couple of cases of ague presented themselves under similar circumstances.

A number of cases were admitted during the year, better fitted for a public hospital or asylum than for an institution of a reformatory character. For example, one inmate received had one hand and arm paralyzed, and her whole constitution a wreck, resulting from syphilis. She was not only wholly unable to work, but frequently required feeding. Another became insane from an advanced stage of syphilis. Two other cases of the same class spent the greater portion of their time in bed, and were simply living wrecks. Another case admitted spent her first month in the hospital ward, suffering from inflammation of the face and caries of the jaw, brought about through being kicked. Then again another class of cases are sent to the institution incapacitated by age and general debility, for work, and suffering from chronic malady. Of this class there were thirteen, who may very properly be termed chronics, seven of them being sixty years of age, or over. The insane are another class sent here, some of whom give endless trouble. Of these there have been about a dozen cases, two of which were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum in November last ; and one to the London Asylum in July last. Of the remainder, who are generally manageable, some at times require the especial attention of an attendant, or locking up to prevent general disturbance. Of course the result of the admission of so many incapaciated, in whole or in part, for active work is to increase, on the one hand, the outlay for medicine, food, clothing and other expenses per inmate ; and, on the other, to largely diminish the revenue per inmate. So long, therefore, as the sentencing of such persons to the reformatory prevails, so long will the annual exhibits fall short of being gratifying.

In view of the fact that the inmates come chiefly, and in fact almost wholly, from two classes, viz.: professional prostitutes and chronic drunkards, a course of life in either case calculated to undermine the physical frame ; and recognizing the fact that females are prone to many ills pecular to their sex, the health report will appear favourable.

The daily average of cases presenting for treatment during the year was 6·38, excluding inmates of the hospital and syphilitic wards ; while the daily average of those presenting, who were actually sick and incapaciated for work, was only 1·5.

As might be anticipated, not a few reported themselves, under pretence of being sick, with a view to escaping some particular work, when nothing ailed them or something very frivolous was the matter. Of this class there were 121 presentations.

The daily average of cases under treatment for syphilis in the isolated or syphilitic ward was 8·65. There were 26 inmates transferred to that ward for treatment during the year, of whom eight remained at the close of the year, the others being either discharged

cured or left the reformatory on account of expiration of sentence. Of the total cases fifteen were afflicted with secondary syphilis, and eleven with the tertiary form of the disease. Of the eight remaining at the close of the year, six were tertiary cases and two secondary. The average duration of the treatment of each of those who left the syphilitic ward was for the secondary cases 114 days, and for the tertiary cases 160 days.

The construction of a door leading from the work-room of the syphilitic ward to the south-eastern recreation yard is a great improvement, as the inmates are now able to secure ample outdoor exercise, which hitherto they were unable to secure while inmates of the isolated ward. They can now remain entirely isolated from other inmates at all times. I have found it necessary to maintain the most rigid regulations with all syphilitic cases from the moment of their entrance. The fact that they sit, work, rest, sleep, and have their outdoor recreation apart from other inmates, and are not permitted to go to any other part of the building, except in the company of an official or attendant, ensures immunity from transmission of syphilis to non-affected inmates of the reformatory.

The lying-in chamber had six occupants during the year.

Following is the record of births, viz. :—

October 2nd, 1881	Female child	born, healthy.
" 5th, "	"	premature birth.
November 13th, "	"	inherited syphilis.
February 15th, 1882	"	"
May 7th, "	"	healthy.
July 11th, "	Male child	born, healthy.

During the year there were 56 inmates who spent some portion of time in the reformatory hospital. Of these 17 spent less than one week's time ; 18 less than two weeks ; 10 less than three weeks ; 3 less than four weeks. Of the remaining 8 cases, the days spent by each severally, with the disease for which treated, were :—

29 days	Case caries of inferior maxilla.
32 "	" acute rheumatism.
38 "	" pelvic cellulitis and abscess.
41 "	" "
45 "	" miscarriage and puerperal peritonitis.
67 "	" acute phthisis.
77 "	" corneitis and conjunctivitis.
126 "	" chronic phthisis.

Only those severely ill are sent to the hospital ward. Any inmate whose illness is of a mild type, or temporary in character, not likely to extend beyond a day or portion of a day, are allowed to remain in their cell and bed, which have a sufficiency of light and pure air.

A considerable number of the older inmates, and some younger ones, are debilitated when admitted, from previous excessive drinking or exposure, and are placed at knitting or light work of some kind, when able for work, until their strength recuperates. The fact that a large number have been used to rough outdoor and indoor life before admission, while the reverse obtains in the institution, will account in a measure for the large number of headache, indigestion, and constipation.

Very few complaints have reached me touching the diet, and with two exceptions the complaints were wholly groundless. The two exceptions had reference to potatoes. On one occasion the potatoes were of inferior quality, on the other complaints were general that potatoes were not supplied. This was when they were very scarce and expensive for a time in the spring. In general, however, the food supplied has been sufficiently varied, ample in quantity, and of the best quality. In proof of this fact it may be mentioned that of 177 inmates who left the institution during the year, and who were weighed both on admission and discharge, 143 had gained in weight ; while but 33 lost weight, and one made no change. Of the gains 27 gained 5 pounds or less, 24 gained from 6 to 10 pounds, 58 gained from 11 to 20 pounds, 22 gained from 21 to 30 pounds, 8 gained from 31 to 40

pounds, 1 gained 50 pounds, and 2 gained over 50 pounds. Of the 33 who lost weight 21 lost 5 pounds or less, 5 lost from 6 to 10 pounds, 6 lost from 11 to 20 pounds, and one lost 23 pounds.

Still, deeming it prudent to guard against an epidemic of small-pox, in view of the widespread territory from which the inmates come, and the possibility of its uexpected introduction sometime, each inmate, at the time of entrance, is, as heretofore, examined as to whether vaccinated or not; and if neither vaccinated nor had small-pox they are vaccinated. Twenty-six inmates were vaccinated during the year.

An accident occurred on the night of November 9th, to which, however, I would not have alluded in this report, but for the circumstance that it was alluded to in the public prints at the time, and an inmate was reported to have been maimed for life. The facts briefly are: C—— M——, in endeavouring to escape from the reformatory on the night in question, fell from the window of the nursery, a distance of thirty feet, receiving a sprain in the back and right knee, with internal jarring. She was removed to the hospital ward for treatment, and was discharged therefrom at the end of a week in normal condition.

I have at irregular intervals examined the bedding and cells of the various corridors, and have uniformly found them clean, dry, light, and well ventilated. The buckets too are regularly disinfected and aired in the yard. The various changes effected in the closets and baths, and the exit for bucket carriers, have conduced not only to greater convenience and better order, but has obviated the formerly disagreeable, yet unavoidable custom of carrying slop buckets through the dining hall.

By the aid of thermometers the temperature throughout the building is regulated. The system of ventilation is good. Cleanliness is scrupulously maintained throughout the entire building.

The resignation of the chief attendant, who was likewise a skilled nurse, necessitated the training of her successor. A skilled nurse has become indispensable in the reformatory. The present occupant of the position is making progress in acquiring a knowledge of a nurse's qualifications.

I here include tables shewing the number of cases presented for treatment, excluding hospital cases, a monthly record of the same, the number of cases treated in the hospital, and a monthly record thereof:—

PRESENTATIONS for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abrasions	14	Debility	23
Abscess	13	Diarrhœa	33
Ague	7	Dizziness	18
Amenorrhœa	28	Dysentery, acute	1
Anchylosis	3	Dysmenorrhœa	25
Anæmia	18	Dysuria	5
Aphonia	2	Eczema	4
Asthma	9	Endometritis	36
Acne	13	Epilepsy	7
Bronchitis, acute	7	Erysipelas	3
Boils	1	Earache	5
Bubo	4	Erythema	9
Burns	1	Febriculæ	26
Catarrh, nasal	2	Gastralgia	17
Cellulitis, pelvic	6	Gonorrhœa	14
Chancroids	4	Hernia, femoral	4
Contusions and wounds	16	Headache	92
Corneitis	6	Heart disease	1
Conjunctivitis	9	Hæmoptysis	5
Cough	62	Hysteria	14
Colds, simple	99	Hoarseness	28
" severe	40	Housemaid's knee	4
Congestion, liver	2	Inflammation, face	7
" kidney	13	" inf. maxilla	3
" uterus	12	" nose	3
" ovary	2	" glands	8
Constipation	164	" breast	6
Convulsions	2	" elbow	8
Cystitis	1	" hand	3
Cholera morbus	2	" knee	3
Cramps	26	" heel	1
Chemosis	2	" toe	2
Corns	1	Indigestion and dyspepsia	146
Caries	5	Insomnia	5

PRESENTATIONS for treatment during the year, etc.—*Continued.*

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Iritis	1	Palpitation	5
Irritation of the bladder	14	Piles	19
Jaundice	4	Pruritis	13
Leucorrhœa	15	Parotiditis	7
Lumbago	6	Rheumatism, chronic	64
Laryngitis	1	" acute	11
Malingerers and frivolous complaint	121	" gonorrhœal	6
Metrorrhagia	3	Ringworm	2
Menorrhagia	30	Sore throat	71
Metritis	18	Sprains	9
Miscarriage	3	Syphilis, secondary	65
Meno-pause	7	" tertiary	64
Menstruation, vicarious	1	Spontaneous orgasm	5
Nausea	13	Teeth extracted	46
Neuralgia	31	Toothache	37
Otarrhœa	3	Tonsillitis	2
Ophthalmia	13	Ulcers	19
Ovaritis	24	Uterus, retroflexion	1
Operations for condylomatous growths	3	" retroversion	1
" for fatty tumor beneath chin	1	" schirrhus	1
" extracting crochet-needles	2	Urticaria	2
" " wooden splinter	1	Vaccinated	26
Paralysis, local	2	Varicose veins and ulcers	6
Pains, alleged and simple	190	Vomiting	2
Phthisis, chronic	10	Varicella	1
" acute	2	Weakness from debauch or sickness	110
Pharyngitis	9	Worms, thread	3
Pleurodynia	7	" pin	1
Pregnancy, disorders of	2	Zoster, brochialis and pectoralis	4

MONTHLY record of cases other than hospital cases.

MONTHS.	Casuals or ordinary cases presenting.				Dark cell.	Syphilitic ward.	
	Total cases seen.	Daily average of cases.	Total cases sick.	Daily average sick.	Visits to inmates.	Total inmates.	Daily average.
October, 1881	186	6·00	57	1·83	2	9	8·80
November, "	157	5·23	57	1·90	12	12	9·40
December, "	219	7·06	43	1·38	7	14	12·83
January, 1882	221	7·12	48	1·54	1	15	11·64
February, "	224	8·00	67	2·39	8	10	9·60
March, "	231	7·45	68	2·19	8	12	10·45
April, "	228	7·66	66	2·20	9	12	10·96
May, "	212	6·83	50	1·61	7	9	8·64
June, "	221	7·36	35	1·16	10	7	6·00
July, "	214	6·90	21	0·67	13	7	5·45
August, "	177	5·70	16	0·51	19	5	4·67
September, "	236	7·86	21	0·70	17	8	5·46

CASES TREATED in the Reformatory Hospital.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Ague	4	Feverish	6
Asthma	1	Hœmoptysis	2
Abcess	2	Housemaid's knee	1
Bronchitis, acute	1	Inflammation, cheek	1
Bubo, chancroidal	1	Metritis, corporeal	1
Corneitis	1	do cervical	2
Conjunctivitis	2	Menorrhagia	1
Childbirth	6	Neuralgia	1
Contusion	1	Ovaritis	2
Caries	1	Phthisis, acute	1
Cough	1	do chronic	2
Cellulitis, pelvic	2	Pneumonia, acute	1
Congestion, liver	1	Penetration of crochet-needle	1
Chancroids	1	Peritonitis, puerperal	1
Convulsions	1	Rheumatism, acute	4
Diarrhœa, acute	2	do chronic	1
Debility, general	1	Severe cold	5
Delirium tremens	2	Sprain	1
Dysentery, acute	1	Typhoid fever	1
Erysipelas	3	Tonsilitis	2
Endometritis, acute	2		

Monthly Record of hospital cases.

MONTHS.	Total inmates.	Total days.	Average inmates per day.	MONTHS.	Total inmates.	Total days.	Average inmates per day.
October, 1881	12	105	3.38	April, 1882	6	29	.96
November, 1881	12	79	2.63	May, 1882	9	118	3.80
December, 1881	9	117	3.77	June, 1882	9	70	2.33
January, 1882	5	60	1 93	July, 1882	8	90	2.90
February, 1882	13	118	4.21	August, 1882	5	46	1.48
March, 1882	6	89	2.87	September, 1882	4	35	1.16

Average number of inmates per day for the year 2·61. The year closed with but two inmates in the hospital ward ; one a case of chronic rheumatism, and the other recovering from delirium tremens.

The Nursery.

The fact that occasionally inmates are admitted bringing with them infants at the breast, coupled with the fact that births occur in the reformatory at intervals, necessitated the establishment of a nursery department. After the lapse of a fortnight from the confinement in the lying-in-chamber, the mothers and their infants are transferred to the nursery, and the former are given light employment until such times as their strength warrants their employment at heavier or more active work. Inmates admitted to the reformatory bringing their infants with them are also sent to the nursery, and are utilised as in the case of the others. The health of the infants on the whole was good. The years record is as follows, viz. :—

Infants living in reformatory at beginning of the year	2	
" born " during the year	5	
" admitted with sentenced mothers	3	
		— 10
Deaths during the year	2	
Left the reformatory	4	
Remaining in reformatory at the end of the year	4	
		— 10

One infant died, October 13th, 1881, from inherited syphilis, and the other died from convulsions. Three infants were vaccinated.

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

I am pleased to be able to report the health of the girls in the refuge as excellent. Very few have been confined to their beds, and those few for only a few days with some slight ailment. No death has occurred, nor epidemic prevailed. No serious injury or accident has interfered with the usual routine of work, study, or recreation. The girls are healthy looking, cheerful, industrious, studious and well behaved. In fact the place partakes more of the character of the home of a large happy family.

I have, however, to repeat my recommendation of last year, that the recreation yard be so prepared as to afford the girls an opportunity of cultivating flowers along the borders, or in some portion of the enclosure ; and further, that a shelter from the hot rays of the sun and from the rain be erected, as well as a few benches or seats provided.

Following are the diseases or ailments treated during the year, with the number of girls afflicted with each.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Ague	1	Leucorrhœa	1
Boils	1	Menorrhagia	1
Cough	7	Ottorrhœa	2
Colds	2	Pain	2
Contusions	2	Ringworm	2
Constipation	1	Sprain	1
Feverish	4	Sore throat	1
Frivolous complaints	2	Splinter of wood extracted	1
Hoarseness	1	Toothache	2
Impetigo	3	Teeth extracted	2
Indigestion	1	Vaccinated	9
Inflammation, finger	1	Weakness	3
Inflammation, face	1		

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John S. King, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—The Sabbath School organised at the opening of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, under the auspices of the Prisoners' Aid Association, has been continued regularly through the year; the session beginning at 6:15 a.m. and closing at 10:30. The staff teachers number 20; average attendance 15.

As during previous year, a short consecration meeting was held by the teachers prior to the opening of the school. This meeting was conducted by the superintendent, and was highly prized by all the teachers.

The average attendance of pupils was—adults, 84; children, from the refuge in connection with the reformatory, 13.

The International Scheme of lessons is used, and the pupils are encouraged to commit portions of God's Word to memory. Christian literature, tracts, Sunday School papers, cards, etc., are frequently distributed, and are always received with pleasure. One hundred Bibles, the gift of the Upper Canada Bible Society, were distributed at Christmas, and were greatly appreciated.

The conduct of the pupils during the year has been all that could be desired, not one case of bad conduct, or even inattention, having been reported to the superintendent.

The teachers have met on the morning of discharge during the year 12 inmates, and have either provided them with situations or taken them to some one of the charitable institutions in the city. Four of the above number have been taken to the Industrial House of Refuge, and two to the "Haven"; also six additional discharged inmates have been received at the "Haven," and several a few days or weeks after discharge.

Of those placed in situations by the teachers, three are doing well; while several who have returned to their own homes have been visited regularly, or the teachers have communicated with them since their discharge, and are pleased to report that they give good evidence of reformation. Others have been recommended to situations by the teachers, and have been sent to them directly from the institution. Three of those placed in situations the previous year are doing well.

Quite a number of discharged inmates attend the teachers' Bible class of the Prisoners' Aid Association, which is held on every Thursday evening, at the rooms of the association, 148 Bay Street.

A lady is in attendance every evening at the rooms of the Prisoners' Aid Association, 148 Bay Street, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, for the purpose of assisting and advising the discharged inmates of both reformatory and gaol.

A meeting is held every Saturday afternoon by the lady superintendent of the Sabbath School for the benefit of those who are desirous of additional religious instruction. The attendance is voluntary, all being invited, and since the 1st April, 1882, when the meeting opened, the average has been 25.

Clothing has been provided in several instances, the teachers contributing monthly to a fund for that purpose.

Religious services in connection with the school have been held at various times during the year, and have been addressed by the Hon. S. H. Blake, Mr. Oates, Secretary Y.M.C.A., Glasgow, Mr. Crombie, Mr. McKenzie, Lady Hobart and others. On the whole the work has been encouraging, and gives promise for the future. The teachers having, in frequent instances, had positive proof that the religious instruction given has been of moral and spiritual benefit, and they enter upon another year with renewed zeal and confidence that their labour shall not, at least, be entirely in vain.

Once again we would desire to call attention to the fact that a short term does not give the time necessary for the building-up of character and of moral strength. The experience of this year, as of the last, is that the best results have, in nearly every case, been obtained from among those sentenced for the longer terms.

To the officials in the institution we have to return our grateful thanks. Mrs. O'Reilly has shewn every desire to promote our work, and has given every facility in her power to the teachers. Mrs. Laird has, in addition to great courtesy and kindness, also assisted in the work of the school.

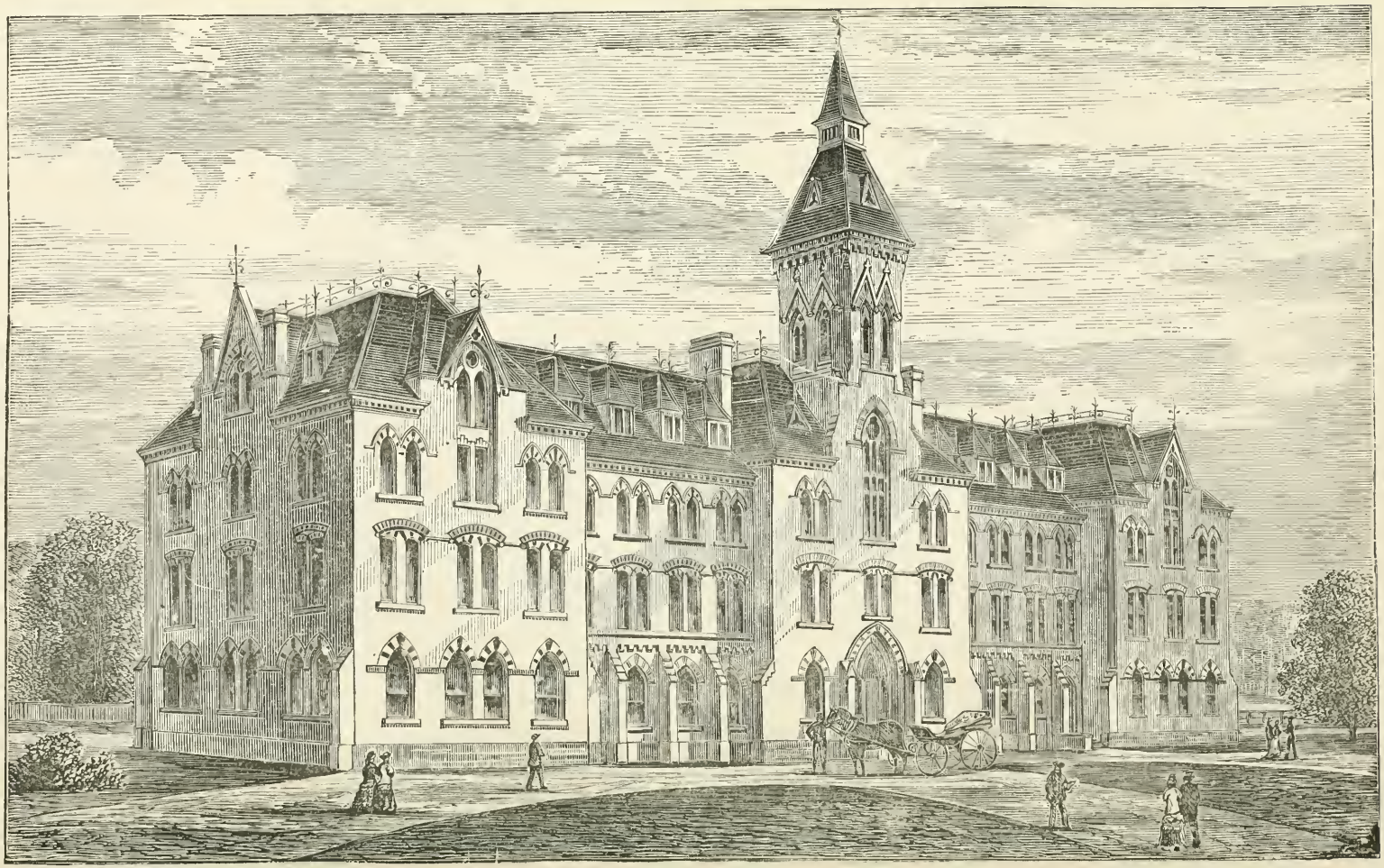
The Refuge for Female Children has not, we believe, become sufficiently known in the country, or more use would be made of its great advantages as a preventive agency. It is most complete in all its methods of teaching, industrial and otherwise, and is so kindly and gently managed that its influence for good must be great.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Howland,

Superintendent.



INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Ontario Institution for the Education & Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st December, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Twelfth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twelfth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year which ended on the 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

At the outset of this my first report upon the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I may say that I can visit this institution with more pleasure than any other under my control. In the first place, it is the only one of the institutions, over which I have immediate supervision, that is not connected with crime, and has not, therefore, for its object punishment, restraint, or reformation. In the second place, the knowledge that a good work is being done in it by benefiting and ameliorating the condition of an unfortunate class, cannot but produce feelings of satisfaction.

During the year just closed, the number of pupils in the institution increased to 303 (165 boys and 138 girls), as against 296 in the preceding twelve months—shewing a small increase of 7.

It is gratifying to find that the objects and work of the institution are being better appreciated by those whose children need the training it can give, for year by year the number of pupils in attendance grows larger, and more interest is shewn in the institution by the public at large. Indeed, the attendance has so largely increased, and the applications for the admission of deaf mutes are so numerous, that the question of enlarging the institution, and the best method of doing so, will soon have to be seriously considered.

I am happy to be able to report that another successful session can be placed to the credit of the institution. From the professional examination made of the Literary classes by Dr. Carlyle, of the Educational Department, it was found that both teachers and pupils had been working hard, and that both had benefited thereby. A few pages further on the full text of Dr. Carlyle's report will be found, in which he speaks highly of the efficiency of the school and the abilities of the teaching staff.

Attached to the Superintendent's report, which follows my own, are tables giving full information in regard to the 303 pupils in residence. The report of the Physician is also included.

Inspection Minutes.

My first visit of inspection was made on the 18th and 19th May; a few days after my appointment. The following is a copy of the minutes recorded by me :—

"During my visit I have been through the whole building, and find everything connected therewith, as regards cleanliness and order, in the most satisfactory condition. The report of the Superintendent in regard to the bad condition of the plastered ceilings, however, I find to be in no way exaggerated. In fact, he rather understates the actual appearance of things. The plastered ceilings in many parts of the building are quite unsafe, as large patches are loose. It is necessary, therefore, that extensive repairs be commenced at once, and, as the ordinary maintenance appropriation for repairs is inadequate for the amount of work required to be done, I would recommend that the Public Works Department take the matter in hand.

"The pupils go home on the 21st June, and before their return in September the necessary repairs could be made. All the present plastered ceilings should be removed and the plaster replaced by pine sheeting, as has already been done to the extent of about one quarter of the ceiling surface in the building.

"I have given instructions for the expenditure of the $400, voted by the Legislature and placed under my control, in making necessary repairs to the main and side hallways. The work is to be done as heretofore, utilizing as much as

possible the labour of the workmen of the institution. The material is to be purchased as required, but on no account is the sum named to be exceeded.

"The expenditure for plastering, draining, and road construction had been apportioned by my predecessor, and the work was in progress on the grounds.

"Some new bedsteads, mattresses, and other bed furnishings, are required to replace worn out articles. The Bursar is requested to obtain prices of articles, and report to me. As some new desks are needed, the Bursar is instructed to order fifty of the same make and price as those now in the institution. When these purchases are made the appropriation on capital account will be exhausted.

"The Superintendent is requested to have the whole of the building thoroughly cleaned during the summer months, the walls washed and kalsomined, and any little repairs necessary attended to by the carpenter and his assistant.

"It is a matter of regret to me that I have to report considerable sickness in the institution, although the epidemic from which the pupils are suffering is of a very mild kind. There are twenty girls and four boys in bed with roseola, which is prevailing in the neighbourhood. The Physician informs me that its course usually extends over three or four days, and no serious results are to be apprehended if ordinary care be taken.

"At present there are 139 boys and 111 girls in residence. I attended the meals during my stay, and the food supplied was found to be good and wholesome, well-cooked, and neatly served.

"I have visited every class-room, and am much pleased with the order which prevails, and also with the evident anxiety of both teachers and scholars to do their work well. In this connection I would make special mention of the many evidences I had of the mutual confidence and good will existing between the Superintendent, pupils, and teachers—a special and pleasing feature of the management, which is followed by the happiest results."

I made two other visits to the institution—one during the session and one in the vacation—but, as they were not made strictly for inspectional purposes, no formal minute was recorded.

Examination of Pupils.

A copy of Dr. Carlyle's report is given hereunder:—

"In compliance with instructions I went to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, on the 9th June, and spent seven days in making a careful and thorough examination into the scholastic attainments of each of the 250 pupils who were there.

"It will be remembered that for three successive years I requested and urged that there should be a proper grading and classification of the pupils, and a regular course of instruction for each class, through which each teacher would be expected as far as possible, to take the pupils in his or her class.

"Little or no attempt was made in this direction until the present Superintendent, Mr. Mathison, took charge. He saw the necessity for this, and now, I am pleased to report, the pupils are well graded and classified, and each class has a course of study which on the whole is admirably adapted for the requirements of the deaf and dumb. In my examination I was assisted by the Superintendent, who seems not only to know the attainments and capabilities of each pupil, but the account and character of the work gone over in each class. The teachers also seemed desirous of affording me every assistance in finding out just how much had been accomplished. Add to these favourable circumstances the efforts of a staff of excellent teachers, and you will expect that the examiner should find things in a satisfactory condition. It affords me very great pleasure to assure you

that the results of the year's work is not only very satisfactory, but in some cases somewhat surprising. From my previous knowledge, and from the expected effect of careful grading and thorough teaching, I anticipated a good deal, but I was agreeably surprised to find more had been done than I could reasonably look for. The teachers have, as a body, with patient perseverance, energy and tact, tried to make their institution a success, and they have succeeded, for I have no hesitancy in saying that the results I shall lay before you, will prove to you that there must be faithful, honest work performed.

"Appended to this general report you will find a short report of each class, and a tabulated statement showing just what each pupil in each class has attained in the different subjects of their course. It also gives the total number of marks for each pupil, and the average number obtained by each class in each subject of examination.

"These results will, I am quite sure, afford you great satisfaction and convince you that I have not said too much for the efficiency of the school. There are other things which cannot be put into figures, but come under the notice of an examiner. The order, attention, deportment, the *mental activity*, the evident desire to do the best, are worthy of special remark and commendation.

"I beg to suggest that, in the higher classes, more of the exercises might be given to be done on paper with pen and ink. The pupils write very well on slates, and they would soon acquire the same facility on paper with the pen, and it would be a great relief to the eyes both of pupils and teacher.

"I am so convinced of the importance of a knowledge of our language, to the deaf mutes, that I will venture to caution the Superintendent and teachers against the introduction of any subject into the course of the higher classes that will hinder the continued review and drill in language lessons.

"The various 'appliances for teaching' which have been recently supplied to the institution are being used with great advantage by the teachers. Liberality on the part of the Government in this respect will result in great good.

Mr. Brown's Classes.

"The various classes in articulation and lip reading under Mr. Brown were listened to, and examined with interest and satisfaction. The progress made by the pupils is not only satisfactory, but gratifying. It will be a great boon to these pupils to be able to speak, even if they never become expert lip readers. While under the care of Mr. Brown, the pupils are not only learning to speak and to read the lips, but they are acquiring a more thorough acquaintance with our language and other useful knowledge which can be imparted much more readily by question and answer.

Mr. McKillop's Class.

"This class is composed of pupils of different ages, and of very different mental abilities. They are collected into this class because they would be an hindrance to the progress of any other. The teacher has great patience, perseverance, and energy. He seems to be adapted for his work, and there is a marked improvement in all, even the dullest.

Miss Sawyer's Class.

"This class is made up of two divisions. The senior portion is composed of pupils who did not do very well last year. I am glad to be able to say, that, with one exception, they are now active, intelligent looking, interested in their work, and well up in their course. The junior portion are first year pupils, and from

the tabulated report it will be seen that they have acquired much information They write nicely for little ones, are mentally active, and reflect credit on their teacher, who has her heart in her work and is succeeding very well.

Miss Lorenzen's Class.

"This class also consists of two divisions, but the teacher seems to be able to manage two about as well as one. The senior portion is made up of fifteen pupils, of whom three have been in the institution more than the one year. All these have not only mastered the work of the first year but have done much more. I was prepared to expect a good deal, but they far exceeded my expectations. The whole class have done remarkably well. Most of them write well, and they are very accurate and quick in mental addition. They are orderly, attentive, mentally very active and desirous of doing their best. Miss Lorenzen has an excellent faculty of bringing these young pupils on. Her wonderful success is owing very much to her thorough drill and continual review. She is not satisfied until every pupil is master of what may be in hand.

Mr. Green's Class.

"This class is also divided into two divisions. About half of the pupils have been in the institution but the one year. All the pupils of the junior division have mastered very well the work of their course, while those in the senior have gone beyond it. They are all, with two or three exceptions, bright, active, industrious pupils. The order and discipline was excellent. I was not only satisfied, but highly gratified at the results. Mr. Green has evidently worked faithfully, and his pupils do him credit.

Mr. Parker's Class.

"This is the first of what are termed the second-year-pupils, though a few of them have been longer than two years in the institution. This class had the misfortune to be subjected to a change of teachers about the middle of the term. While I did not find so much vim and mental activity as in the two preceding classes, the results shew that good work is now being done, and I doubt not but Mr. Parker will be a successful teacher of the deaf and dumb, and that next year his class will equal any other in every respect.

Miss Ostram's Class.

"The pupils of this class are generally bright, well graded, and well up in their course. They are mentally active, orderly, attentive, and passed their examination in a highly creditable manner. Their teacher seems to have very excellent abilities, and the results show that her first year has been a very successful one, for they could not have been obtained without real hard work and teaching ability. I shall expect much the next year in whatever class Miss Ostram may be placed.

Mrs. Tirrell's Class.

"This class is composed of pupils of very different attainments and abilities. Some of them are fairly bright and intelligent, while others are mentally weak. The former shew great proficiency in their work, and even the dull ones exhibit a very satisfactory improvement. The collecting of the dull ones into one class has enabled the teacher to devote her efforts to them, and having had great ex-

perience with deaf mutes, she has been remarkably successful with this class of pupils. She has had a difficult task, but she has succeeded very well.

Mr. McDermid's Class.

"The pupils of this class are as well graded and classified as could be expected at the end of the term. They are orderly, well conducted, attentive, mentally active, and well up in their course. The results of the examination, as you will see, are very satisfactory, except perhaps in writing, which is scarcely as good as desirable. The progress the pupils have made is proof of faithful, assiduous work and earnest endeavour on the part of the teacher. It requires constant effort and activity to keep deaf mutes up to the standard of these pupils.

Miss Templeton's Class.

"This class consists of twenty pupils, who are now almost a unit in their attainments and abilities. Some of the teachers think they were so at the commencement of the term. I scarcely think so, but however that may be, I am free to say that I never examined a class of pupils with more satisfaction. They did everything so well I can scarcely particularize—the accuracy and style of their work, the mental activity, and attention of every pupil, I have never seen equalled. Their command of language in the description of a picture which they had never seen before, surprised me, and their aptitude in arithmetic was highly gratifying. This class fully illustrates all I have claimed for deaf mutes. With proper classification and a good teacher they will do as much as speaking children. After what I have said about the pupils, I need not say anything about their teacher, for there is nothing like results.

Mr. Deny's Class.

"This class is composed of eighteen pupils, well graded and classified. Several of them have not enjoyed the thorough drill which is now given the pupils in the lower classes, so that they are neither so quick nor so accurate in figures, nor have they that command of language which is desirable in so advanced a class as they are. They have acquired a large amount of information, and their knowledge of the geography of Ontario is very complete. They are orderly, attentive, and interested in their work, which promises well for the future. Their teacher has had many difficulties to contend with, but he has worked very hard and has overcome very many of them.

Mr. Watson's Class.

"This class consists of seventeen of the older pupils, who are orderly, attentive, and interested in their work. They acquitted themselves very well. In this class the only defect is the lack of power with language. In some of the subjects of examination, such as Canadian History, they shewed that they possessed the information, but had not the language to express it. The teachers in the higher classes have this difficulty, but it is rapidly disappearing. At present they must still devote a good deal of their time to language lessons. The results, you will see, are satisfactory, and shew that the teacher has been faithful during the year.

Mr. Coleman's Class.

"This may be termed the graduating class, for few of the pupils will return. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that they are so well prepared

to leave. Some of them, I am sure, will reflect credit on their immediate teachers and on the institution. The tabulated results only partially shew the amount of practical, useful information they possess. Their arithmetic, writing, and knowledge of business forms, etc., are very good, and reflect credit on the teacher.

"The drawing classes now under the care and direction of Miss Lorenzen, seem to be doing very well. Some of the pupils draw really very nicely and seem to have an idea of the principles of drawing.

"I also inspected the fancy articles made by the pupils, and many of them were not only very nicely done, but of a very useful class. Many of the pupils are quite expert with their fingers.

"In conclusion I may say that I think the Superintendent has reasons to be proud of his staff of teachers, and the teachers should be proud of their Superintendent, for he is admirably adapted for the position, and as far as I could see, the institution is in a thorough condition of efficiency."

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the institution during the past year was $39,927.54, or an average cost of $157.20 per pupil. In the previous year the total cost was $37,200.89, or $157.63 per pupil. Thus in the period under report, although the total expenditure, was greater—caused by the additional number of pupils—the average cost was a few cents less.

The details of expenditure are given in the summary appended:

SERVICE.	Aggregate cost.	Cost per pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.
Medical department	156 00	0 61½
Food of all kinds	10701 49	42 14¼
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1093 14	4 30¾
Fuel	4904 98	19 31
Light	1142 77	4 50
Laundry, soap and cleaning	516 88	2 03½
Books and apparatus	449 99	1 77
Printing, postage and stationery	695 51	2 73¾
Furniture and furnishing	683 61	2 69
Farm, feed and fodder	860 32	3 38½
Repairs and alterations	958 47	3 77¼
Miscellaneous	337 64	2 90½
Salaries and wages	17026 74	67 03½
	39,927 54	157 20

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Belleville, September 30th, 1882.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to present the Twelfth Annual Report of this institution for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year was:—

Males	165
Females	138
Total	303

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends	15
By Government of Ontario as orphans	6
Admitted free under amended by-laws	282
Total	303

You will observe that the average attendance increases gradually from year to year, and, as the capacity of the institution is now taxed to its utmost, it will be necessary to make provision for further accommodation in the near future. The pupils who are here are nearly all of the proper age; during the last year or two a great many over-age pupils—those who could not benefit by further attendance—were denied re-admission, and in some instances situations procured for them where they could make a living. We have had applications forwarded for the admission of deaf and dumb persons up to thirty-three years of age, the parents or friends having neglected to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the institution although they were cognizant of its existence.

By reference to the receipts, it will be seen, that only 15 out of 303 are on the books as paying pupils, and a number of these are in arrears. The amount received last year is a very small one $490, and I trust the Government will declare the institution free. I know some children have been kept at home because the parents were too poor to pay $50 a year, travelling expenses, and furnish clothing, and were too proud to go before a Mayor or Reeve and declare they were unable to do so. This is the only place in the Province were deaf and dumb children can obtain an education, and, as they cannot avail themselves of the advantages offered in the common schools for which their parents pay taxes, they ought, in justice, to be entitled to come here without charge. As a mere matter of economy to the Province, it is cheaper to care for, teach trades to, and educate deaf and dumb persons when young, and to put them in the way of being self-sustaining, than to allow them to grow up in ignorance and eventually become pensioners upon the community. In providing accommodation for an increased number of pupils, instead of adding wings to, or extending the present main building, it might be considered more advisable to erect on the grounds a school building, separate from the others, as has been found expedient in several of the institutions in the United States. By this means the present class-rooms could be turned into dormitories and allow plenty of room for the natural increase of pupils for at least ten years to come. Another way of obtaining the same end, would be to erect a set of commodious cottages where all the pupils under ten years of age might be cared for separately from the others. We cannot admit many more without overcrowding; if we overcrowd we invite an epidemic, which it is our duty

to guard against. All who are here now, with one or two exceptions, are proper subjects for instruction, and I have the names of 156 others of school age who ought to be here but are not from various causes, and doubtless there are many more whom I have not heard of.

Another matter which has been pressed upon my attention lately, is the age at which pupils ought to be admitted into the institution. The time allowed for the education of a deaf and dumb child is limited to seven years by law, with an exception in favour of those recommended by the Inspector and Superintendent for a further term of one or two years. We admit children at seven years of age, and we have a considerable number of them under ten years old. Experience has shown that to receive into an extensive public establishment, children of such tender age as to necessitate that care and attention which can be bestowed only by a mother's watchfulness, is unwise, and without benefit to the child itself. It should be observed, and parents would do well to ponder the fact, that although the Government has made liberal provision for the admission, care and education of all deaf mute children within the limits of the Province, it does not thereby establish at the same time and place a nursery for children utterly incapable of attending to their simplest wants and necessities. Further, the chief aim of the institution would be better accomplished, the work facilitated, and parents would be doing a greater service to their children, were the proper preliminary steps taken at home to prepare the children for the advantages to be derived from their entrance here. How is this to be done? First—By an early and proper moral training. A wise and affectionate parent will not deem it a task to point out to its child, and insist upon its observance, the distinction between right and wrong. Too frequently a misdirected sympathy leads a parent to such fatal indulgence towards its child as perhaps years of subsequent training and discipline at school will hardly suffice to correct. Hence occurs so often cases of wanton destruction of property, theft, untruthfulness and natural perversion of the moral faculties—not because of any turpitude in the child itself, but solely on account of the so-called love of the parent for its unfortunate child, which grants it full license and imposes no restraint. Second—Preliminary instruction at home It is a noteworthy fact that the children of intelligent deaf mute parents, or those who have educated deaf mute brothers and sisters to awaken their minds, always enter the institution with a degree of intelligence greater than those not possessing these opportunities. But why should not all applicants for admission possess equal advantages? Simply because all parents are not equally impressed with the importance of awakening the intellect and stimulating the dormant energies of the child previous to sending it to school. Before entering the institution, a child should, if possible, be taught the manual alphabet, and also should have some knowledge of the use of the pen in forming letters. It does not require a skilful or experienced teacher to accomplish this; any parent, brother or sister, actuated by true sympathy, and having at heart the welfare of the child, would enter upon such a work with delight, and follow it up with success. Another objection to the too-early admission of pupils is that those who begin young cannot complete their education in the same number of years as those who commence older, owing to the impossibility of confining them to the mental work, and the necessity of their obtaining some maturity of mind before leaving school. If a child comes here when seven years old its time is out when at the age of fourteen, and considering the difficulties attending the education of deaf mutes, I think you will agree with me that the term is too short for such children. It is well understood that hearing and speaking pupils acquire information more readily between the ages of ten and nineteen than at any other period, and the same conclusion may be arrived at in regard to deaf and dumb children. I do not think it would be wise to refuse pupils under ten years of age, but if their term of seven years commenced from their tenth year, that period might be considered as best adapted for the development of their physical, intellectual, and moral natures. Touching the time limit, I incline to the opinion that deaf mutes should be allowed to remain at an institution just as long as they can benefit by the instruction afforded, even if it is ten or twelve years.

Methods of Instruction.

At the beginning of every school term in September, the newly admitted pupils are placed in the first year classes, of which there are two, comprising generally from twenty-two to twenty-five pupils each, those who composed them the year previous having been promoted. As it is of great importance that beginners should receive a thorough and systematic training the first year, care has been taken to give them in charge of skilful and competent teachers, who understand the nature of the work required, and possess the ability to perform it. It affords me pleasure to state that results in this respect have proved most satisfactory. It is the case, however, that among so large a number of new pupils there are always some who, owing either to their being under age, or mentally weak and unable to keep up with the others, are placed under a monitorial teacher, thus avoiding the difficulty hitherto experienced of their retarding or being an obstruction to the progress of those who are naturally of brighter intellect. This arrangement necessarily throws back a year the duller pupils, but it is a positive advantage, inasmuch as it thoroughly prepares them for admission into the regular first class the following year, and enables them to go up into the next year's work with a complete knowledge of what has been gone over. The initial work of a teacher when first taking hold of a class of beginners is to arouse their sluggish natures and teach them habits of attention, in other words, "to brighten them up." It is interesting to notice what a change can be wrought in a class by an enthusiastic teacher in so short a time. By a simple system of calisthenic exercise—not so much to develop the muscle but to fix the attention—an intelligent and pleased expression quickly takes the place of a vacant and listless gaze, the young blood mounts to the cheek, and the children are prepared and strengthened both in body and mind to begin the regular work. As the first year's course consists entirely in object teaching, the sign language is unnecessary, and therefore excluded. The object itself, or, if impracticable, a picture of the object is placed before the pupil as a central idea, and its development, or any action based upon it, is readily brought to the comprehension of the pupil by means of dactylology and the blackboard. Let us suppose, for example, that a pupil can write, and knows the meaning of the word "book," also that he has previously been taught the names of a few colours. The teacher places a book on the desk, and at the same time exhibits before the class a number of colours; he points toward the book, and then successively to the colours; the pupil of ordinary intelligence grasps the idea at once, and indicates the proper colour. Then the teacher writes on the board, "The —— book," and requires the blank to be filled by the pupils on their slates. It will at once be seen how this exercise can be extended so as to embrace the pupil's whole vocabulary of nouns and adjectives. In the same manner simple verbs—other than abstract—and prepositions may be developed and incorporated without serious difficulty, and without the use of any sign language, save that of natural action. But it must not be supposed from the above simple illustration that there are no obstacles in the teacher's way as the pupil advances; on the contrary, difficulties increase as the field grows wider, and it is here that we must resort to the sign language for aid. It is impossible to proceed without it. What the lexicon is to the classical student, what the dictionary is to the school boy, so is the sign-language to the deaf mute pupil. Still, its use must be limited; it is only a means to an end, the scaffolding to the main structure. When, by means of it, the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence is once thoroughly explained, the sign should thereafter be dropped, and the written-form insisted upon. The sign-language, as a distinct branch, is not taught in the school-rooms, but it is acquired by the pupils almost instinctively in their daily intercourse; and in a short time after their entrance into the institution they are so familiar with it as to enable the teacher to use it as a medium of communication and instruction.

Our classes in articulation, in charge of Mr. J. H. Brown, still maintain their high standard, and the most cheering results have been accomplished, considering the fact that the pupils are only under instruction by the oral method for forty minutes each day. To find out fully the capacities of the system, the pupils in these classes ought to be taught exclusively by articulation and lip-reading. In all thirty-nine pupils have been under instruction during the year, and were divided into six classes.

Class I—Composing two pupils, receive half an hour's instruction in Swinton's Language Lessons. During last session they completed a full course of "Plants and their uses." This course embraced *food* plants, *industrial* plants, and *medicinal* plants, as contained in the Fifth Royal Reader. It was taught exclusively by means of articulation.

Class II—Is comprised of three pupils, and are incorporating words into sentences with lip-reading. They will be taught the multiplication table as well as other exercises by articulation.

Class III—Comprises six pupils, all congenital deaf mutes. They spend about forty minutes each day at articulation. Their work at the present time is colloquial language. In lip-reading they are able to distinguish short sentences. They can speak any number up to 100 ; speak and distinguish when spoken the days of the week, divisions of time, etc., etc.

Class IV—Can speak names of things in the room, different parts of the body, numbers up to 100, different kinds of food, and days of the week. They also distinguish the same when spoken. Can readily read short sentences and form sentences themselves by their teacher supplying simply such verbs as, "am, was, is, go, put, open, etc." This class comprises six pupils.

Class V—Comprising six pupils, receive forty minutes instruction daily. Their work is to complete the many different combination of sounds, including double-voiced consonants, as well as any combination of vowels with the consonants. They are just beginning lip-reading.

Class VI—Consists of six pupils. They are all new and are learning the sounds ; once having mastered a few of them, they are taught the simple combinations. At present quite a number of sounds are mastered, and pupils show symptoms of good progress.

The report of Dr. Carlyle, of the Normal School, gives the standing of each, and every class in the institution, and reflects credit upon all concerned. Coming from an independent authority, and one fully competent to judge of the progress made from year to year by the scholars—having conducted the examinations for six successive years—it is all the more gratifying. It takes ten days to examine the classes, and the work is thoroughly done. The questions are all written, and the answers are given in writing, excepting in the articulation classes. Our aim is to give our pupils a good practical education—one that will enable them to get along in the world. It is not one of signs merely, for mutes to meet mutes, but one that enables mutes to hold fellowship with speaking people.

Moral Training.

It is in relation to its use as a means of imparting moral and religious instruction that the sign language manifests its chief value. There is not a pupil of twelve months standing in the institution, possessing ordinary intelligence, who has not a clear understanding of God—His power and goodness, and our duty towards Him ; of the nature and wickedness of theft, lying, anger, and other sins ; of the necessity of obedience to parents and teachers, and of kindness towards each other. There is only one way possible in which the truth can be brought home to the minds of deaf mutes at such an early age, and that is by the means indicated above. Religious exercises, consisting of a prayer in signs, and occasionally of a brief moral lecture, are held in the chapel every morning at the opening of school, and again in the afternoon at closing. Grace is said at every meal, and most of the pupils, if not all, have voluntarily adopted the practice of praying, some in signs, and others orally, before retiring at night. Sunday services are as follows: In the morning at nine o'clock a resident teacher, Mr. McKillop, takes charge of all the younger pupils for an hour, and explains to them a few simple truths, illustrated by some easy story from the Bible. At ten o'clock the teacher in charge meets the Bible class in the chapel, and, after prayer, explains to them the lesson from the International Series, previously written out on the board. In the afternoon at three o'clock, the whole school assembles in the chapel, and a sermon is delivered on any subject the teacher may select. In the afternoon at 4:30 the Bible classes again meet, and are questioned by the Superintendent on the lecture which they attended in the forenoon. The intervening

time is spent by the pupils in reading—for which a large amount of miscellaneous matter is furnished—exercise and general conversation. As all the various denominations are represented in our institution, no instruction is given in the chapel which might have a tendency to sectarian bias. The Catholic pupils attend mass regularly in the city, and also receive weekly instruction in the catechism by Prof. Denys. Clergymen of the different denominations in the city are cordially invited to meet and address the pupils of their respective churches, and, in response, some of them do make regular visits, much to the gratification and benefit of those for whom their visits are intended. The following reverend gentlemen have visited us regularly each month, Rev. J. W. Burke (Episcopalian), Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelley (Roman Catholic), Rev. D. Mitchell (Presbyterian), and Rev. A. Turnbull (Baptist). The Rev. Mr. Shorey and Rev. Mr. Burns (Methodists), have commenced visitations this term, and purpose coming regularly hereafter.

Changes, and Teachers' and Officers' Salaries.

There have been a few changes among the teachers and officers since my last report. In January Miss Smyth resigned, and Miss Sawyer took her place, and Mr. Parker was added to the teaching staff. Mrs. Walker, teacher of the art department, owing to her daughter's removal to Toronto, resigned, and her position was filled very acceptably by Miss Lorenzen for the balance of the term. As this young lady now teaches a large class of beginners, and the fancy work class after school hours, it is too much to expect her to retain the drawing class as well. Mrs. Climie, Housekeeper, tendered her resignation immediately after the session opened, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. Martin, who is to assume the combined duties of Matron and Housekeeper when Mrs. Fitzgerald is transferred to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. I have now the resignations of two teachers, to take effect on December 1st; one, Mr. McDermid, a faithful instructor for six years, goes to the institution at Iowa, where he will receive a larger salary than he was getting here; the other, Mr. Parker, purposes pursuing his studies for the ministry, in connection with his duties as Professor of Elocution in Trinity College, Toronto. Our teachers are in demand in other institutions, and several of them have been offered higher salaries than we have paid them heretofore, but they preferred to remain with us, trusting that in the near future their claims for increased compensation would be favourably considered and acted upon by the Government. The salaries paid to our teachers and officers are not excessive, considering the peculiar character of the work in which they are engaged. As a whole they have been faithful and diligent in their labours for years past, as the reports of the Examiner will show, and the report of this year is more satisfactory than any that has preceded it. I purpose making a number of suggestions for your consideration and approval, which will add materially to the duties of the male teachers; and, also, recommendations for the re-arrangement of officers' duties. Increased responsibility ought to carry with it enlarged pay, and I trust the Government will, by way of encouragement, make a small addition to the salaries of deserving teachers and officers.

The Industrial Department.

Our several industries are prosperous; girls and boys have been trained during the last year to be self-sustaining members of the community. The boys in the shoe-shop, besides making and mending all the boots required at the institution, filled two large orders for the Insane Asylum at London, the value of all the work being $1,264.35. I consider the industrial departments as very important parts of our work and the endeavour to impress upon the pupils the absolute necessity of their being thorough in whatever trade or calling they engage in. If a deaf mute is master of his trade he can command as high wages as a speaking person possessing the same knowlege. It is a difficult matter, however, to get the great majority of mutes to appreciate the advantages of thorough and systematic training—there are, of course, some who are anxious and who will not be satisfied unless they are good workmen, and these are the ones that succeed. Some who have the ability, have very little energy, no ambition, are triflers,

and have a strong dislike to exerting themselves ; others have ability above the average, are trustworthy, business-like, tidy, energetic, very attentive and get along well. I am glad to say the majority of our boys are of the latter class mentioned, and if any in the shoe-shop fail to obtain a knowledge of the trade it is their own fault, and not that of the instructor, Mr. Nurse. The boys in the carpenter-shop under Mr. O'Donoghue become handy in the use of tools, but as we have not the variety of new work to give them, we do not pretend to teach them the trade thoroughly. In the tailoring and dress-making department, the girls engaged have received decided benefit, and in the afternoon when all the girls are there and the seven sewing machines and knitting machine are in operation the scene is a pleasing and a profitable one. Miss McDougall still has the oversight of this department. The fancy work department, under the charge of Miss Lorenzen, is increasing in efficiency every year.

General Health.

During the past year we had more sickness among the pupils than for several years past. Early in the term we were visited by an epidemic of mumps, and over one hundred were in bed with the infection at different times ; happily all made good recoveries. Two deaths occured during the session. One, a little boy eight years of age, named George Hayward, took inflammatory croup, and notwithstanding he had prompt medical attention and the most careful nursing, he breathed his last in forty-eight hours after the first symptoms presented themselves. The other, Rebecca Hamilton, aged fifteen, a clever girl and a general favourite, succumbed to a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs. Her father was with her during the last week of her illness and witnessed the anxious solicitude with which she was nursed. This term, so far, all the children appear well and happy, and as the institution and its surroundings are in a most healthy locality, we hope we shall not be called upon to chronicle anything more serious than the little ills to which children are liable. Every care is taken to ward off disease ; all our drains are kept clean and clear by frequent flushings with water, and during the vacations every room in the house is fumigated and the walls that are not painted are kalsomined from garret to cellar. If a child complains of being ill, it is put in bed at once and carefully nursed till it recovers ; prompt action saves us trouble and ensures a speedy recovery. When a child is sick enough to go to bed the parents are notified of its actual condition, daily, if necessary. At times the water in the bay is found to contain vegetable matter, more particularly is the case after a storm, and cannot therefore be suitable for drinking or domestic purposes, unless thoroughly filtered. Our two wells give us a very uncertain supply and when most needed are not to be depended upon. Nineteen-twentieths of the water used is pumped directly from the bay into our tanks in the top of the building, and distributed throughout the premises by means of pipes to the various dormitory wash-rooms, bath-rooms, laundry, kitchen, etc. Water for ordinary drinking uses we put through a tank converted into a filter, but this is quite inadequate to supply our needs in this respect. The children, if they want a drink, will not always procure the filtered water, but take it from the taps which are fed from the tanks containing unfiltered water. In ordinary calm weather and during the winter months, the supply pipe being out two hundred feet from the shore, the bay water appears to be sufficiently good for all purposes, but, after a storm and for several months in the summer, it is both offensive to taste and smell. We are getting ten ordinary filters to be placed at different places in the building ; these will give us more filtered water for drinking purposes. What we want, however, is a large filtering basin and reservoir near the bay, and all the water used in and about the institution should be pumped from it instead of from the bay. I presume such a reservoir would cost $4,000 or $5,000, but clear pure water is one of the necessites of an institution of this kind.

Farm and Garden.

The farm and garden operations were on the whole satisfactory. Our crops were fair, with the exception of potatoes—they were small in size, but excellent in quality.

Mr. O'Meara gives all his attention to the farm. The garden yielded an excellent lot of vegetables, enough for our wants. The front grounds appeared to very good advantage, the beds of flowers evincing the skill and taste of Mr. Wills, the gardener, who carried off twenty-four prizes for roots and flowers at the county show. A conservatory is much needed for preserving the tender plants. I might mention in connection with the farm, that our team of horses was awarded first prize for heavy draught purposes, at the last county show.

Newspapers Received.

The following papers are received regularly, free of charge, from the publishers, and they have our hearty thanks for their liberality. I feel sometimes that it is too much to expect newspaper publishers to send dead head papers to us, and I would be glad to subscribe for all and pay for them if we had an appropriation for that purpose. The pupils from the various counties are always interested in the home news brought to them by their county papers:—

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Echo	London.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Daily News	Kingston.	Canada Christian Advocate	Hamilton.
Weekly Telegram	Brantford.	Express	Colborne.
Weekly News	Port Hope.	Weekly Expositor	Brantford.
Free Press	Acton.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Journal	Uxbridge.	Standard	Listowel.
Weekly Herald	London.	Times	Wingham.
Herald	Georgetown.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Renfrew Mercury	Renfrew.	Echo	Wallaceburg.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Echo	Wiarton.
Canadian Farmer	Welland.	Manitoulin Expositor	Manitowaning.
Whitby Chronicle	Whitby.	Bulletin	Collingwood.
Ingersoll Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Prince Arthurs L.
British Canadian	Simcoe.	Ensign	Brighton.
Brockville Monitor	Brockville.	Courier	Trenton.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Silent World	Toronto.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
New Era	Drayton.	Banner	Dundas.
Gazette	Almonte.	Beeton Chronicle	Beeton.
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge.	Confederate	Brampton.
Free Grant Gazette	Bracebridge.	Sentinel Review	Woodstock.
Observer	Pembroke.	Evangelical Churchman	Toronto.
Thorold Post	Thorold.	Courier	Embro.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Sawyer's Ill. Penman	Ottawa.
Canadian Champion	Milton.	Mutes Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Dundas Standard	Dundas.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, K'y.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Index	Colorado Springs, C
Cookstown Advocate	Cookstown.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Canadian Casket	Napanee.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Guide	Port Hope.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
F. Lesslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Modern Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Winnipeg Free Press	Winnipeg.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf Mute Bulletin	Frederick, M'd.
Perth Courier	Perth.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Weekly Planet	Chatham.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Essex Record	Windsor.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffe, Ia.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Leader	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Enterprise	Chesley.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new coal-shed erected during the summer, supplies a long felt want.

The re-painting of part of the outside wood-work will, I hope, be followed next session by the completion of that portion remaining undone.

The officials are working harmoniously. The Bursar's department is efficiently managed by Mr. Livingston. The Storekeeper, Mr. Canniff, and the boys' Supervisor, Mr. Begg, are deserving of commendation for faithful performance of duty.

Estimates will be sent to you for the materials necessary to repair and make good all the ceilings and walls, where the plaster has fallen, inside the main building. Also for furniture and furnishings required to replace worn out articles now in use.

Our thanks are due to the Grand Trunk R'y., Great Western Branch of G. T. R'y., Northern and Northwestern, Toronto Grey and Bruce, Canada Pacific, and Midland Railway Companies, for double journey tickets for pupils going home and returning during vacation, at one fare. The railway employés generally always take good care of our pupils when travelling. We are specially indebted to Mr. D. Gunn, station agent at Belleville, and Mr. Gormley, station agent at Toronto, for extra attentions and courtesies extended to our pupils.

During the vacation I attended the Tenth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held at the Illinois Institution from the 26th to the 30th of August, inclusive. There were nearly two hundred persons present, engaged in the work of instructing deaf mutes in the institutions of the United States and Canada. The papers read and the discussions which followed were all of practical interest, and I felt then, and do so now, that it was good to be there. I received many hints and suggestions, which I hope to put into practice here, that will materially benefit those in our charge. My thanks are due to Dr. P. Gillett, the Superintendent of the Illinois Institution, for many kindnesses rendered while his guest at the convention.

I forward herewith the statistical Tables required, viz. :—

Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.
" religion "
" occupation "
" ages of pupils.
" number of pupils and counties from which they came.
" causes of deafness.

With an earnest, capable staff of teachers and officers, relying upon the aid and assistance of Divine power, we look hopefully forward for blessings upon our labours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

(*a*) NATIONALITIES.

——	No.	——	No.
Canada	103	United States	6
Ireland	54	Indian	1
England	46	Unknown	29
Scotland	48		
Germany	16	Total	303

(*b*) RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PARENTS.

——	No.	——	No.
Presbyterians	87	Mennonites	5
Methodists	80	Plymouth Brethren	2
Church of England	49	New Jerusalem	2
Roman Catholics	35	Evangelican	1
Baptists	25	Unknown	2
Bible Christians	8		
Lutherans	7	Total	303

(*c*) OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

——	No.	——	No.
Agent	1	Machinists	2
Axe-maker	1	Maltster	1
Bakers	2	Marble-cutters	2
Blacksmiths	6	Masons	2
Brakesman	1	Merchants	6
Bricklayer	1	Millers	3
Cabinet-maker	1	Millwright	1
Carriage-makers	3	Moulder	1
Car inspector	1	Painters	7
Carpenters	11	Plasterers	2
Carder	1	Printer	1
Cigar-maker	1	Saddler	1
Clerk	1	Sailors	3
Conductors	2	Seamstress	1
Curriers	3	Servant	1
Drayman	1	Shoemakers	3
Dressmakers	3	Tailors	2
Engineers	4	Tanner	1
Farmers	133	Teachers	3
Fisherman	1	Teamsters	2
Harness-maker	1	Tuner	1
Hotel-keepers	4	Weaver	1
Iron-founders	2	Watchman	1
Keeper of park	1	Unknown	13
Labourers	54		
Livery proprietors	2	Total	303

(*d*) AGES OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	9	19	11
8	11	20	13
9	21	21	7
10	21	22	6
11	25	23	2
12	30	24	6
13	30	26	1
14	28	27	1
15	27	30	1
16	21	36	1
17	18		
18	13	Total	303

(*e*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Bothwell	1	Middlesex	15
Brant	9	Muskoka District	6
Bruce	17	Norfolk	5
Cardwell	1	Northumberland	7
Carleton	3	Ontario	10
Dufferin	1	Oxford	7
Durham	1	Peel	3
Elgin	9	Perth	14
Essex	7	Peterborough	3
Frontenac	5	Prescott and Russell	6
Grey	10	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand	2	Renfrew	7
Haliburton	1	Simcoe	15
Halton	5	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10
Hastings	12	Waterloo	12
Huron	16	Welland	2
Kent	12	Wellington	11
Lambton	6	Wentworth	13
Lanark	3	Victoria	1
Leeds and Grenville	8	York	22
Lennox and Addington	3		
Lincoln	1	Total	303

THE NUMBER of Pupils in attendance during the year ending September 30th, 1882.

Males	165	
Females	138	
Total		303

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends	15	
By Government of Ontario, as orphans	6	
Admitted free under Amended By-laws	282	
Total		303

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	tal.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" " 1st, 1871, " 1872	97	52	149
" " 1872, " 1873	130	63	193
" " 1873, " 1874	145	76	221
" " 1874, " 1875	155	83	238
" " 1875, " 1876	160	96	256
" " 1876, " 1877	167	104	271
" " 1877, " 1878	166	111	277
" " 1878, " 1879	164	105	269
" " 1879, " 1880	162	119	281
" " 1880, " 1881	164	132	296
" " 1881, " 1882	165	138	303

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	Northumberland	5	10	15
Brant	14	5	19	Prescott	3	1	4
Bruce	12	6	18	Ontario	11	4	15
Carleton	14	5	19	Oxford	6	6	12
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Peel	4	2	6
Durham	10	5	15	Perth	19	12	31
Elgin	5	6	11	Peterborough	10	2	12
Essex	3	9	12	Prince Edward	3	.....	3
Frontenac	7	5	12	Renfrew	6	7	13
Grey	17	10	27	Russell	2	2	4
Haldimand	5	1	6	Simcoe	13	12	25
Halton	2	4	6	Stormont	2	3	5
Hastings	14	11	25	Dundas	3	2	5
Huron	18	19	37	Glengarry	3	.....	3
Kent	12	6	18	Victoria	1	2	3
Lambton	11	4	15	Waterloo	10	9	19
Lanark	5	2	7	Welland	3	2	5
Leeds	8	3	11	Wellington	13	11	24
Grenville	3	.....	3	Wentworth	16	4	20
Lennox	3	2	5	York	21	18	39
Addington	1	1	2	Parry Sound	1	.....	1
Lincoln	3	3	6	Muskoka District	3	3	6
Middlesex	23	13	36	New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Norfolk	7	6	13		359	238	597

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

——	No.	——	No.
Accountant	1	Harnessmaker	1
Agent	1	Iron-founder	1
Axemaker	1	Keeper of park	1
Baggageman	1	Labourers	96
Bakers	3	Livery proprietors	2
Barrister	1	Machinist	1
Blacksmiths	12	Malster	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	1	Marble-cutters	2
Boilermaker	1	Masons	2
Bookkeepers	2	Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements	2
Brakesman	1	Mechanic	1
Brewer	1	Merchants	11
Bricklayers	2	Millers	3
Brickmaker	1	Millwrights	2
Butcher	1	Miner	1
Cabdriver	1	Minister	1
Cabinetmakers	2	Moulder	1
Captain of schooner	1	Non-commissioned officer	1
Carder	1	Nurseryman	1
Car Inspector	1	Painters	8
Carpenters	19	Plasterers	3
Carriagemakers	5	Printer	1
Cigarmaker	1	Saddlers	2
Civil Servant	1	Sailors	4
Clerks	3	Sailmaker	1
Conductors, Railway	2	Seamstresses	2
Coopers	3	Servant	1
Curriers	3	Shoemakers	13
Dealer in hides	1	Tailors	5
Draymen	3	Tavern-keepers	7
Dressmakers	3	Teachers	6
Engineers, railway	3	Teamster	1
Engineer	1	Traders	2
Farmers	275	Unknown	42
Fire Insurance Inspector	1	Watchmakers	2
Fishermen	3	Weaver	1
Governor of gaol	1		
Gunsmith	1	Total	597

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
4	1	19	15
6	17	20	13
7	69	21	9
8	58	22	9
9	61	23	5
10	41	24	5
11	44	25	5
12	42	26	4
13	34	27	2
14	27	30	1
15	42	36	1
16	30	Unknown	11
17	24		
18	27	Total	597

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Abscess	1	Gathering in the head	3
Affection of the ears	2	Inflammation of the brain	5
Burn	1	" " ears	1
Canker	1	" " lungs	1
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	15	" " pulmonary organs	2
Cholera	1	" " spinal marrow	1
Cold	30	Measles	14
Congenital	243	Mumps	3
Congestion of the brain	6	Paralytic stroke	1
Dysentery	1	Rickets	1
Fall	12	Scabs	1
Fever, bilious	3	Scald heads	2
" brain	13	Shock	2
" intermittant	1	Sickness, undefined	17
" scarlet	38	Spinal disease	34
" spinal	11	Swelling on the neck	1
" malarial	1	Teething	3
" typhus	5	Water on the brain	5
" typhoid	4	Whooping cough	5
" undefined	18	Worms	2
Fits	8	Causes unknown, or undefined	77
Gathering in the ears	1	Total	597

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

——	No.	——	No.
Under 1 year of age	38	Between 10 and 11 years	4
Between 1 and 2 years	64	" 11 " 12 "	1
" 2 " 3 "	54	" 12 " 13 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	45	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	22	" 14 " 16 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	18	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but were not born deaf	82
" 6 " 7 "	6	Congenital deaf mutes	245
" 7 " 8 "	4		
" 8 " 9 "	3	Total	597
" 9 " 10 "	4		

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	45
2nd "	11
3rd "	4
Distantly related	13
Not related	504
Unknown	20
	597

NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1	family	contained	5	mutes		5
2	families	"	4	"	each	8
10	"	"	3	"	"	30
38	"	"	2	"	"	76
478	"	"	1	"	"	478
529						597

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

BELLLEVILLE, Oct. 2nd, 1882.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report, as Physician of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

The number of pupils admitted was 303 ; they with the officers, teachers and servants, together with their families, make the total of those under my professional care about 400.

The names of 346 were entered on the register as having received more or less treatment.

Two deaths occurred during the year. George Hayward, a bright little fellow eight

years old, was attacked with inflammatory croup on Sunday, the 9th of April, and died after forty-eight hours' illness. Rebecca Hamilton, a girl fifteen years of age, of a delicate constitution, and at a period of life when her system was much disordered, was attacked with pneumonia on the 30th April, and after ten days of anxious care on the part of her attendants, died on the 10th of May.

Everything possible to ward off a fatal result, was done in both cases, but without effect. Both were great favourites with their companions, and were much regretted.

An epidemic of mumps attacked 98 pupils during the months of October and November. It was introduced by a pupil, some members of whose family were afflicted at the time of his entrance.

Roscola of a mild type, which was also prevalent in the neighbourhood, invaded the institution, and no less than sixty cases occurred during the months of May and June.

With those exceptions the health of the pupils was all that could be looked for.

The following is a list of the principal cases requiring treatment during the year :—

Abrasions	12	Feverish	4
Abscess	2	Fractures	1
Amenorrhœa	2	Hernia	1
Boils	5	Indigestion	35
Burns	1	Mumps	98
Chorea	2	Meningitis	1
Colic	5	Neuralgia	6
Constipation	12	Otorrhœa	6
Contusions	8	Ophthalmia	2
Corneitis	2	Pneumonia	2
Cough	32	Rheumatism	1
Croup	1	Ringworm	4
Consumption	1	Sore throat	30
Diarrhœa	6	Roseola	60
Anæmia	4	Vaccinated	51

Besides the above, there were a number of slight ailments peculiar to young children.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent, and the vigilance displayed by the Superintendent in seeing that everything is in proper order incites, to greater exertions, his assistants, in order to preserve the general healthiness of the building and its surroundings. The dormitories, class-rooms, and play-halls, are well ventilated and kept in such a manner as to be attractive and comfortable for the pupils, and their cheerful countenances indicate that they appreciate the care bestowed upon them.

The grounds are well kept, and afford ample space for out-door exercise.

All necessary care is devoted to personal cleanliness, and to the providing of suitable clothing.

A liberal and wholesome diet well adapted to the requirements of the pupils is supplied, and special attention to tastes of individuals whose health or constitutions may require it, particularly the younger children, is devoted by the matron and house-keeper, who are always present at meals.

The care exercised by the Superintendent in excluding all applicants, who are mentally defective, and incapable of being improved in an educational point of view, is most commendable, as heretofore many of that class obtained admission, and while they obtained no benefit themselves, by their association, and by the extra attention they required, were an injury to the others.

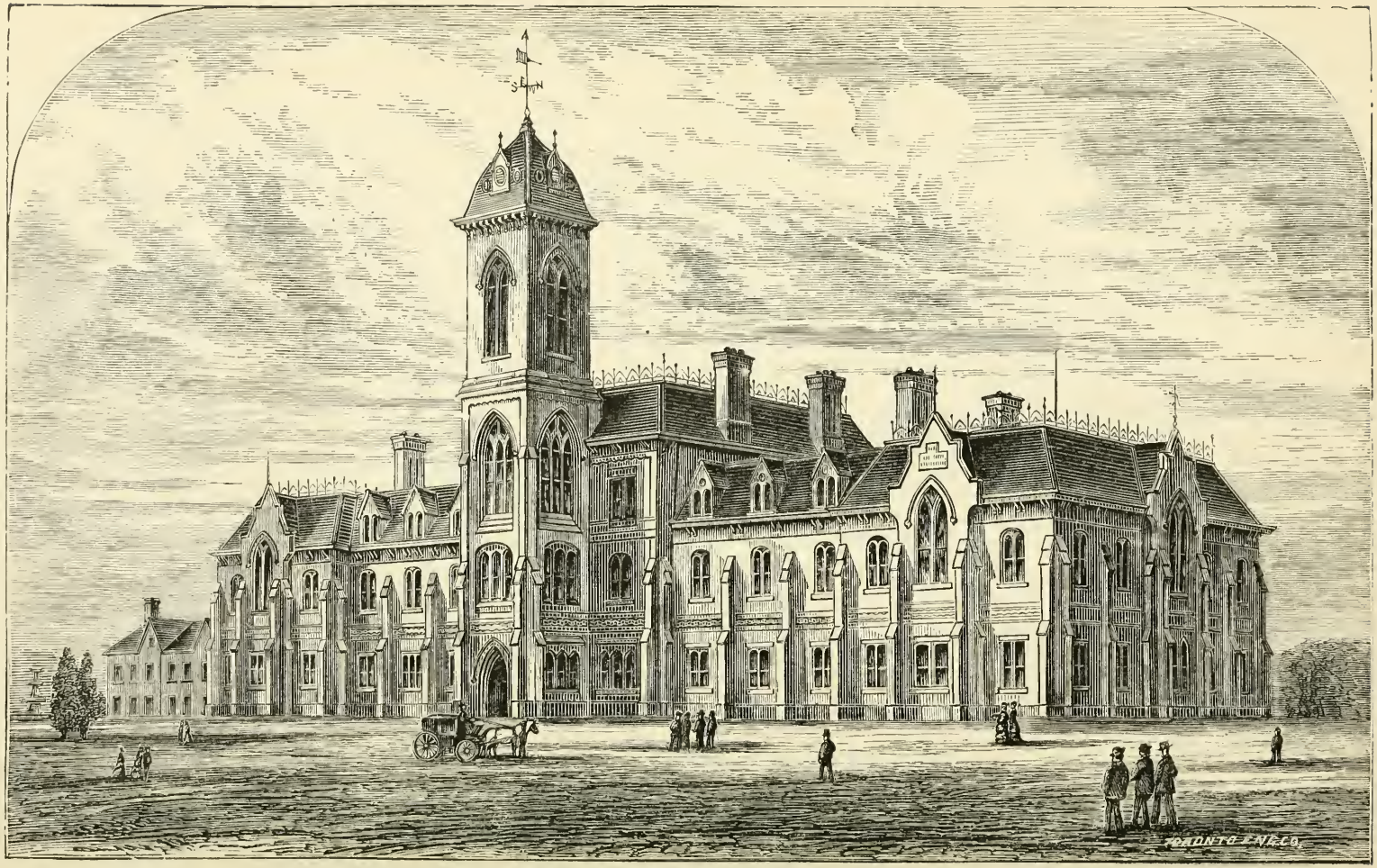
In concluding this report I wish to thank the various officers of the institution for their cordial assistance, and careful attention to all cases of sickness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. Murphy,

Physician.



INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Blind,

BRANTFORD,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st December, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the Eleventh Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Eleventh Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

As the sessions of this institution close on the third Wednesday in June, and do not re-open until the second Wednesday in September, the statistics, &c., appearing in the present report are to all intents and purposes those for the session which ends about three months before the close of the official year.

On the 30th of September, 1881, there were 143 pupils in attendance at the institution—81 males and 62 females; and on the corresponding day of the present year the number was 134, of whom 76 were males and 58 females. The average attendance at the session ending in June last was 149, of whom 85 were males and 64 females. Owing to several causes the attendance for the past year has been considerably lower than for the preceding year. The more rigid exclusion of pupils over 21 years of age, for whose reception the institution is not well adapted, has been one cause, only four adult pupils having been admitted during the past and present sessions. Another cause of this falling off has been the fact that a considerable number of pupils who had been admitted into the institution in its earliest years had completed their course and gone out into the world to seek a livelihood.

Twenty-four pupils, exclusive of re-admissions, have been admitted during the past year, of whom 16 were males and 8 females. Three new pupils were seeking admission on the 30th of September, and five in attendance had been temporarily detained at home, but were expected to arrive shortly. The number who left during, or at the close of, last session was 28, while six may either return or be detained at home until next session. The number who actually returned was 121.

The position in the literary staff which was vacated by Miss Ross, in December last has since been filled very satisfactorily by Miss M. A. Walsh. Among other changes in the staff have been the appointment of Miss McNish as instructor in elementary music, and the engagement of Prof. Baker, of Galt, as instructor of a violin class, at present numbering four pupils.

The only punishments thus far used in the institution have been temporary seclusion, or low diet, or the temporary suspension of some privilege—and even these measures have been but sparingly resorted to.

Though there is no suitable gymnasium in the institution, over 40 pupils take lessons in gymnastic or calisthenic exercises from Mr. Shannon, and twice a week the whole of the pupils in the willow-shop are put through the same exercises by Mr. Truss, their instructor. The results in the physical improvement of the pupils are very manifest.

There are 77 pupils taking lessons in instrumental music. The Vocal class has an aggregate membership of 50, of whom 18 are in the first or senior division. The Tuning class has averaged eight pupils during the session. It is satisfactory to learn that the demand for tuners from the institution is increasing. The Violin class numbers four. In it special talent and some previous knowledge of the instrument are essential to admission.

In the industrial departments, though educational and not pecuniary results are the objects aimed at, the amounts realized from the sale of work have been considerable. The aggregate of the sales of willow-work made during the vacation was $312; the sales of work made by the pupils during the session ending June 18th, 1882, amounted to $950, and the balance remaining unsold was $100; total $1,050. The pupils who graduated from the workshop last session have given satisfactory evidence of the practical value of their industrial training.

The number of pupils receiving instruction in the knitting-room is 31, of whom several have attained considerable proficiency. The number of pairs of knitted goods turned out at the close of last session was 2,800. There are 41 pupils in the sewing-room. Bead-work is also largely engaged in, but more for the improvement of the touch than for immediate practical purposes.

These and other matters will be found referred to in detail in the reports of the Literary and Musical Examiners, the Principal, and the Medical Officer.

Inspections.

I visited this institution twice during the year, first on the 18th of May, when I spent three days, and again on the 16th August, when I remained two days. During these visits I saw every part of the establishment, and save for some unavoidable disturbance, consequent upon the extensive works going on in alterations and additions to the building, the whole was in excellent order.

During the May inspection the classes were all in full operation and this being my first visit to the institution, most of the time was spent in the various class-rooms, observing the methods employed in imparting instruction to the blind. I was much struck by the harmony and lack of friction which characterized every part of the machinery employed, and its adaptability to the various grades and kinds of instruction required. The teachers and their pupils all seemed animated by the same spirited determination to make rapid and substantial progress in their studies.

I visited the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, stores, &c., and found them clean, neat, and in every respect all that could be desired.

Following the plan heretofore adopted of securing the services of gentlemen of the highest professional attainments to conduct the literary and musical examinations of the pupils, I requested Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector of the County of Brant, and Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School, to take charge of the literary examinations, and Mr. Edward Fisher, of Toronto, to examine the pupils in music. The report of the Literary Examiners is as follows:—

Sir,—According to instructions, the undersigned have examined the classes in the literary subjects in the Institute for the Blind, and have the honour to submit the following report in relation thereto. We commenced the examination at 9 o'clock a.m., May 22nd, and continued it during the 23rd and 25th, and examined the class known as the Useful Knowledge Class on the 5th of June. This last class embraces pupils of defective understanding, and who, by reason of physical disability (such as deafness), require separate attention, and is under the care of Mr. Shannon. After the first day we began our work at half-past eight o'clock each morning, and closed at four o'clock p.m. The first day was devoted to the observation of the methods of teaching pursued by the various instructors. All the classes were visited, and we considered both the matter and the manner of instruction, as a whole, was satisfactory and well done. In several instances the work was excellent; but we shall reserve our detailed remarks thereon until we come to speak of the individual classes. We have much pleasure in stating that the improvement made since our last examination is obvious and very encouraging. This is, no doubt, in some degree, due to the improved classification and better arranged limit tables; but much of it, we feel, is owing to the generally excellent order that prevails, the vigilant superintendence, and the care and diligence of the teachers. We are glad, also, to note here that the recommendations we had the honour to submit in our report of 1881 have been, as far as practicable, adopted. Object lessons, gymnastics and calisthenics constitute the new features in the course of instruction, and have already, we believe, done much for the moral, mental, and physical improvement of the pupils. Indeed, the tone of the institute is greatly changed for the better.

The classes are ranked A, B, C and D, according to proficiency, Class A being the highest. It will probably be most convenient to take the classes of the several teachers separately, with the results and comments thereon.

I.—Mr. Wickens' Classes.

(1) *Reading.*—Class A. This class did very well. Most of the pupils read with taste and accuracy, enunciate clearly, and are as fluent as could be expected in the case of the non-seeing. They also understand what they read.

(2) *Arithmetic.*—This class (B) did good work, solving practical problems with much readiness and accuracy.

(3) *Geography.*—This class (A) did remarkably well. The pupils have a good knowledge of the configuration of Europe and Asia. Most of them can point out on their raised maps the countries, principal cities, chief rivers, mountain ranges, etc., with great promptness and accuracy. They have also a correct knowledge of the productions, climate, and races of the different countries, and a very satisfactory knowledge of the political geography of the leading nations.

(4) *Grammar.*—This class (B) evinced a fair acquaintance with the uses of words, the formation of sentences, and the correction of ungrammatical expressions. Their parsing, also, is creditable.

(5) *Writing.*—This class (A) did very well. A few of the pupils, indeed, wrote exceedingly well for the blind. They have also correct ideas of writing and addressing letters. We are pleased to say that the writing is more legible than that of last year.

(6) *Object Lessons.*—This class was examined as to their knowledge of the human body, its bones, muscles, the circulatory system, and digestion, in all of which there were abundant evidences of careful, patient, and successful teaching. This class has also a general knowledge of the different classes and orders of animals, of their habits, habitat, etc. In this class the want of suitable objects is much felt.

II.—Miss Montgomery's Classes.

(1) *English Literature.*—This class contains twenty-two pupils. The subject is evidently a favourite one, and the teacher has succeeded in inspiring her class with her own enthusiasm. Two full hours and more on different days were spent in the examination. The answering was, as a rule, admirable. The early periods were hastily glanced at. Passing briefly over Chaucer and his contemporaries, the Elizabethan writers were taken up more in detail. The pupils had been drilled in the play of Macbeth, and could quote long passages from memory. Some were able to recite whole lyrics from Ben Jonson. In the same way other members of the class evinced their knowledge of the writings of Bacon, and Spenser, of Milton, Dryden, and Butler. Of the writers of the first half of the eighteenth century they had a competent knowledge, having memorized choice portions of the writings of Pope, Addison, Swift, Thomson, Grey, Collins, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Burke. The next year might be profitably devoted to the writers of the first half of the present century.

(2) *Geography.*—In this subject the class (B) did very well. One pupil obtained the maximum, and the others are marked well up.

(3) *Writing.*—The class (B) handed in excellent specimens, and write with fair rapidity.

(4) *History.*—The class (A) was examined at considerable length in English History, and evinced an extensive and intelligent knowledge of the subject.

(5) *Chemistry.*—This is well taught. Experiments are, of course, out of the question ; and, as chemistry is an experimental science, no great progress is possible. Still it is surprising how much accurate knowledge the pupils have acquired of the elements of the science.

(6) *Arithmetic.*—Class C. This class contains twenty-five pupils. The work is all mental. They do simple problems very fairly. Their ability and attainments are, however, unequal.

(7) *Grammar.*—Class A. In this subject nearly all did excellent work, analyzing compound and complex sentences as readily as a good Fifth class in a Public School, and parse readily and accurately. The couplet, "A man he was to all the country dear, and passing rich at forty pounds a year," was easily disposed of. "Passing," "rich," and "year" gave them no trouble.

III.—Miss Walsh's Classes.

(1) *Reading.*—Class C. Several of the pupils read well. Their expression is good and tone pleasant. In the junior section of the class are some who in a short time have made very rapid progress. Hardly so good in spelling and definitions but still fair.

(2) *Arithmetic.*—Class A. Thirteen pupils in class. Problems were given in interest, percentage, carpeting rooms, measuring and finding the price of cordwood, bills of parcels, etc., and several analytical problems, in all seventeen problems. The results were very good indeed, one pupil solving all correctly, and several others obtaining a very fair percentage.

(3) *Grammar.*—Class D. This is a large class with many young children in it. Pupils know definitions of parts of speech and inflections very fairly, can parse easy words and analyze a little.

(4) *Geography.*—Class C. The pupils of this class know the definitions very well and the map of Canada. They use the dissected map.

(5) *Writing.*—Class D. About half the class write well and with facility.

(6) *Object Lessons.*—Class B. The pupils did fairly. The class is, however, too large for one teacher. As only one can have the object at the time, and as the objects are few in number, it must take a long while to get round the class, and unless the rest know the object beforehand, they can be learning nothing, or next to nothing.

IV.—Miss Edgar's Classes.

(1) *Reading.*—Class B was examined in reading embossed print, in spelling, and the meaning of the words found in the reading lessons. This class is composed of two sections. The upper section read well and spell fairly. The reading of the lower section was good, but not uniformly so, the spelling and definitions fair.

(2) *Arithmetic.*—Class D was examined as to their knowledge of numbers, and their understanding and practical application of the "tables." Here a decided improvement was noticeable. Problems in mental arithmetic were rapidly and, in the main, correctly solved, and a few test questions involving, for young pupils, considerable thought, were very satisfactorily answered.

(3) *Grammar.*—Class C. Here the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably. They have acquired a correct knowledge of the definitions and understand inflections of the parts of speech, giving examples very readily. The answering was prompt as a rule, and was couched in correct language. This class is also able to parse simple sentences with fair facility.

(4) *Geography.*—Class D did admirably in this subject, almost all the questions upon the Dominion of Canada being answered with wonderful promptitude and accuracy. The class has acquired a knowledge of the relative positions of the several Provinces, the situation of cities and principal towns, the courses of the rivers, the names, directions, termini, and towns upon the different railways in Ontario, such as would do credit to any class of seeing pupils.

(5) *Writing.*—Class C. The pupils form the capitals and small letters with great care, and have begun to join the letters into small words and easy sentences. The writing is more legible than that done by the same class a year ago.

(6) *History.*—Class B. This class was examined generally on Canadian History, comprising discoverers and their discoveries; the principal men with short sketches of their lives; events, their causes and results, together with dates of principal chief events. In British History the examination embraced the principal events up to the end of the

14th century. So correct and apt were the pupils in their answers, that we can not speak in too high terms of this class.

V.—Mr. Shannon's Classes.

(1) *Calisthenics.*—This was a large class of seventy. The exercises were chiefly with dumb bells with organ accompaniment. The time was excellent, and the exercises were admirably done. The effect of the instruction was evident in the more erect posture and freer movements of the trained pupils.

(2) *Useful Knowledge Class.*—This class was examined in various subjects, and did as well as could be expected in the case of pupils of defective understanding or otherwise personally incapacitated for learning with ordinary facility.

Recommendations.

(1) We respectfully recommend that Miss Walsh's classes in Object Lessons and Grammar be divided into two classes each, or if that is not practicable or convenient, then to promote to a higher class the more advanced pupils in these classes. They are at present too large.

(2) We also consider the supply of objects insufficient, and that it ought to be supplemented.

(3) We also recommend that a larger room be provided for a gymnasium.

We have to thank the Principal for much attention and courtesy during the whole examination.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. Kelly,
William Wilkinson, } *Examiners.*

B.—Examination of the Literary Classes of the Ontario Institution for the Blind.

Names of pupils alphabetically arranged without reference to teachers, showing (1) the studies pursued by each pupil, (2) the marks obtained in each subject, (4) the total marks and percentage of each.

NAME OF PUPIL.	Age.	No. of Sessions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Literature.	History.	Spelling.	Object Lessons. (Natural Histry)	Chemistry.	Total.	Percentage.
	Maxi'm.		100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.		
MALES.														
Anderson, James	15	7	39	97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	136	68
Armstrong, Charles	13	4	50	....	70	....	60	64	70	....	....	....	314	63
Ainslie, James D	21	4	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	75	75
Banfield, Thos	31	7	25	....	....	25	72	....	86	....	....	....	208	52
Bruce, William	10	4	25	48	94	70	....	....	....	....	35	....	272	54
Brown, James	25	3	50	86	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	206	68
Bezo, Albert	14	3	30	32	100	75	....	....	....	80	35	....	352	59
Cahahan, Pat	26	7	....	95	84	80	50	....	....	....	85	60	454	76
Campbell, William	19	2	50	16	75	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	166	41
Drummond, Thos	14	5	50	43	84	....	....	49	88	....	....	60	370	62
Doig, George	15	2	25	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	18
Elliott, Fred	22	10	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50
Fry, John	14	4	abs.	67	84	75	....	....	40	....	....	60	326	65

B.—Examination of the Literary Classes—*Continued.*

Names of pupils alphabetically arranged without reference to teachers, showing (4) the studies pursued by each pupil, (2) the marks obtained in each subject, (4) the total marks and percentage of each.

NAME OF PUPIL.	Age.	No. of Sessions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Literature.	History.	Spelling.	Object Lessons (Natural Histy)	Chemistry.	Total.	Percentage.
	Maxi'm.		100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.		
MALE.														
Hurtuboise, Alpho	18	1	75	64	100	60	75	....	....	....	58	....	432	72
Herman, Edward	12	1	85	58	100	70	80	....	..	....	25	....	418	69
Herman, Royal	10	1	60	32	75	55	65	....	....	....	25	....	312	52
Jacques, Willie	25	7	..	....	50	75	53	....	...	..	70	20	268	53
Johnston, Thomas	11	4	40	64	70	80	35	....	....	....	25	....	314	52
Johnson, Fred	13	1	75	16	75	65	65	....	....	....	....	....	396	79
Kennard, James	18	10	25	100	45	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	59
Konkle, John	18	9	78	93	100	....	83	96	....	....	....	....	450	90
Kelly, William	18	3	....	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	65	65
Kaiser, Albert	10	2	25	64	50	80	25	....	....	95	40	.. .	379	54
Leppard, Askelon	23	10	60	90	86	.. .	80	100	80	....	....	80	576	82
Leppard, Sandford	21	9	78	.. .	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	...	78	78
Lacomb, Jasper	20	6	50	71	80	75	45	....	....	....	....	..	321	64
Lloyd, Carl	8	1	96	48	96	70	30	....	....	....	40	....	380	63
Lloyd, Charles	8	1	37	16	74	80	....	....	....	....	20	.. .	227	45
Mallory, Alva	27	8	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	85	abs.	85	85
McKim, Wm	17	7	50	63	...	85	85	70	70	....	....	60	383	64
McQuinn, James	19	10	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	60
Matson, Hans	19	5	40	....	...	....	75	....	40	....	....	....	155	52
Munro, Wm	21	3	abs	....	....	....	....	48	...	....	....	....	48	48
McIlmoyle, Geo	13	3	32	32	70	90	60	....	....	....	25	....	309	51
Mitchell, Wm	14	5	60	0	73	90	70	....	....	....	25	....	318	53
McGrath, John	14	2	30	32	91	70	60	....	....	....	40	....	323	54
Murray, John A	8	1	86	48	73	60	30	....	....	....	25	....	322	54
Moreland, Alfred	16	1	75	31	70	65	75	....	....	....	....	...	316	63
North, Milton	20	9	40	57	70	....	80	80	70	....	....	80	477	68
Nagura, John	24	5	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	40	40
Nagura, Fred	17	4	50	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	103	52
Nagura, Martin	13	3	76	32	100	55	65	....	....	....	....	....	328	66
Norris, George	12	4	51	75	90	....	85	96	....	....	....	....	397	79
Nelles, Edward	17	3	....	70	75	....	....	48	50	....	....	....	243	49
Pennock, John	12	2	92	64	80	71	60	....	....	....	40	....	407	68
Prittie, Francis	13	2	50	66	62	....	60	....	....	....	60	....	298	59
Parkes, Thomas	15	1	25	36	70	....	75	...	20	....	....	...	226	49
Robinson, Wm	17	2	0	83	80	55	63	....	....	....	85	....	366	61
Richards, Phil	23	9	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	60
Richards, Wm	23	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	80	80
Rose, Charles	19	8	....	....	....	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	64	64
Stewart, Robert	21	9	50	75	....	....	60	80	....	....	....	...	265	53
Simpson, Samuel	17	6	50	57	83	....	50	96	64	....	....	..	400	67
Shaughnessy, John	18	6	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50
Soanes, Fred	13	4	34	16	60	50	0	....	....	....	25	....	185	31
Shepherd, Geo	8	4	75	48	50	90	80	....	....	97	....	....	440	73
Scott, Robt	14	3	0	81	42	75	53	....	54	80	....	60	445	56
Stanford, Harry	19	4	0	60	42	80	50	....	....	....	....	....	232	46
Wilson, John	18	4	95	95	100	....	90	97	90	....	....	80	629	90
Wark, Samuel	14	4	30	....	30	50	50	50	16	....	....	....	176	35
Wallace, Charles	9	3	36	0	0	75	30	....	....	96	....	....	237	40
Wells, Willie	9	3	54	....	98	87	60	....	....	98	25	....	422	70
Wigle, Sylvanus	20	7	45	57	....	....	55	40	50	....	...	60	367	51
Young, Charles	24	4	96	75	100	....	....	82	....	....	....	....	353	88
Cronk, Freeman	21	10	....	...	....	....	58	....	....	....	....	0	58	29

B.—Examination of Literary Classes—*Concluded.*

Names of pupils alphabetically arranged without reference to teachers, showing (1) the studies pursued by each pupil, (2) the marks obtained in each subject, (4) the total marks and percentage of each.

NAME OF PUPIL.	Age.	No. of Sessions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Literature.	History.	Spelling.	Object Lessons (Natural History)	Chemistry.	Total.	Percentage.
	Maxi'm.		100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.		
FEMALES.														
Bennett, Flora	18	10	....	....	54	....	60	80	....	....	....	....	194	65
Beckstead, Addie	13	4	20	48	50	50	72	....	....	....	25	....	265	44
Babb, Griselda	12	3	84	....	95	95	74	....	....	....	40	....	388	78
Burke, Katie	18	3	....	100	75	70	74	....	98	....	....	....	417	83
Bomberry, Lizzie	15	1	73	32	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	180	60
Common, Mary	16	8	....	70	46	....	50	64	....	....	....	....	230	58
Cracknell, Emma	16	8	40	48	50	75	....	....	....	....	35	....	248	50
Clarke, Annie	12	4	35	48	30	79	....	....	....	....	0	....	192	38
Cowan, Ida	13	4	40	....	75	80	40	....	....	....	25	....	260	52
Carson, Delia	13	3	36	48	35	70	70	....	....	....	....	....	259	52
Campbell, Mary	22	2	20	16	60	60	70	....	....	....	0	....	226	38
De Geer, Rhoda	22	5	30	....	....	....	71	....	....	....	71	....	172	57
Dyer, Mary	37	2	80	64	30	71	65	....	....	....	....	....	310	62
Eagan, Bertie	19	7	....	92	70	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	242	81
Edwards, Bella	17	5	20	83	35	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	173	43
Field, Annie	21	9	25	92	50	....	75	....	85	....	....	....	327	65
Garson, Ann	31	4	....	75	84	70	80	....	....	....	....	....	309	77
Gage, Ada	10	2	5	32	40	75	60	....	....	....	0	....	212	42
Hinman, Annie	19	9	75	....	....	....	77	97	80	....	....	60	389	78
Hawkins, Margaret	21	4	0	32	0	0	0	....	....	....	20	....	52	8
Halford, Nettie	18	2	75	68	70	....	....	....	54	....	....	....	267	67
Hurren, Martha	9	1	27	....	50	50	30	....	....	....	10	....	167	35
Johnston, Carrie	18	4	....	....	50	....	abs.	....	....	....	....	....	50	50
Kennedy, Kate	23	6	50	....	84	50	80	....	....	....	....	....	264	66
Luxton, Lizzie	28	8	20	40	50	71	50	....	....	....	35	....	266	44
Levine, Ida	21	6	80	....	....	55	30	....	....	....	20	....	185	46
Lee, Esther J	24	1	....	64	....	50	50	....	....	....	....	....	164	55
Mulvahill, Kate	14	7	25	64	45	80	30	....	....	....	25	....	269	45
McDonald, Jesse	22	9	35	....	70	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	195	65
McDonald, Fanny	33	6	100	63	....	75	88	....	....	....	....	....	326	81
McDonald, Lizzie	27	5	30	....	....	70	50	....	....	....	....	....	150	50
Muir, Jennie	18	10	21	....	....	....	80	100	70	....	....	60	331	66
McDermid, Martha	24	7	40	45	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	135	45
McIntosh, Chris	16	6	....	Industrial only.									0	0
Marah, Mary	20	5	....	45	84	....	90	14	53	....	....	....	286	57
McCarthy, Lizzie	30	4	50	64	50	60	72	....	....	....	....	....	296	59
Moses, Eva	11	2	45	64	....	60	40	....	....	....	....	....	209	52
McKinnon, Mary	14	2	100	66	70	85	60	....	....	....	....	....	381	76
Mulligan, Annie	7	2	29	16	0	30	....	....	....	....	25	....	100	20
McCarthy, Maggie	26	1	....	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	85	85
Nash, Alice	13	3	abs.	48	50	65	30	....	....	....	40	....	233	41
Pode, Emma	18	6	0	43	45	....	57	....	....	....	....	....	145	29
Prittie, Carrie	8	2	94	16	87	65	35	....	....	....	60	....	357	59
Rowe, Maria A	16	8	36	80	90	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	281	70
Rogers, Alice	17	8	....	43	60	....	77	30	....	....	....	....	210	52
Rigney, Kate	12	2	50	48	75	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	233	58
Rowles, Edith	11	2	78	48	50	75	60	....	....	....	....	....	311	62
Stewart, Eliza	18	9	0	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	38
Shunk, Charlotte	28	4	20	10	50	69	72	....	....	....	44	....	265	44
Shepherd, Alice	28	4	....	....	50	abs.	60	....	....	....	....	....	110	55
Shaw, Annie	21	3	61	48	73	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	242	60
Strong, Mary	11	1	54	32	....	65	40	....	....	....	40	....	231	46
Watson, Rachel	34	8	75	75	100	....	75	....	60	....	....	60	385	64
Williamson, Sarah	12	6	25	48	61	60	35	....	....	....	40	....	278	46
Wilson, Mary	19	6	30	66	50	78	35	....	....	....	40	....	299	50
Wade, Lily	23	9	....	....	....	....	95	66	....	....	....	....	161	80
Yates, Catherine	33	4	50	69	40	....	60	....	22	....	....	....	241	48
Potts, Harriet	8	1	54	58	73	50	30	....	....	....	40	....	305	51

The following is the report of the Examiner in Music :—

Toronto, July 3rd, 1882.

Dr. W. T. O'Reilly,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir.—In compliance with your request I visited the Institution for the Blind at Brantford on the 29th of May, for the purpose of examining the music classes of that institution, and now have the honour to submit my Report for your consideration.

The examination occupied two days' time, giving me opportunity to pay more attention to details, and consequently go over the ground more thoroughly than I had been able to do at the previous examination in 1881, when I had only one day at my disposal.

I found the music department to be in many respects decidedly improved, as compared with its standing a year ago.

The classification of pupils is now carried out in a systematic and generally satisfactory manner, showing abundant evidence of care and good judgment in this important matter on the part of the Principal.

The progress of the pupils during the past year has, in the majority of cases, been very marked. I will mention particularly in this connection Prof. Zinger's Harmony class, Miss Jones' classes, Miss Nolan's Vocal classes, and Mr. Raymond's Tuning classes.

In making a detailed report of the various classes, I will commence with that of the Pipe-organ. This numbers at present six pupils, under the charge of Prof. Zinger. They have made considerable progress during the year, both with regard to *technique* and general knowledge of the instrument. Improvement might be made, however, in quality of *touch*, as well as in the matter of phrasing. Registration ought also to be very thoroughly taught in connection with their playing, and that on recognized principles of good taste. I would recommend, especially, too, that organ pupils be trained from a very early stage of their studies in the art of improvisation. The ability to improvise well, upon an original or any given theme, is, in my opinion, of more value to a blind organist than the ability to play almost any number of pieces from memory.

An advanced Pianoforte class, under Prof. Zinger, should be specially mentioned, on account of its containing such excellent material. It is to be deplored that no technical studies are used in this class, the pupils' time being wholly devoted to the learning of pieces. Partly for this reason, perhaps, the progress of this class during the year has not been of the most satisfactory nature.

The two classes in Harmony, under Prof. Zinger, show excellent results for their year's work.

The senior class, the members of which have been studying for two or more sessions, has made a very decided advance since the last examination ; while the junior class, which was formed at the beginning of this session, has a solid foundation laid on which to extend their studies in the science of music. Prof. Zinger has certainly been remarkably successful in imparting to the pupils under his charge a sound knowledge of musical theory and harmony.

Miss Jones' Pedal Reed-organ class (girls) deserves special mention for proficiency. The members of this class are now quite prepared to commence with the pipe-organ, and with the same skilful and careful instruction they have heretofore had, will doubtless make rapid progress on the larger instrument. A number of Miss Jones' pianoforte pupils also show evidence not only of having decided talent but of having received a sound, careful training, which, if continued, will in the course of time go far towards making finished players of them.

The class in music-writing (point-print), under Miss Jones, displayed great expertness and intelligence in the writing and reading of music dictated to them, and showed conclusively that the season's work in this department had been successful.

The vocal pupils have this session been judiciously divided into two classes ; one for solo, and the other for chorus singing. Under Miss Nolan's instruction they have both made great progress in the last year, their performances being much superior in every respect to what they were a year ago. If I were to make any suggestion concerning these

classes, it would be that greater care be taken to prevent coarseness of tone. This fault was more apparent in the chorus singing particularly. It is indeed a very common one in choir and chorus singing generally, and one that has to be constantly fought against by the teachers of choral bodies. The great desideratum is a pure and *musical* tone, and to attain this the singers should not be allowed to use habitually more than a medium quantity of voice. Very loud singing should only occasionally be indulged, and any tendency to shouting strictly forbidden. The proficiency of the Solo class, in a variety of characteristic studies for the voice, showed clearly how much care and patience has been bestowed on this class by Miss Nolan, and indicates her peculiar fitness for this department of work.

The Tuning class, under Mr. Raymond, is doing good, practical work, and satisfactorily demonstrates its teacher's ability and success.

All the pianos in the institution are now kept in tune by the pupils of the Tuning class, under the supervision of Mr. Raymond, thus saving the expense of getting the tuning done outside, besides giving the pupils much valuable experience which could hardly be obtained in any other way.

A Violin class has been formed this session, under the instruction of Prof. Baker, and its members (three in number) are making excellent progress.

The various other classes, comprising one Reed-organ class, under Prof. Zinger; two Reed-organ and four Pianoforte, under Miss Moore; four Pianoforte, under Miss Jones; one Reed-organ and seven Pianoforte, under Miss McNish; all of which I examined in detail, are making satisfactory progress. There are some individual cases among the pupils where, under ordinary circumstances, I should certainly say it would be a waste of time to keep them employed in the study of music. However, there are so many things to be considered in the education of the blind that, in my opinion, it would be unwise to deprive any one of the advantages of musical instruction *merely* on the ground of having no special talent.

Concerning the musical instruments, they are, with a few exceptions, in very good order. The pipe-organ, which was placed in the institution a year ago, is proving itself to be what was expected, a first-class instrument. It requires a little tuning, however. Also the trumpet-pipes should be more firmly placed, as I found them on the point of toppling over.

The Mason & Hamlin reed-organ is somewhat out of tune.

The pedal reed-organ is evidently very nearly worn out, and it is doutful whether it can be made to do service for another year. If possible, another one should be at once substituted for it.

The actions of the Chickering, Dunham and Williams pianos require looking over, the first two named being somewhat loose, and the third damping badly.

I beg to strongly recommend that a motor for the pipe organ be placed in the institution, if found to be practicable. Either a water or steam motor would answer, and would be available as well for blowing the pedal reed-organ. The present arrangement necessitates one pupil working at the bellows while another plays. The labour of doing this is by no means light, and by the time the pupils have finished blowing for each other they are naturally too much exhausted to derive much benefit from their practice afterward, or from a lesson, as the case may be. It would certainly be a great boon to the pupils could this laborious process of learning to play the organ be made a pleasant and comparatively easy one by means of a motor, which would relieve them of the duty of blowing. I consider this important even as far as it applies to the boys' classes, but in the case of the girls' classes the motor seems to me almost a case of absolute necessity, if considered on no other grounds than those of a sanitary nature.

Another little matter, which has hitherto been overlooked is the furnishing of footstools for those pianos that are used for practice by children, who are too small to reach the floor with their feet.

I was very glad to find that the instruments had this year been placed in separate apartments, thus obviating the necessity of several pupils practicing together in the same room, a custom that must formerly been a serious drawback to their progress.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in expressing what I feel to be true of Principal

Dymond and his Assistants in the music department, that their hearts are in their work, and that they are, one and all, doing their utmost to give the young people under their charge a thorough musical education. To the pupils themselves the advantages must be simply inestimable to be allowed the privilege of living for a term of years in an institution where the moral and religious influences are so healthful, where they have the benefit of wise and experienced teachers to guide them in their studies, and where the best methods, appliances and means of all kinds are brought to bear upon them with the single object of ameliorating their condition and supplying, as far as possible, an equivalent for the loss of vision.

My thanks are due to Principal Dymond for his courtesy and kindness to me during my visit, and also for facilitating the labour of examination so that I was enabled to work rapidly and without hindrance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD FISHER.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To DR. W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :—

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, to submit my report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882.

INSPECTOR LANGMUIR.

This report being addressed to you for the first time necessarily calls to mind the change that has taken place in the office of Inspector during the past year. I should fail in my duty if I did not take this opportunity of putting on record the respectful tribute of myself and colleagues to Mr. Langmuir's deep interest in the prosperity of this institution; to his kindly bearing whatever the duties he had to discharge; to his evident desire to act justly in every case; and to the prudence and discretion which influenced his relations to all who came in contact with him. Our best wishes attend him in his new sphere of labour.

THE STAFF.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of my colleagues, the several officers of the institution, in carrying out new plans and arrangements, as well as in all other matters affecting the progress of the work we have in hand. The prevalence of unbroken harmony and good feeling has had not a little to do in lightening the labours of all, and in ensuring whatever measure of success has attended those labours during the past year.

In the literary staff, Miss M. A. Walsh has filled, very satisfactorily, the position vacated by Miss Ross in December, 1881; and the appointment of Mr. W. A. Shannon, for purposes and under circumstances detailed in my last report, has fully realized the anticipations under which it was made.

The engagement of Miss McNish, as junior music teacher, has enabled a considerable number of pupils to receive that early preparatory instruction which is so intimately connected with future musical proficiency.

During the latter half of the late session, Professor George Baker, of Galt, was engaged as instructor of a violin class. This arrangement has been much appreciated by the pupils, four in number, who form the class, and their progress, it will be seen, is much commended by the Examiner.

Number of Pupils.

In my last report the opinion was expressed that 150 would be the maximum pupil population of the session then commencing. Only for a short period was that number exceeded, and then only by one, the average, as taken from the monthly returns being 149, of whom eighty-five were males and sixty-four females. This reduction from the numbers in attendance in 1880-81 has been brought about by several causes. In the first place a considerable proportion of the pupils, admitted in the earlier years of the institution's existence, have about completed the fullest reasonable limits of attendance. Hence an increase in the numbers annually leaving, their education being—presumably—finished.

Even yet it is not possible to estimate very exactly what may be expected to be the annual addition to the juvenile blind population of the Province, although, on that basis, the numbers eligible for admission to the institution must be calculated. The retiring habits of blind persons, from early childhood upwards, seclude them to a large extent from the public eye. Then again, very erroneous impressions frequently prevail as to the objects of the institution; its plan of operations; the terms of admission, and the degree of blindness necessary to render the child eligible, and this, too, notwithstanding the very energetic efforts made, for years past, to bring the advantages offered directly to the notice of the friends of those suitable for admission. But another cause of reduced numbers is the recent more stringent application of the rule limiting admission—except under special circumstances—to applicants between seven and twenty-one years of age, and the consequent exclusion of adults, for whose reception the structural arrangements of the institution are not adapted. It would be most unfair to criticize harshly a practice, which in past years has given to a large number of blind persons, over twenty-one years of age, the only opportunity they could have had of escaping from a condition of ignorance and dependence.

Nor, in referring to the record, so far as one exists, of the results of this liberal policy, am I disposed to think is has been, on the whole, other than beneficial. But it has had grave inconveniences, the necessity for it now exists only to a much smaller extent than formerly, and the instances of applications for admission from adults are not very numerous. Only four (two male and two female) over-age pupils have been admitted during the past and present sessions. The respective ages of the new pupils admitted in 1881, and so far in 1882, were as follows:

1881-2.

Males.		*Females.*	
Seven years	1	Eight years	2
Eight "	2	Fifteen years	1
Nine "	1	Twenty-four years	1
Eleven "	1	Twenty-five "	1
Twelve "	1		
Fifteen "	2		
Seventeen years	1		
Twenty-three years	1		
	10		5

1882-3 (to date).

Males.		*Females.*	
Six years	1	Thirteen years	1
Ten "	1	Seventeen "	2
Eleven years	1		
Sixteen years	1		
Seventeen years	1		
Twenty-five years	1		
	6		3

The above figures do not include re-admissions of several former pupils who may have been absent from the institution for one or more sessions.

At the time of writing there are 134 pupils (seventy-six male and fifty-eight female) in actual residence; five in attendance last session have been temporarily detained at home and may be expected shortly, and three new pupils are seeking admission. One female pupil who returned in an exceedingly delicate state of health, has, by the advice of the physician, been removed by her friends. These figures indicate about 140 pupils as the probable maximum for the current session. The admissions, it will be seen, average about thirteen annually, while the number that left during, or at the close of last session amounted to twenty-eight, while six may either return, or for various reasons be detained at home until next session. Of 155 pupils registered during the session of 1881-2 the record is as folllows:

Left the institution	28
Return deferred or uncertain	6
Returned	121
Total	155

The causes of leaving of the twenty-eight who have left finally, may be accounted for as follows:

	PUPILS.
Graduated from willow-work department with outfits	4
Graduated from tuning department with tuner's outfits	2
Graduated from Music and Literary classes	2
Graduated in literary studies and industrial work	3
Matured and left, with partial results	3
Prevented from returning by ill-health	2
Removed during session or excluded in consequence of ill-health (all females)	7
Excluded as imbecile	2
Excluded in consequence of good sight	1
Excluded on personal grounds	1
Left.—Cause, dislike of work or study	1
Total	28

Reference to some of the foregoing cases will be made further on. The invalid removals will also doubtless receive some notice in Dr. Carson's report.

Health of the Pupils.

While this subject comes particularly within the scope of the physician's observations, it must necessarily be a source of much concern to the head of the institution. In the first place I may remark, that the presence of permanent invalids has a very depressing

effect upon other pupils, while it absorbs, to a prejudicial extent, the time and attention of nurses and attendants. In the above list are to be found three or four adult females suffering from chronic maladies of a very distressing nature, incapacitating them altogether from regular attendance in the school or work room. In such cases the continuance of the pupil in the institution is of the least possible benefit to herself, and most disadvantageous to the institution. While, therefore, ordinary cases of sickness demand, and, I trust, will always receive, the kindest and unremitting care, any tendency to convert the institution into a hospital or asylum, for protracted or permanent cases of the kind alluded to, should be firmly resisted. I am not aware that at the present time we have one pupil, male or female, to whom this remark would apply. There are some, of course, in whom constitutional delicacy calls for that watchfulness and over-sight which may be reasonably and fairly expected at the hands of those in charge of so large a family.

The absence of epidemic disorders has to be thankfully recorded. The very open winter afforded opportunities, largely availed of, for out-of-door recreation, both within and beyond the boundaries of the institution grounds, and every effort has been made by the officers to stimulate pupils of a lethargic temperament, to take frequent walks in the open air. The swings, purchased a year ago, have been largely patronized, and the introduction, although on a very limited scale, of gymnastic exercises, has, I am satisfied, had a healthful effect. On the whole, the health of the pupils last session was generally satisfactory, and those who have returned since the vacation, with one or two exceptions, are in very good physical condition.

Conduct and Discipline.

In regard to the important subjects of the pupils' conduct and the discipline of the institution, which were discussed theoretically at some length in my report of last year, it is satisfactory to know that the views and hopes then expressed have in practice been fully confirmed. The basis of our whole system in this respect has been confidence between the Principal and staff, on the one hand, and between officers and pupils, on the other. The first condition of success is, of course, that the members of the staff shall be persons deserving the confidence reposed in them. That condition being, happily, fulfilled in the present instance, it next becomes the duty of the Principal to give his colleagues his confidence unreservedly, and to take care that, whatever advice or suggestions he may feel it his duty privately to tender to them, the authority of the teachers in relation to the pupils shall be unimpaired. The teachers must thus be encouraged by the consciousness that they will always be sustained in right efforts to maintain discipline and order among the pupils. But the pupils, in their turn, will only render a ready and cheerful obedience if they feel that they are trusted, and that insubordination and misconduct are looked upon as exceptions and not as the rule. By thus putting the whole body of pupils on their honour, offenders soon lose caste among their associates, and experience a sense of isolation which makes the way of the transgressor a hard and lonely one.

It has been found possible, so far, to dispense with any punishments except temporary seclusion on low diet, or the curtailment of some privilege, and these measures, rarely resorted to, are never continued longer than to bring the offender to an acknowledgement of error, and to a promise of amendment. In one or two cases where the offences have consisted of acts of a mischievous or dangerous character, the provocation to inflict personal chastisement has been strong, and in one instance the necessity for resorting to it as a last alternative, in the case of an apparently all but incorrigible offender, was seriously discussed. The disagreeable necessity, however, has, as yet, been avoided, and it is hoped that less degrading means will continue in the future, as in the past, to be found sufficient to bring the most hardened to their senses.

The system of conduct marks introduced a year ago, has worked well. A large proportion of the pupils have escaped marking altogether, while others have received marks only for errors of habit. Marks for wilful disobedience or actual moral delinquency, have been very few indeed. It has appeared to my associates and myself, that the moral tone of the institution has been good, and that the public feeling and opinion of this little community has been strongly in favour of rectitude of conduct and respect for the rules of the institution.

Tri-sessional Reports.

Under the new by-laws issued last year, it became compulsory on the Principal to send to the parents or guardians of every pupil a report of his or her progress, health, and conduct, three times during each session. I was not prepared to comply with the by-law so early as its letter required, but twice during the session of 1881–2 the reports were forwarded as directed. The following is a copy of one of the reports. The list of subjects comprises everything taught in the institution, and the marking denotes the progress of the pupil in those studies or industrial pursuits in which he or she has received instructions:—

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Report of Pupils' Progress, Conduct and Health, as provided in By-Law No. 8.

Grading indicated by the words "Good," "Fair," or "Indifferent." Classes are represented by letters of the alphabet, "A" being the highest.

C*****s A********g.	Class.	Progress.
Arithmetic	B	Good.
Grammar and Correct Language	..	....
Geography	B	Fair.
Reading and Spelling	..	....
Literature	..	Good.
Writing	B	Fair.
History	A	Good.
Object Lessons	..	....
Useful Knowledge (Preparatory Class)	..	....
Chemistry	..	....
Pipe-organ	..	....
Reed-organ	..	....
Pianoforte	D	Good.
Violin	..	....
Harmony	..	....
Music-writing	..	Good.
Vocal Music	..	....
Pianoforte Tuning	..	....
Willow-work	..	....
Cane Chair Seating	..	....
Machine Sewing	..	....
Hand Sewing	..	....
Machine Knitting	..	....
Hand Knitting	.	....
Bead and Fancy Work	..	....
Gymnastics or Calisthenics	..	Good.
Conduct	..	Good.
Health	..	Fair.

Work of the Session.

In referring to the general work of the last session, I may call attention to the reports of the Examiners of the Literary and Music classes, as supplying a very complete picture of the every-day work of the institution in these important respects. While the pupils are not, as in some schools, dependent on these examinations for promotion or professional advancement, they are naturally stimulated by the knowledge that their

attainments are submitted annually to such a test. To the Principal and teachers, the visits of the Examiners are most valuable, particularly when, as will be seen to be the case in the late reports, the remarks of the Examiners are judiciously discriminating, and neither too general, nor too complimentary, to be of practical utility. It is, of course, most gratifying to know that gentlemen who do do not shrink from impartial criticism where it is called for, are able to place on the work of the session and arrangements as a whole, the seal of their commendation.

Literary Classes.

The commendatory portion of the Literary Examiners' report will speak for itself. I shall have, however, to notice briefly the steps taken to carry out some of the recommendations with which the report concludes.

In my opinion the Examiners might have gone further than they have done in advising a reduction of the number in some of the junior classes. There were reasons why, during the past session, it was not desirable to divide these classes; but, as these reasons have been to a considerable extent removed, a re-arrangement has been effected that will fully meet the necessities of the case. By the changes and promotions which—where proper efforts at classification are made—should take place at the commencement of every session, the numbers in most of the classes have been to some extent equalized. But, in some of the junior classes, more thorough changes were needed. Last session a class, known as the Useful Knowledge class, for pupils who, by reason of some peculiarity or some mental weakness or physical infirmity (other than blindness) required special or individual attention, was organized under Mrs. Shannon's instruction with good result. Owing to the removal, however, of two imbecile pupils, and the progress made by others, the need for this class is no longer felt. Mrs. Shannon's attention, therefore, not being required in that direction, it became an easy matter to establish two new (fifth) classes in Grammar and Reading respectively, drawing their pupils from the overcrowded classes in those subjects under Miss Walsh's charge, and reducing the latter classes to easily manageable proportions. The Writing class (F) taught by Mr. Shannon last session has been somewhat enlarged to the relief of class D; and by combining the two classes in History, formerly taught by Miss Montgomery and Miss Edgar respectively, in one class under the first named lady, it has been possible to form a third object class (C) under Miss Edgar's charge, leaving in Object class B only so many pupils as can be taught at one time effectively. I trust, therefore, when the Examiners next visit us they will find no class so large as to impair the efficiency of the teaching.

The next suggestion of the Literary Examiners has been, at all events, partially met by the purchase of a considerable number of "objects" illustrating practical studies in physiology, zoology and natural history generally. In this connection, too, may be mentioned the addition to our appliances of several new sectional maps, used in teaching geography objectively. These maps—which would be very costly indeed if purchased ready-made—are constructed by the institution carpenter under the direction, and with the assistance of Mr. Wickens, the head-master. In addition to those previously in use, maps of South America and the Province of Ontario have just been finished, and maps of Asia and Africa will be ready when required. When the latter are provided our stock of these maps will be tolerably complete. Mr. Wickens has also in hand a terrestrial globe, which he is adapting to the use of our pupils, who will thus be enabled to study the form of the earth, and the relations to each other of the several continents, objectively. With such other materials as can be easily extemporised from time to time, and a moderate expenditure on more costly articles annually, our supply of appliances for objective instruction will, I believe, meet all reasonable expectations.

As a suggestion of the Literary Examiners, although not affecting directly any branch of literary study, the want of a suitable gymnasium should not pass unnoticed. About forty-three pupils take lessons in gymnastics or calisthenic exercises from Mr. Shannon, and, twice a week, the whole of the pupils in the willow shop are put through the same exercises by Mr. Truss. Of the improvement observable in the pupils, as the result of

what little has yet been possible in this direction, the Examiners speak highly, but not more highly than the facts justify. Enough good has, at all events, been accomplished to show how much might be done if a suitable and properly constructed gymnasium were provided. The only movements possible at present are those affecting the muscles of the arms and upper portion of the body, and those are of the simplest character. Even such, carried on in a small apartment, soon produce exhaustion, and consequently cannot be as thorough as is desirable. In one word, there can be no thorough systematic physical training without a proper gymnasium, and without thorough, systematic physical training, the education of the blind will always be, in a most essential respect, imperfect. This is now admitted by every intelligent instructor of the blind. Where such training is secured in early life it makes a totally different being of the child, and influences for good his whole future existence. I am quite conscious of the difficulties that, in view of other very urgently needed improvements, may have compelled the postponement of the gymnasium, but trust that it will be a leading feature in the estimates for the coming year.

In connection with school appliances, the supply of point-print slates demands particular notice. The brass guides for point-print writing have been brought to great perfection by Mr. Thomas Harrison, our engineer. Mr. Harrison's mechanical ingenuity is implemented by an enthusiastic interest in the pupils' progress in point-print writing. He has also been a contributor to our library of several books transcribed by him in point-print during his leisure hours. It was found possible, at the close of last session, to provide every pupil capable of using it, with a point-print slate to be considered as his or her personal property, with the privilege of taking it home for use during the vacation. The practice of writing was thus kept up, and amusement for any spare moment was always on hand.

Music Classes.

The erection of a pipe-organ in the Music Hall; the re-organization of the Vocal class as a part of the regular system of musical tuition; and the appointment of special instruction in the violin and in piano-tuning, were the principal new arrangements made during the past session. In regard to these, and other matters connected with the Musical department, as in the case of the Literary classes, the report of the Examiner will convey the best information. The pipe-organ has been a means, not only of profitable study and instruction, but of delight to the pupils at large, and to many hundreds of persons who, on various occasions, have had the pleasure of attending our concerts and entertainments. It is also used regularly at the Sunday afternoon services, one of the pupils acting as organist. The hints of the Examiner with regard to any improvements in this branch of instruction will, of course, have due attention. For my own part, in the case of a specialty of this kind, respecting which few are entitled to speak with authority, I feel that the value of such counsels cannot be over-estimated. Two of the most advanced members of the Pipe-organ class left at the close of the late session; a third, from a cause that will be alluded to elsewhere, is about leaving the institution; and a fourth has, for personal reasons, turned his attention to other studies. This leaves only two of the original class of six pupils in the present class. One promising male student was added to the class in the latter half of the past session, and one, not yet returned, will probably join the class on his arrival. The two female pupils referred to by Professor Fisher, as ready for the pipe-organ, are now receiving instruction on that instrument, and thus the number of the class is at present maintained. Every day, however, shows the necessity for some other means of working the bellows than the manual labour of the pupils. I need not enlarge on this subject, as it has already received official consideration, but may be allowed to record my conviction that no really satisfactory arrangements in this department will be possible until a motor or some such appliance is secured.

The allusion of Professor Fisher to the most advanced Pianoforte class, is written under a slight misapprehension. The pupils in that class last session were nearly identical with those in the Pipe-organ class, and had been under piano instruction for years. Hence, in the limited time devoted by them to the piano, less attention was

given to technical studies than, under other circumstances, would have been the case. It is to the arrangements, rather than to the instructor, any deficiency under this head must be charged. But it is increasingly obvious to me that, if this is to be a training school for musicians or music teachers, thoroughness, style and a finished execution in the use of the pianoforte must beyond most qualifications be aimed at. A class has, therefore, been formed of six of the most advanced pianoforte pupils of both sexes, and placed under the instruction of Miss Jones, to whose proficiency and ability as a teacher of the pianforte Professor Fisher bears very high testimony. This class is for convenience in two divisions, of three pupils each ; the pupils receive careful and individual attention, and are allotted a liberal allowance of time for daily practice, in order that nothing may be left undone to give them the opportunity of becoming accomplished pianofortists.

The purchase of a pedal reed-organ in place of the instrument so disparagingly spoken of by the Professor, will, I trust, enable us in time to train for promotion a succession of pipe-organists. During the vacation the whole of the pianos and reed-organs have been carefully examined, and, where necessary, repaired. One, at least, of the pianos is rapidly becoming only fit for tuning pupils' practice, and cannot be expected to last beyond the present session. It is difficult to provide sufficient music practice with the number of pianos now in use ; nor have we a single piano of the highest quality. I therefore respectfully recommend that a grand piano (trichord) of such a tone and quality as will afford the best scope for the abilities of our most advanced pupils, be added to our stock of instruments as early as practicable in the ensuing year. The experience of our best tuning class pupils will also be enlarged by the addition of such a piano, without which their instruction can hardly be said to be complete.

There are seventy-seven pupils taking lessons in instrumental music during the present session. The proportion to the total number of pupils is large, and it will strike anybody, acquainted with the average capacity of either seeing or blind scholars, that a good deal of labour must be expended in producing, so far as many are concerned, very small results. But, while no pupil is allowed to continue permanently in a music class who does not show some ability to receive instruction in music, the examiner takes a correct view when he says, "it would be unwise to deprive any one (of our pupils) of the advantages of musical instruction merely on the ground of having no special talent." In this remark I must cordially concur. In music, as well as in the higher literary studies, not a few of our pupils, who never design or hope to turn their acquirements in these respects to pecuniary advantage, will find, in the ability to play even simple tunes on the reed-organ or piano, or in a mind stored with quotations from authors and poets, a source of pleasure and delight to themselves that the seeing world has no conception of. There are, at the present time, three or four youths employed in the willow shop during the whole day with the exception of the hour devoted to a lesson on the reed-organ, a privilege granted at their earnest request in order that they may have some one amusement—however humble their musical qualifications—to lighten and cheer when the day's work is over, what would otherwise be a dark and dreary leisure.

The longer the opportunity for observation, the more clearly and forcibly is it made manifest to my mind, that, in dealing with the pupils of this institution no arbitrary general rules or system can be safely applied, but that the utmost flexibility, as well as the most patient attention to the circumstances of each individual must characterise any successful method of management.

In connection with our piano classes, I am also able to relieve our kind-hearted Examiners' mind with regard to the want of foot-rests for our younger music pupils while practising or receiving instruction. These simple appliances have been provided, and every piano, used by the juniors, is furnished with a stool suited to the wants of the shortest pair of legs.

The Vocal class, with an aggregate membership of fifty, of whom eighteen are in the first or senior division—has this session lost some of its most prominent pupils. Its numbers, however, have been recruited from the ranks of new-comers and other aspirants, and the progress of the class during the short period that has elapsed since the session opened, and the excellent spirit manifested, give promise that its record this session will be an honourable one.

The Tuning class has averaged eight members during the session, about as many as can be profitably instructed in the time devoted to this purpose. Every pupil in the class receives two lessons per week from the instructor and practices for one hour daily, in addition to the work of tuning pianos in use when his proficiency justifies him in performing that operation. Mr. Raymond communicates frequently and frankly with me as to the progress of each pupil, and his views as to his qualifications and aptitude for the business of a piano tuner. As every graduate from this department is sure to be subjected to critical observation, it is not intended that any pupil shall remain under instruction who does not show a real and positive talent for the work. To become a member of the Tuning class is an object of ambition with many pupils. But the privilege must be reserved for a well-selected and limited number. It is most gratifying to know that, already, the qualifications of our pupil-tuners have been practically tested and with most satisfactory results. Towards the close of last session the well-known firm of Mason & Risch, of Toronto, offered to take one of our pupils into their establishment as a piano-tuner. The young man selected produced so favourable an impression that the firm have applied for another of our pupils, and their needs will be supplied with the fullest confidence on our part that the reputation of the institution will be more than maintained by the choice that has now been made.

The Violin class, which had lost one member just before the Examiner's visit, now consists of four pupils who receive instructions weekly from Professor Baker. In this class special talent, and some previous knowledge of the instrument, are essential to admission, which is regarded as a very high privilege indeed. Even to non-professional observers the excellent effects of Professor Baker's short period of instruction have been most noticeable.

The Harmony classes under Professor Zinger—so favourably noticed by Professor Fisher—have, in consequence of several of the advanced pupils leaving, been re-organized. The pupils remaining of what was class A in harmony last session, receive instruction in a new class, in composition and counter-point. Classes A and B are now virtually two divisions of one class, meeting at the same time under one instructor daily.

Industrial Departments.

In connection with these departments it cannot be too clearly understood that it is instruction to the pupils, not pecuniary profit to the institution, that is the object aimed at. In the willow-shop, the knitting-room, or the work room, so much time is spent as may be necessary to give a pupil such a knowledge of the particular industry as will qualify him or her for independent efforts, and no more. As the institution comes to be more and more availed of by young children—as distinguished from those of riper years who have hitherto formed a large proportion of the whole under industrial instruction—the volume of work turned out may even be expected to diminish as a thorough course of literary instruction will have to precede industrial training. At the present time great care is taken in adjusting the pupil's daily routine of work and study so as to allot a due proportion of each, except in those cases where the age of the pupil, his or her progress in other respects, or the time he or she has been in the institution, make it desirable, with a view to graduating at an early date, that the attention should be devoted largely or exclusively to some particular object.

The Willow-shop.

In this department there are at present twenty-six pupils under instruction. Of these sixteen are in the shop exclusively. The latter comprise pupils who are making steady progress towards graduating; others whose aptitude for industrial employment is small, but whose remaining time in the institution is so short as to make their continuous attention to the work they are capable of performing imperatively necessary; and a third-class consisting of youths, who, for disciplinary reasons, it is thought best to keep well employed under Mr. Truss's close supervision. A few of the willow-workers take lessons in one or two favourite literary subjects, or those in which they particularly need im-

provement—or in music. Three lads, who are desirous of entering the shop, will be placed under instruction for a portion of each day shortly Mr. Truss's report to the Principal for the past year is as follows :—

"I have the honour to make the following report showing sales of willow-ware manufactured by the industrial pupils attending the workshop during the session which closed on the 15th June last; also a statement showing the sums of money received by pupils from the sales of work made during the vacation. This work was made by the pupils during their vacation from willow given to them by the institution.

Sales by Pupils of work made during the Vacation.

Pupils.	Value of Work.
C. G. A.	$38 00
C. R.	52 00
J. B.	28 00
J. L.	23 00
J. N.	30 00
J. C.	24 00
W. T.	16 00
B. C.	16 00
J. A.	24 00
F. G.	15 00
W. K.	30 00
H. L.	16 00
Total	$312 00

Sales by Trades Instructor of work made by pupils during session ending June 15th, 1882	$950 00
Balance of work not sold	100 00
Total value of work by pupils	$1050 00

"I may state that the four pupils who graduated at the close of last session from the workshop and who were given complete outfits of tools needed, willow, etc., have already given the most satisfactory evidence that they intended to profit by their industrial training and the lessons of self-help which they received in this institution. They report a ready sale for their work and appear hopeful in regard to their future prospects. I would draw your attention to the fact that the total amount of work performed by our pupils was very much in excess of the work of any previous session. The conduct of the pupils, their industry, and attention to instruction was most satisfactory during the entire session.

"Thos. Truss,

"*Trades Instructor.*"

Mr. Truss's modesty leads him to say less of the progress of the department under his charge during the past year than the facts will justify. He might have said, that in September, 1881, by the loss, in the previous June, of the unusually large number of five of his most advanced pupils who then graduated, he was left without one pupil who had up to that time attempted to execute work of the highest class and quality; that a whole month was occupied during the early part of the session in preparing a very large quantity of green willow obtained on advantageous terms in this district; and yet, that, with these drawbacks, not only was the work turned out greater in value but work was done of a higher class, and of superior quality, than in any previous year. To our excellent Instructor's good judgment and tact, in the management of the pupils, and to his ingenious contrivences for assisting and facilitating their labours these results must be mainly ascribed.

Of the pupils who received outfits three are engaged in business in the neighbourhood of Galt, Chatham, and Port Colborne, respectively, on their own account. The fourth has been selected as instructor in willow-work at the Halifax, Nova Scotia, Institution for the Blind. I have no doubt we shall be able, in future years, to supply other institutions with help of a similar character as the last mentioned, if required, although, with the heavy drafts of the last two sessions upon our producing strength and ability in this branch, we shall, probably, be hardly up to the full standard for a short time to come.

The additions made from time to time to our stock of models used in producing the articles manufactured, have now increased the value of a willow-shop graduate's outfit (including a supply of willow) to close upon eighty dollars, with tendency still upwards. The outfit of a pianoforte tuner costs about thirty dollars. Although these somewhat considerable amounts comes out of funds accruing from workshop sales, and not from the legislative appropriations, they are a sufficiently heavy annual charge upon our resources to demand caution in their distribution. But a due regard for economy is not the only principle involved in making these grants. It cannot be too clearly understood, that they are free gifts, which the Government, by the officers, may make or withhold at pleasure. No one is entitled to demand an outfit as a right, however meritorious his record in the institution. If it were adjudged expedient to abolish the practice of giving outfits, or to limit the number, there is no agreement, contract, or understanding to which any pupil could appeal against his exclusion from the list of recipients. To be educated, boarded, and lodged for nine months in the year, from childhood to manhood, and taught a profitable industry without paying a cent to the institution is, many persons will think, an adequate return for good conduct, application, and industry. But, assuming the present liberal usage in this respect to be continued, the only conditions on which pupils are recommended for workshop outfits are :—

(1) That the pupil shall have gone through a regular course of instruction in willow-work, and be able to turn out first-class goods of every description included in the course.

(2) That, by no misconduct shall the pupil have proved himself unworthy to receive one of these, the highest prizes in the gift of the institution.

(3) That the pupil shall not only be an expert and competent workman, but, that he shall also possess, in the opinion of the Principal, such good judgment and common sense, and be of such settled and industrious habits as will ensure a a good use being made by him of the Goverment's county.

In the past, while quite a number of most exemplary young men have succeeded well, and, by their perseverance, done honour to the institution in some cases, when the graduate has come to face all the difficulties incidental to self-support and self-dependence, his courage has failed, he has thrown his willow-work aside for peddling or some irregular means of living, and the outfit has been wasted.

In the case of a graduate of 1881, I felt it desirable to hold his outfit for several months until he was ready to settle down to work with a prospect of continuance in the trade. Another pupil, who, on the ground of mechanical progress, might have been eligible, I declined to recommend for an outfit, being well convinced, after consultation with Mr. Truss, that the young man did not possess other qualities that would make it desirable to start him in business on his own account at present.

The pianoforte tuners' outfits are given on the same principle as those just referred to. In this, as in previous cases, the right and duty of withholding, either temporarily or absolutely, where professional or personal qualifications fall short of the standard, must rest unchallenged (subject to their responsibility to the Government) with the officers of the institution.

The Knitting-room.

The number of pupils receiving instruction in this branch is 31, of whom several,—notwithstanding the loss of some of the most advanced at the end of last session, have attained very considerable proficiency.

The number of pairs of knitted goods turned out at the close of last session was

2,800, all orders being executed with reasonable promptitude. As a small sum is allowed the pupil for every pair of goods knitted, it is necessary to impose a check on the eagerness of some to devote too much attention to this work. Care is taken, therefore, to limit the time of instruction to each one in due proportions, so that industry and application, unaided by favour or privilege, may determine the respective earnings. At the same time, the requirements of pupils whose stay in the institution is drawing to a close have to be duly considered.

The Sewing-room.

The pupils in this department number ninety-one. The use of the sewing-machine and its various attachments is not acquired with the same facility as machine-knitting. Still more difficult to a blind person is the art of measuring, cutting-out, and fitting. In these last respects very few ever attain proficiency ; but, in machine work, including the use of attachments very excellent, and, by some, even rapid progress is made. As an additional encouragement to pupils in this department, it was decided last session to offer three prizes ; one for general proficiency in machine and hand sewing, cutting-out, &c. ; one for the use of the machine with its various attachments (regard being had to the time occupied in preparation and working as well as to excellence of work) ; and one for straight machine-sewing. The awards were made by a committee of ladies, consisting of Miss Dunn, the Matron, Miss Loveys, and Miss Algie, instructresses in the sewing and knitting departments, respectively, and Miss Edgar, who, in addition to her duties as one of the literary staff, has, for some time, had charge of the bead and fancy work department.

The competition was keen and spirited, a close run being made in some cases. Ultimately the first prize was awarded to a young woman who had been four sessions under instructions ; the second to a younger female pupil, who was just completing her third session ; while the third was carried off against all competitors by a young man, who, in addition to the loss of sight, labours under what would seem to many the insuperable difficulty of having lost an arm. In all three cases the result was highly honourable to the pupils, and very satisfactory as showing, what, in a reasonably short period, perseverance and intelligence may accomplish.

Bead and Fancy Work.

Since the retirement of Miss Ross at the close of 1881, Miss Edgar has assumed charge of the bead and fancy work class, for which duty she has proved to be well adapted. Many of the pupils on both sides of the building find much amusement in bead-working, and, as a means of improving the touch, bead-work has its use in the education of the blind. But, for various reasons, bead-work is, I imagine, likely in the future to receive less, rather than more, attention as a branch of instruction in such institutions.

The Library.

The Library has received several accessions of works in embossed type during the past year. The liberal legislative assistance given in the United States to this object has been supplemented by the Howe memorial press endowment fund raised largely by the efforts of Mr. Anagnos, Superintendent of the Perkins (Massachusetts) Institution or the Blind, and amounting to no less than $108,000. This will have the effect of further widening the field of literature open to the blind, and, by a liberal resolution of the trustees of the fund to sell the works published at the Perkins Institute to other similar institutions at a considerable reduction from the actual cost, the blind will be still further benefited. Among the new books in embossed type recently added to our library are the following:—Selections from Lowell's, Tennyson's, Whittier's, and Longfellow's poems, respectively : *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, Bayard Taylor's *Boys of other Countries*, Macaulay's *Lord Clive*, Guyot's *Introduction to Geography*, Swinton's *Outlines of the World's History*, Dana's *Geological Story*, Robertson's *Elementary Algebra*, *Primer of American Literature*, Hill's *Principles of Rhetoric*, and Steele's *Chemistry*. The additions, as a whole, are highly popular, Longfellow and Whittier, among the poets, Goldsmith's world-famous "Vicar," "Lord Clive," the "Carol," and Hill's "Rhetoric,"

being perhaps the most in demand. Considering the close relations of Burns' poems and songs to the music of the century, it is to be hoped a selection of the Scotch bard's best compositions may soon be added to the list. Many of the pupils occupy a great deal of their spare time very pleasantly and profitably in transcribing the embossed work in point-print, and some of them have added to the library, for general use, books thus produced by their own hands. In the same way others acquire quite a store of point-print music impressed with the ready stylus from dictation by a seeing friend or teacher. After all, however, the limited number of books available for their purposes is the great drawback to the success of the educated blind, and philanthropy can hardly find a better outlet for its energies than in contributing to the abatement of this deficiency.

Holidays.

By limiting the time of the pupils' return tickets expiring to within two days of the date fixed for the re-opening of the institution, their more punctual re-assembling after the holidays was secured. Great inconvenience, however, has been experienced of late years from the return of the pupils usually occurring at the same time as the holding of the Provincial or Toronto fall exhibitions. The crowded state of the trains and railway stations was this year a source of great difficulty to the guides, and of no little danger to the pupils who were, in some instances, separated from their protectors, and, in others, completely lost sight of in the crowd. I have, therefore, to respectfully recommend that the pupils should, in future, disperse on the second, instead of the third, Wednesday in June, and re-assemble on the first, instead of the second, Wednesday in September. This arrangement would have the further advantage of better dividing the session (Christmas, although not a general holiday with us, being always an unsettled time) than is the case at present; while, as the examiners, owing to their educational duties elsewhere, must be with us either late in May or very early in June, the sooner we disperse the shorter is the period of comparative unsettlement which ensues upon what is, virtually, the closing of the sessional course. In view of these several reasons, I anticipate a ready acquiescence in my suggestion.

Entertainments and Lectures.

The opportunities for the enjoyment by the pupils of lectures, concerts, and other entertainments in Brantford during the year have been very numerous. The liberal terms on which the conductors of public entertainments have admitted the pupils, and the kind and generous spirit shown by members of churches and societies in the same connection have been gratefully appreciated. As usual, the music hall has, on the invitation of officers and pupils, been frequently filled with large gatherings of citizens at entertainments given by the pupils. At the closing concert of the session, when the distribution of prizes took place, the attendance largely exceeded the means of accommodation. On these occasions, the effect of the good training of the Vocal class has had much to do with the success of the event. The formation, too, of a literary and musical society among the male pupils has supplied quite an array of new and promising talent. I have also to acknowledge the entertainments of vocal and instrumental music and recitations given by citizens of Brantford; the concert by the Grand Trunk band; the entertainment by the members of the Brant Avenue Methodist Church Literary and Musical Society; a delightful, but too brief, visit by Prof. Excell, of Philadelphia, and a most interesting and instructive lecture on Robert Burns, by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane. Of course such occasions as Christmas Day, New Year, Queen's Birthday, and Hallowe'en are duly honoured.

Church Services.

The arrangements for pupils to attend the churches of their respective denominations, as well as for other religious services and exercises, on Sundays, were noticed at some length in last year's reports. I have to tender my sincere acknowledgements to the clergy of the city generally, as well as to several clerical visitors, including the Lord Bishop of

Toronto, for their attendance on Sunday afternoons to conduct Divine Worship at the institution, and also to those lay members of various congregations who kindly officiate as guides to the pupils.

Butter Contract.

The earlier deliveries of butter were not satisfactory, but the contractor was ultimately able to make arrangements under which a fair article has generally been obtained. In all cases, where the rejection of any supplies has been necessary, it has been with the approval and concurrence of the Bursar, whose friendly and cordial co-operation in all matters requiring our joint attention it is pleasant thus publicly to acknowledge.

Coal Contract.

The substitution of anthracite for bituminous coal, for heating the steam boilers, has led to the purchase of the former to the entire exclusion of the latter article. From its appearance, the coal delivered this year will, I hope, be found up to contract, but opportunity has not been yet afforded for a full test of its quality.

The Grounds.

The construction of a broad plank walk from the top of the hill, and immediately in front of the institution, to within a short distance of the lodge gate at the head of Palmerston Avenue, gives our male pupils a separate way to and from the city, as well as supplying an agreeable promenade. It is intended to provide a shelter of Norway spruce and Austrian pine for this walk, and I trust our efforts in this direction will be ultimately successful. The planting of a double row of young elms on either side of the road laid out between the new eastern gate on Dumfries Street and the lodge gate above mentioned, promises a fine avenue in the future; the trees, so far, having every appearance of doing well. The planting of these elms (about a hundred) and a considerable number of spruces, of which a fair proportion will, it is probable, survive, constitutes the ornamental tree-planting of the past season. Several additional fruit trees have been purchased, and a beginning has been made in the cultivation of small fruits, for a supply of which we have hitherto depended entirely on the market. The unfavourable character of the soil for tree growth has always made efforts for the ornamentation of these grounds a matter of serious difficulty. To all who remember what the appearance of this sandy ridge was ten years ago, its present aspect is a cause of surprise and admiration. It will now be sound policy to devote attention more particularly to existing plantations, to plant fresh ground with caution and discrimination, and rather to fill up blanks left by past failures or omissions than largely to extend the area covered. For three months in the year, at least, the sole attention of an assistant with some experience could be well devoted to cultivating, tree-pruning, and otherwise caring for the ornamental, as distinguished from the productive portion of the grounds. As there will doubtless be an appropriation for trees and tree-planting, it may be well to consider the propriety of expending a portion in the way suggested. In this connection I have also to call attention to the condition of the plank walk from the front entrance of the institution to the eastern gate. This is known as "the girls' walk," and is their sole means for enjoying pedestrian exercise. The sleepers are rotten, I believe, throughout, and many of the planks are in the same condition. This walk may, perhaps, be patched up from time to time for the present session, but its renewal cannot, with safety to the pupils, be deferred beyond next summer.

The Farm

The changes in the system of farming hinted at in last year's report, are being gradually carried out. The practice of herding the cattle in summer has been abandoned, and green fodder, fed to the cows in a paddock enclosed from a piece of waste ground, hitherto the receptacle only of litter and rubbish, and the resort of small boys bent on mischief, has been substituted for the doubtfully nutritious wild grass, their former diet. A considerable area, off which a fair crop of oats has been taken, is seeded down to clover, with

a view to ploughing it in next year. If this plan is systematically carried out, and the direct application to the soil of green manure done away with, the fearful struggle hitherto waged with weeds of every conceivable description, will, it is hoped, be at all events abated.

The root crops of the season have turned out well, and the produce of the garden has been abundant. Of mangold-wurzels the supply will be fully equal to our needs, and turnips are unusually fine.

The potatoes, although a portion are of fair size, will, on the whole, be small, and the supply may possibly not be quite up to our wants. The extremely dry weather, just at the period when the tubers were forming, apparently checked and permanently affected their growth. It is quite possible that for a year or two we may, ere long, have to limit the area devoted to potatoes. Our consumption is close upon seven hundred bushels per annum, and this quantity has been raised, year after year, until the land has become what is known as "potato sick," and only new portions, as they are brought under the plough, will give a fair yield. If authority were given to the Bursar to take advantage of the market, and to purchase two or three hundred bushels in the course of the year, in order to reduce the demand on our own land until a process of recuperation had been successfully adopted, it is likely the outlay would, in the end, prove to have been judicious. I may call attention here to the planting, under Mr. Truss's direction, of a new willow bed. The willow previously planted is beginning to show the signs always to be expected from several years successive cuttings, nor were some of the old beds so carefully cultivated originally as was desirable. The new bed will be worked with care and judgment, and will, no doubt, amply repay the labour bestowed upon it.

The horses in use are all serviceable animals, changes for the better in this respect having been effected at very small cost and with much advantage, since May of last year.

The stock of cows and the supply of milk are gradually being brought up to the required standard. The milk supply has usually proved sufficient, but all dairymen will understand that the arrangements by which, first, good milking animals are secured, and, next, the maximum quantity of milk ensured during the nine months of the session, take a little time for accomplishment.

The feeding of pigs (Berkshires) on the house refuse, has proved very profitable during the past year. It is our practice to purchase pigs from one to two months old, and, with no other food than the above, they can easily be brought, in from three to four months, to from 150lbs. to 180lbs. live weight, a very marketable size. The vicinity of Bow Park has been the means of distributing a good number of pure-bred Berkshires among the farmers of this neighbourhood, and our wants are readily supplied from these sources.

The poultry yard has been entirely re-populated since last year. The agency of the huckster was called in to relieve it of its ancient inhabitants, and the places of these have been filled by a stock of improved varieties.

Farm Buildings.

The farm-yard which was, till lately, exposed on three sides to the weather, is now snug and warm, while other wants, at the same time, have been supplied by the erection of a brick building at the western end of the yard, 38 feet long, by 20 feet in depth, of which 26 feet by 20 feet is devoted to piggeries (one pen on each side of a wide gangway in the centre), and 12 feet by 20 feet, to a light and well ventilated chicken-house. At right angles with the latter is now a commodious shed (constructed almost entirely of old materials) which will contain a loose box for any horse or cow that may need such accommodation; an extra stall for a visitor's horse; a compartment for storing the sleighs in summer; and a large space for the farm waggons, which have hitherto had no protection. Beyond this shed, the old chicken-house, converted into a tool and seed room, gives additional protection to the southern side of the yard. At the eastern end of the yard is the paddock before mentioned, which makes an excellent run for the cows, instead of limiting their exercises to the yard, or confining them in their stalls. By some other slight improvements still in progress, the manure-heap will be eliminated from the farm-yard, and

the latter made to present a neat and trim appearance. The cow stable was redolent of filth and rottenness, as well as badly arranged and fitted. It has been re-floored, drained, and so altered internally as to be roomy and convenient. The horse stable will come in for similar attentions shortly.

The further improvement necessary to make the farm buildings complete, is an addition to the barn which could not, with the time or means at command, be accomplished this year. It would be not only convenient, but economical, to provide more room for the storage of fodder, which has now to be bought from hand to mouth, regardless of the state of the market. There are already same trees in the paddock which afford a grateful shelter, but it will be desirable to plant a few more, both for shade and ornamental purposes.

Structural Improvements.

The extensive structural improvements sketched out in the Inspector's report of last year, having been virtually abandoned, it became necessary to consider what, in connection with the comparatively limited plan and proposed outlay, could be obtained of the many things urgently needed. It was evident that the construction of a gymnasium, however much desired, must be abandoned for the moment. In fact if anything reconciled me to the limitations imposed, it was the fact that, in the Inspector's scheme, the gymnasium would have been on an upper floor, whereas, I am convinced, that, to have it on the ground, would, in the end, have been all but indispensable. If the Government intend this institution to discharge its proper duty in education and training of the blind, a gymnasium will be forthcoming at an early day. Almost more regrettable than the temporary loss of a gymnasium, was the postponement of the construction of new bath-rooms and offices in annexes attached to the eastern and western wings of the main building. I need not repeat the remarks contained in last year's report on the necessity of these improvements. I might, however, once more call attention to the want of a hospital ward for female pupils; of a spacious play and sitting-room for their use, in place of the dormitories, to which they now have to resort; and of more rooms for music practice, great difficulty now being experienced in this last regard. When these several improvements are effected, this institution will be one that, if properly managed, the Province may well be proud of. It is, however, more agreeable to refer to benefits received than to benefits withheld or postponed. As it is we have much to be grateful for. The construction of commodious brick coal-sheds contiguous to the engine-room, does away with something like a scandal from the hitherto exposed condition of the coal supply, and the waste of time involved in handling and hauling the coal.

The removal of the steam heating, high pressure, and circulating boilers from their former position—directly under the dining-rooms, to the new extension, does away with a, hitherto, ever present source of danger. The new and larger boilers for heating the building will be a vast improvement, but this will not be fully experienced until the radical defects, so often pointed out and acknowledged, in the internal heating apparatus are removed. The new steam engine, and the substitution of larger boilers for those hitherto in use for domestic purposes. will also be a great boon. The engine and boiler-rooms are roomy and lofty, and will afford the engineer and his assistants all needful facilities for the proper discharge of their duties. Above these are the laundry—divided into washing and ironing rooms—and the drying-room, the latter fitted with entirely new appliances that will greatly expediate the drying process. I am doubtful whether the supply of light to the ironing-room will be found sufficient, and am persuaded more ventilation to both compartments of the laundry will be called for, but the latter can be easily provided. The gain from these additions, however, does not end here. The removal of the laundry work from the present building will leave a fine suit of rooms at our disposal, and that, too, in a most convenient situation—to be devoted to a Bursar's store room, a matron's pantry, and a meat and milk room. These will all be light, airy, commodious, and contiguous to the kitchen. Already the meat and milk room is in use. It contains a large refrigerator, erected from a provision made in last year's estimates, measuring externally 10x7x7 feet, containing an ice chamber capable of holding over a ton of ice, a meat compartment fully six feet square, and a milk and butter compartment of ample dimensions.

A good extent of cellarage will also be at the Bursar's command, and a new and convenient carpenters' shop will also be obtained in place of the present inconveniently made one. An enlargement of the bakery, and, with it, better means for ensuring cleanliness and excluding intruders will be practicable. It will be seen from the foregoing how well worth the outlay have been the advantages derived from the, comparatively, limited operations of the Public Works Department at this institution during the past season. The girls play-shed and the drive-in-shed adjoining, having been blown down last spring, their place has been supplied by one building properly divided, and much more suitable for both its intended purposes. The ice-house recently in use was pulled down to make way for the new buildings, and another must be erected without delay. The need, too, for adopting an improved and less hazardous method of heating the workshops, has already claimed your attention. Within the main building the dormitory corridors and upper hall have been re-floored with white and black ash, and the large amount of painting and whitewashing accomplished has given the building a very cleanly and trim appearance.

An Invitation.

In conclusion, I desire to extend to all who may feel interested in this institution, a cordial invitation to see it for themselves. On every day in the week (except Saturday and Sunday) from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. an attendant is in waiting to conduct visitors through the building and afford any information desired. Members of the Legislature especially would, I believe, derive much benefit, in view of their responsibilities to the institution on the one hand, and their constituents on the other, if they were, individually and informally, to pay us a visit of a few hours,—or, better still, a day or two's—duration, enabling them, as it would, to vote the supplies needful, and to discuss the claims of the institution more satisfactorily than is possible in the absence of a knowledge, comparatively very few possess of the extent and character of the work done here. Let me assure honourable gentlemen on both sides of the House, as an encouragement to accept our welcome, that not only may they always depend on a courteous reception, and being readily supplied with information on every point to which their attention is directed, but that there are many places in the world where time may be spent less profitably and less pleasantly than among the very intelligent and cheerful population of the Ontario Institution for the Blind.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

A. H. Dymond,

Principal.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Statistics for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

1. NATIONALITIES.

——	No.	——	No.
American	3	Irish	40
Canadian	57	Norwegian	1
English	39	Scotch	15
French	3	Wendish	3
German	4	Unknown	1
Indian	1		
		Total	167

2. RELIGION.

——	No.	——	No.
Baptists	7	Lutherans	4
Bible Christians	2	Methodists	45
Congregationalists	4	Presbyterians	27
Davidites	2	Quaker	1
Disciples	1	Roman Catholics	31
Episcopalians	42		
Jew	1	Total	167

3. AGES.

——	No.	——	No.
Six years	1	Seventeen years	11
Seven "	1	Eighteen "	13
Eight "	3	Nineteen "	9
Nine "	6	Twenty "	9
Ten "	6	Twenty-one "	13
Eleven "	6	Twenty-two "	9
Twelve "	10	Twenty-three "	7
Thirteen "	7	Twenty-four "	4
Fourteen "	10	Twenty-five "	7
Fifteen "	4	Over Twenty-five	20
Sixteen "	11	Total	167

4. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

——	No.	——	No.
Actor	1	*Brought forward*	6
Agents	2	Basket Maker	1
Artist	1	Blacksmiths	3
Auctioneer	1	Butcher	1
Axe Grinder	1	Carpenters	11
Carried forward	6	*Carried forward*	22

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS—*Continued.*

——	No.	——	No.
Brought forward	22	*Brought forward*	140
Clerk	1	Physician	1
Conductor	1	Police Constable	1
Clergyman	1	Pump Maker	1
Drover	1	Saddler	1
Educator	1	Salesman	1
Farmers	59	Steamboat Engineer	1
Gardeners	4	Shoemakers	2
Hostler	1	Surveyors	2
Hotel Keepers	2	Tailor	1
Labourers	29	Tanner	1
Merchants	10	Tinsmith	1
Millers	2	Tradesman	1
Millwright	1	Vessel Agent	1
Miner	1	Veterinary Surgeon	1
Painters	2	Waggon Maker	1
Plumber	1	Weaver	1
Peddler	1	Not stated	9
Carried forward	140	Total	167

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872	20	14	34
" year ending 30th September, 1873	34	24	58
" " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " 1875	89	50	136
" " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " 1880	105	98	203
" " " 1881	103	98	201
" " " 1882	94	73	167

STATEMENT showing the cost per pupil for the entire maintenance during the year ending the 30th September, A.D. 1882, taking the average number of pupils as furnished by the Principal, and stated to be 148, as the basis; also the cost per pupil under the various headings or items given in the estimates for 1882.

No. of Item.	SUBDIVISION OF ESTIMATES FOR 1882.	Amount actually expended.	Cost per pupil on daily average of 148.
		$ c.	$ c.
1	Salaries and wages	14,944 71	100 98
2	Medicine and medical comforts	67 62	0 46
3	Butcher's meat, fish and fowls	2,908 48	19 65
4	Flour, bread, etc	1,319 67	8 92
5	Butter and lard	1,474 98	9 96
6	General groceries	2,564 75	17 33
7	Fruit and vegetables	284 58	1 92
8	Bedding, clothing and stores	395 35	2 67
9	Fuel	3,442 76	23 26
10	Gas, oil and matches	1,463 15	9 89
11	Laundry, soap and cleaning	380 70	2 57
12	Furniture and furnishings	725 22	4 90
13	Farm, feed and fodder	971 72	6 56
14	Repairs and alterations	877 30	5 93
15	Advertising, printing, stationery and postages	654 49	4 42
16	Books, apparatus and appliances	1,252 27	8 46
17	Unenumerated	1,118 40	7 56
	Total	34,846 15	235 44

Certified correct,

W. N. HOSSIE,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
30th September, 1882.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

BRANTFORD, September 30th, 1882.

DR. W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector of Public Charities.

SIR,—In conformity with the Statute, I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

The general result of the year's operations will, I trust, prove satisfactory when I state there have been no deaths among the pupils of the institution, nor from causes

arising within the institution, and the number of serious cases of illness has been comparatively small. It is a source of satisfaction to mention also that no zymotic diseases, or such as depend upon a specific poison, and have their origin from insanitary surroundings have found a place in our large domicile. Nevertheless, it must be said that the number and variety of minor maladies have been proportionately greater than in an equal number among the seeing. This arises in some instances from the suffering produced by diseased and painful orbits, but more commonly from the less active habits and tendency to sedentary mode of life among the blind. In this connection I would again most earnestly impress upon the Government the wisdom of providing a properly constructed gymnasium for the systematic physical training of the pupils and their encouragement in robust exercise.

During the session six of the female pupils, by my advice, were removed to their respective homes, this step being rendered necessary, in my opinion, by the fact that, owing to the nature of the complaints under which they were labouring, they required close and continuous care, and that their continuance longer in the institution became incompatible with the claims and interests of others. Of those so removed, two were invalids of long standing, one suffering from dyspepsia and nervous exhaustion, and the other the subject of organic heart disease of a distressing and threatening character. Another pupil, transferred to her home for convalescence, was laid up with ulcer of the stomach for weeks; but I am happy to report her return to the institution the present session with restored health. Still, another young girl who was the subject of epileptic convulsions in a severe form, and whose removal became a necessity, was subsequently attacked by inflammation of the lungs, which proved rapidly fatal. One other, whose extreme delicacy was the cause of irregular attendance at the institution, was so evidently marked as the victim of consumption that I should have counselled her exclusion but for her earnest desire to remain. Upon my representations, however, her friends removed her at Christmas time, and she finally succumbed to her malady.

Two other pupils, one over, the other just, twenty-one years of age, suffering from chronic internal ailments, requiring hospital treatment, were, at my suggestion, excluded from re-admission after the summer vacation. The sixth and last of these removals was a frail young girl, with symptoms of incipient disease of the lungs, whose longer stay in the institution was clearly forbidden by the state of her health.

In addition to these I also recommended the removal of an imbecile youth, incapable of mental improvement after a prolonged trial of his capabilities with negative results.

At the beginning of the session last year two or three pupils developed symptoms of mild fever of a continued type, and probably malarial in its origin. As soon as recovery took place one of the female pupils took ill with febrile symptoms, and for the purpose of isolation the patient was transferred to the hospital just vacated on the male side. From this objectionable arrangement we learned the pressing need of a hospital ward on the female side of the house.

Near the close of the term one of the female domestics took ill with scarlet fever in a fully developed form, but by close confinement to her own room, and the employment of a special nurse for the occasion, the disease was isolated from communication with the rest of the household, and as no other cases manifested themselves we are led to the belief her disease was contracted outside the institution altogether.

According to the new by-law a systematic visitation and inspection of all the pupils is incumbent upon the physician, and the spirit of this regulation has been faithfully observed.

My acknowledgements are due to the Principal for his great kindness and the intelligent interest he has ever taken in the efficient working of my own particular department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

W. C. Corson, M.D.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 1ST DECEMBER, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honour:—

I beg to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'Reilly,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

Last year the number of Hospitals in receipt of aid from the Legislature under the Charity Aid Act was twelve. By the addition of the Mattawa Hospital, the number is now increased to thirteen, as follows:

1. The General Hospital, Toronto, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 320; beds made up, 270.

2. City Hospital, Hamilton, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 58; beds made up, 58.

3. Kingston General Hospital takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 100; beds made up, 100. This Hospital also receives a grant from the Dominion Government.

4. Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 31; beds made up, 31.

5. County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 85; beds made up, 62.

6. Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 70; beds made up, 70.

7. House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa. This is a Maternity Hospital only—dormitory capacity in beds, 35; beds made up, 35.

8. General Hospital, London, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 56; beds made up, 52.

9. General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines. This Hospital also receives a grant from the Dominion Government; takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity, 34; beds made up, 37.

10. General Hospital, Guelph, takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 52; beds made up, 47.

11. St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, takes all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity, in beds, 25; beds made up, 25.

12. General Hospital, Pembroke, takes all kinds of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 20; beds made up, 19.

13. General Hospital, Mattawa, takes all kinds of cases, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 20; beds made up, 20.

While the returns for the previous year showed a falling off in the number treated in all these Hospitals of forty-five patients, the returns of this year show an increase of 775 patients. A portion of this increase, viz., 299, is due to the addition of the Mattawa Hospital to the list; but, after deducting the number treated at the last named Hospital, there is still a very large increase apparent over the previous year, being no less than 476.

It will be seen by the following Table, which exhibits the numbers under treatment in all the Hospitals since 1874, that the year ending 30 September, 1882, shows by far the largest number that has ever been under treatment in any one year.

Year.	No. Treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1874	3,587	..	..
1875	3,915	328	..
1876	3,893	..	22
1877	4,077	184	..
1878	4,372	295	..

Year.	No. Treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1879	4,612	240	..
1880	5,302	690	...
1881	5,257	..	45
1882	6,032	775	..

The numbers admitted to the various Hospitals during the year has been 5,202, an increase of 735 as compared with the year immediately preceding. The births have numbered 379, against 381 in the previous year, a decrease of two, while the deaths have amounted to 415 against 331 the previous year, an increase of eighty-four. The number of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 491, an increase of forty-seven over the number left in residence at the end of the previous year.

The movements of the 6,032 patients will be best seen by a perusal of the following table, which shows how they have been distributed amongst the various Hospitals, together with the details of admissions, births, discharges and deaths:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1881.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1882.	No. of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1882.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30 September, 1882.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	154	1698	125	1977	1650	160	167
City Hospital, Hamilton	61	434	35	530	446	45	39
General Hospital, Kingston	43	436	47	526	471	22	33
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	22	422	...	444	394	23	27
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	30	342	.....	372	288	40	44
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	34	497	.....	531	451	41	39
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	18	148	133	299	268	6	25
General Hospital, London	35	347	34	416	332	32	52
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	20	147	.....	167	135	15	17
General Hospital, Guelph	14	175	5	194	163	8	23
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	11	154		165	147	8	10
General Hospital, Pembroke	8	104	.....	112	106	....	6
" " Mattawa	1	298	.....	299	275	15	
Totals	451	5202	379	6032	5126	415	491

Separately treated, the work done by the individual Hospitals is found to be as follows: Toronto General Hospital shows an increase in number of patients treated during the year of 321. Hamilton City Hospital shows a falling off in

numbers of only four. The General Hospital, Kingston shows a decrease of thirty-one. The Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston shows a decrease of five. The General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, exhibits an increase of ten, while the Roman Catholic Hospital at the same place shows an increase of forty-eight. The House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, shows an increase of seven. The General Hospital, London, treated sixty-one patients in 1882 in excess of the number treated in 1881. The General and Marine Hospital in St. Catharines shows a very material falling off in its work, viz., 104. The Guelph General Hospital fell off five in numbers, while St. Joseph's increased its numbers by twenty-six. The General Hospital, Pembroke, shows the large decrease of fifty-one. Mattawa Hospital was not on our list last year, but I am aware its numbers increased from 200 to 299, as between the two years last past.

The death rate in the Hospitals during the year just closed has not differed materially from the previous year in proportion to the numbers treated.

In the total number of patients treated in the Hospitals is included 379 children born therein, as follows :—

Toronto General Hospital	125
Hamilton City Hospital	35
Kingston General Hospital	47
Ottawa House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	133
London General Hospital	34
Guelph General Hospital	5
	379

The 6,032 patients which have been treated as above were all indoor patients. In addition to these, 6,241 have received treatment as outdoor patients, without becoming inmates of the Hospitals, as follows :—

General Hospital, Toronto	4,451
City Hospital, Hamilton	1,179
General Hospital, Kingston	57
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	119
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	232
General Hospital, London	173
General Hospital, Pembroke	30
	6,241

The localities in respect to proximity to the Hospitals from which the indoor patients have been drawn are as under :—

From the cities or towns in which the Hospitals are situated	3,314
From the counties in which the Hospitals are located	765
From other counties in the Province of Ontario	1,498
From the United States	72
From other countries	383
	6,032

The following Table will show the sex, religious denomination and nationalities of all indoor patients treated during the year:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Sex.		Religious Denomination.			Nationalities.					
	Male.	Females.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1163	814	1487	480	10	809	485	401	175	63	44
City Hospital, Hamilton	324	206	373	156	1	197	124	141	36	19	13
General Hospital, Kingston	343	183	405	121	.....	279	93	103	34	16	1
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	218	226	44	400	.....	322	2	111	1	6	2
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	227	145	339	33	.....	166	67	86	25	13	15
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	249	282	12	519	.....	280	7	214	20	1	9
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	71	228	96	203	.....	103	45	122	26	.....	3
General Hospital, London	272	144	322	94	.....	162	89	88	52	16	9
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	114	53	103	61	3	28	44	57	12	9	17
General Hospital, Guelph	121	73	177	17	.....	103	41	17	33	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	88	77	19	146	.....	69	9	83	1	2	1
General Hospital, Pembroke	55	57	10	102	.....	44	3	53	5	.....	7
" " Mattawa	296	3	19	280	.....	242	12	39	6	.....	.....
Total	3541	2491	3406	2612	14	2804	1021	1515	426	145	121

Detailed Analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	8	1	9
Constipation	12	5	17
Dysentery	20	10	30
Diarrhœa	40	25	65
Dyspepsia	46	36	82
Enteritis	2	....	2
Fistula-in-ano	12	5	17
Gastrodynia	4	13	17
Gastritis	24	19	43
Hæmorrhoids	8	5	12
Hœmatemesis	....	1	1
Intestinal Worms	2	2	4
Ptyalism	1	2	3
Peritonitis	6	5	11
Quinsy	9	2	11
Stomatitis	7	6	13
Tonsillitis	16	20	36
Ulceration of Stomach	4	8	12
Other	4	2	6
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	2	3	5
Chorea	2	8	10
Concussion of Brain	5	....	5
" Spine	5	1	6
Compression of Brain	5	3	8
" Spine	....	1	1
Delirium Tremens	52	6	58
Epilepsy	18	15	33
Hemiplegia	15	5	20
Hysteria	....	28	28
Inflammation of Brain	7	4	11
Insolation	6	3	9
Insomnia	6	....	6
Insanity	8	11	19
Locomotor Ataxia	14	2	16
Myelitis	1	1	2
Neuralgia	28	31	59
Paralysis, General	19	8	27
Paraplegia	8	1	9
Paralysis Agitans	6	....	6
Softening of Brain	4	1	5
Spina Bifida	....	1	1
Sciatica	22	5	27
Spinal Curvature	9	2	11
" Meningitis	3	....	3
Tetanus	1	1	2
Others	6	3	9
Bones.			
Anchylosis	1	1	2
Caries	22	5	27
Exostosis	....	2	2
Necrosis	31	8	39
Ostitis	3	1	4
Periostitis	2	4	6
Others	....	1	1
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	2	4	6
Aneurisms	9	2	11
Cyanosis	1	....	1
Disease of Aortic Valves	7	....	7
" Mitral Valves	17	4	21
" Tricuspid Valves	1	....	1
Endocarditis	3	....	3
Heart, Dilation of	14	12	26
" Hypertrophy	15	6	21
" Degeneration	3	2	5
Pericarditis	3	2	5
Phlegmasia Dolens	....	3	3
Varicose Veins	8	7	15
Dislocations.			
Ankle	8	3	11
Bones of the Hand	1	1	2
" Foot	1	....	1
Clavical	1	1	2
Elbow	2	....	2
Femur	1	1	2
Humerus	7	1	8
Knee	1	....	1
Lower Maxilla	1	....	1
Patella	1	....	1
Wrist	1	....	1
Ear.			
Otorrhœa	4	1	5
Otitis Media	3	3	6
Others	4	2	6
Eye.			
Amarosis	6	4	10
Amblyophia	2	....	2
Blepharospasmus	1	1	2
Cataract	19	13	33
Entropion	3	1	4
Ectropion	1	2	3
Foreign body in the Eye	8	....	8
Glaucoma	7	1	8
Iritis	9	4	13
Keratitis	12	9	21
Leucoma	8	....	8
Ophthalmia	13	6	19
" Catarrhal	6	3	9
" Purulent	4	2	6
" Granular	16	5	21
" Gonorrhœal	2	....	2
Pterygium	1	1	2
Retinitis	4	...	4
Staphyloma	2	1	3
Strabismus	1	2	3
Trichiasis Ciliorum	2	2	4
Ulcer of Cornea	13	6	19
Others	16	6	22
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	12	1	13
" Hand	9	4	13
" Foot	17	3	20
" Pelvis	2	....	2
Clavical	12	5	17

Detailed Analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment during the year.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fractures (continued).			
Femur	25	2	27
Fibula	3	5	8
Humerus	6	1	7
Patella	5	....	5
Ribs	11	2	13
Radius	7	7	14
Tibia	28	5	33
Ulna	4	2	6
Others	7	....	7
Liver.			
Abscess of Liver	1	....	1
Acute Atrophy of Liver	2	3	5
Cirrhosis	11	5	16
Fatty Liver	1	1	2
Gall Stones	1	....	1
Hepatitis	9	7	16
Hydatids of Liver	....	2	2
Jaundice	8	3	11
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	19	23	42
Epulis	4	....	4
Ozœna	1	....	1
Polypus	2	....	2
Others	1	1	2
Poisons.			
Gases	2	....	2
Irritant	1	1	2
Lead Poisoning	1	....	1
Narcotic	1	3	4
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	19	8	27
Bronchitis, Acute	70	49	119
" Chronic	34	8	42
Croup	2	1	3
Emphysema of Lung	25	4	29
Empyema	....	1	1
Hydrothorax	6	2	8
Pneumonia	58	21	79
" Pleuro	12	6	18
" Typho	5	5	10
" Broncho	3	5	8
Pleurisy	27	10	37
Phthisis	118	55	173
Pleurodynia	7	1	8
Others	3	4	7
Skin.			
Acne	....	1	1
Boils	9	2	11
Burns and Scalds	15	14	29
Chilblains	3	1	4
Carbuncle	4	....	4
Corns and Bunions	1	1	2
Elephantiasis	1	....	1
Eczema	14	8	22

DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Skin (continued).			
Frost Bites	23	2	25
Herpes	....	1	1
Impetigo	2	....	2
Lupus	9	2	11
Onychia	1	1	2
Pruritis	1	1	2
Psoriasis	8	3	11
Roseola	1	3	4
Rupia	3	1	4
Scabies	9	4	13
Sycosis	5	1	6
Urticaria	1	4	5
Whitlow	2	4	6
Others	5	1	6
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	11	4	15
" Chronic	8	2	10
Balanitis	2	....	2
Bubo	22	4	26
Cystitis	18	8	26
Condyloma	2	4	6
Diabetes Mellitus	6	2	8
" Insipidus	1	1	2
Enlarged Prostate	5	....	5
Epididymitis	1	....	1
Gonorrhœa	19	29	48
Gleet	1	1	2
Hydrocele	8	....	8
Hæmatocele	7	....	7
Incontinence of Urine	7	4	11
Pyelitis	8	...	8
Phymosis	7	....	7
Paraphymosis	4	....	4
Retention of Urine	14	5	19
Stricture	31	1	32
Spermatorrhœa	2	....	2
Urinary Calculus	6	1	7
Others	20	2	22
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	....	12	12
Abortion	....	1	1
Dysmenorrhœa	....	7	7
Erosion of Os Uteri	....	4	4
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal	....	3	3
" Vesico-Vaginal	....	2	2
Metritis and Endometritis	....	20	20
Menorrhagia	....	12	12
Ovarian Disease	....	10	10
Parturition	....	294	294
Premature Labour	....	4	4
Uterus, Anteversion of	....	7	7
" Retroversion of	....	6	6
" Anteflection of	....	7	7
" Retroflection of	....	9	9
" Prolapsus of	....	11	11
Womb, Polypus of	....	3	3
" Fribroid of	....	3	3
" Cancer of	....	12	12
Leucorrhœa	....	11	11
Others	....	9	9

Detailed Analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment during the year.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Zymotic and General.				*Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.*			
Anæmia	7	32	39	Abscess, General	55	18	73
Anasarca	8	5	13	" Psoas	2	....	2
Chicken Pox	1	....	1	" of Breast	....	3	3
Cholera, Morbus	2	2	4	Alcoholism	154	42	196
" Infantum	3	1	4	Amputations	45	3	48
Chlorosis	....	11	11	Cancer, Epithelial	34	11	45
Diphtheria	38	59	97	" Encephaloid	4	4	8
Dropsy	9	10	19	" Schirrus	1	14	15
Erysipelas	33	38	71	" Melanotic	....	1	1
Fever, Intermittent	35	33	68	Contusions	44	12	56
" Remittent	11	20	31	Cellulitis	3	7	10
" Scarlet	20	16	36	Coxalgia	9	6	15
" Typho, Malarial	7	3	10	Debility	90	78	168
" Typhoid	193	82	275	Goitre	2	2	4
" Typhus	7	3	10	Gangrene	11	7	18
" Cerebro-Spinal	1	..	1	Gunshot Wounds	13	....	13
" Puerperal	....	1	1	Hernia	13	3	19
" Continued	7	4	11	Injuries not otherwise classed	129	27	156
Influenza	23	10	33	Sprains	32	10	42
Leucocythemia	1	2	3	Tumors—Fibroid	10	10	20
Measles	50	27	77	" Fatty	11	6	17
Mumps	16	....	16	" Cartilaginous	2	4	6
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	3	....	3	" Cystic	2	5	7
Purpura	2	1	3	" Other	1	5	6
Rheumatism, Acute	111	62	173	Tetanus	1	....	1
" Chronic	71	47	118	Talipes	1	....	1
" Gonorrhœal	6	....	6	Ulcers	147	73	220
Small Pox	12	5	17	Lumbago	8	3	11
Scrofula	2	9	11	Masturbation	1	....	1
Syphilis, Primary	30	24	54	Marasmus	1	....	1
" Secondary	12	16	28	Synovitis	16	10	26
" Tertiary	34	3	37	Hare Lip	1	....	1
" Hereditary	....	1	1	Chloral Habit	....	3	3
Whooping Cough	5	7	12	Opium Habit	1	1	2
				Cleft Palate	1	....	1

The Table which follows shows in detail the number of out-door patients which have been under treatment in the various Hospitals during the year, with the collective days' stay of the whole, as well as the average stay in days of each :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. of Patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	1977	1930	62521	64451	33
City Hospital, Hamilton	530	704	16845	17549	33
General Hospital, Kingston	526	1068	14037	15105	29
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	444		10420	10420	23
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	372	26	15642	15668	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	531		13884	13884	26
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.	299	60	9015	9075	30
General Hospital, London	416	461	15282	15743	38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	167	205	4622	4827	29
General Hospital, Guelph	194	184	5651	5835	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	165		4783	4783	29
General Hospital, Pembroke	112		2092	2092	18
" " Mattawa	299		4137	4137	14
Totals	6032	4638	178,931	183,569	34

In my report of last year I was able to show as between the year then under review and the previous one, a very gratifying reduction in the average stay of patients in the Hospitals. In 1880 the average stay was thirty-five days; in 1881 it was thirty-three days. I have now to report a rise in the average for the past year, it having been thirty-four for 1882. In this respect a slight improvement has been shown by the

The General Hospital, Toronto.
The City Hospital, Hamilton.
The General Hospital, Kingston.
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.
General Hospital, London.
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.

Remained stationary :—

The General Hospital, Guelph.

Those which have increased their average are :—

The Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.
The St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.
The General Hospital, Pembroke.

But the best record of all in this respect is the General Hospital at Mattawa 14 days, less than half the number shown by nine out of the 13 hospitals on the list.

The Mattawa Hospital is managed entirely by Sisters of Charity. The nearest medical man lives one hundred miles distant from the Hospital.

The following Table shows the collective days' stay of adults, with the numbers deducted and the totals in each case :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurable and lying-in cases, for which only refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto	62521	3316	59205
City Hospital, Hamilton	16845	738	16107
General Hospital, Kingston	14037	3389	10648
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10420	934	9486
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15642	2597	13045
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13884	1188	12696
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9015	4314	4701
General Hospital, London	15282	4025	11257
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4622	566	4056
General Hospital, Guelph	5651	403	5248
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4783	125	4658
General Hospital, Pembroke	2092	.....	2092
General Hospital, Mattawa	4137	.....	4137
Totals	178,931	21,595	157,336

The periods of treatment having been determined upon which, under the Charity Aid Act, the fixed rate of 20 cents of Government aid per day is based, we have now to review the financial operations of the Institutions for the past year, so as to determine by the results the amount of the supplementary aid to which each is entitled.

Under the Charity Aid Act, Hospitals are entitled to a fixed allowance of 20 cents per day for all adult patients adjudged to have been properly in residence, and 7 cents per day for chronic cases not undergoing active treatment, and who could as well be cared for outside the walls of the Hospital. In addition to which, the Act provided for a supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day for those

patients in respect of whom the fixed allowance of 20 cents is granted, provided such supplementary grant does not exceed one-fourth of the revenue the Hospital received for purposes of maintenance, from sources other than the Government o Ontario.

The next Table shows what the revenues of the Hospitals have been from all sources other than the Government grant, and the amount of supplementary aid each Hospital is entitled to in respect thereof.

According to the rule as stated above, each Institution is entitled to the smaller of the two sums set opposite their names, in the two last columns of the Table.

As will be observed, all but four of the whole number by the amount of the receipts, become entitled to the full supplementary allowance of ten cents per day.

The amount of money received by the Hospitals, apart from the Government grant, was, during the past year, $79,883.69, as against $70,009.09 for the previous year—a very gratifying increase.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance.	Amounts received from patients for board.	Amounts received as income from property or investments belonging to hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	10758 00	9683 29	12776 38	3076 35	36294 02	9073 50	5920 50
City Hospital, Hamilton	217 64	581 27	.....	.....	798 91	199 73	1610 70
General Hospital, Kingston	457 50	632 55	526 29	869 62	2485 96	621 49	1064 80
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	52 80	575 60	132 15	2293 38	3053 93	763 48	948 60
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1500 00	1068 36	10 50	4336 80	6915 66	1728 91	1304 50
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	900 00	1385 70	.....	1911 74	4197 44	1049 36	1269 60
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	25 00	1973 28	.....	2243 97	4242 25	1060 56	470 10
General Hospital, London	3920 23	1255 81	407 01	.....	5583 05	1395 76	1125 70
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1825 00	578 90	.....	2294 10	4698 00	1174 50	405 60
General Hospital, Guelph	1800 00	431 00	.....	727 33	2958 33	739 58	524 80
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	457 56	308 26	434 70	4136 01	5336 53	1334 13	465 80
General Hospital, Pembroke	250 00	276 00	.....	516 75	1042 75	260 69	209 20
General Hospital, Mattawa	.....	844 86	.....	1432 00	2276 86	569 21	413 70
Totals	22163 73	19594 88	14287 03	23838 05	79883 69	19970 90	15733 60

By the following Table will be seen the amount of aid to which each Hospital will be entitled under the Act, as well as the collective days' stay, in respect of which such aid is granted; $46,452.81 is the total amount to which the Hospitals will be entitled, $1,620.38 in excess of the amount granted last year.

It may be of interest to show how this Hospital grant stands from year to year. I therefore give herewith a statement showing the earnings of the Hospitals during the past five years:—

Year.	Government Grant.
1878	$42,848 04
1879	44,514 76
1880	47,825 37
1881	44,832 44
1882	46,452 81

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which Refuge rate are based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1882.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	59205	3316	11841 00		5920 50	232 12	17993 62
City Hospital, Hamilton	16107	738	3221 40	199 73		51 66	3472 79
General Hospital, Kingston	10648	3389	2129 60	621 49		237 23	2988 32
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9486	934	1897 20	763 48		65 38	2726 06
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	13045	2597	2609 00		1304 50	181 79	4095 29
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	12696	1188	2539 20	1049 36		83 16	3671 72
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	4701	4314	940 20		470 10	301 98	1712 28
General Hospital, London	11257	4025	2251 40		1125 70	281 75	3658 85
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4056	566	811 20		405 60	39 62	1256 42
General Hospital, Guelph	5248	403	1049 60		524 80	28 21	1602 61
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4658	125	931 60		465 80	8 75	1406 15
General Hospital, Pembroke	2092		418 40		209 20		627 60
General Hospital, Mattawa	4137		827 40		413 70		1241 10
Totals	157,336	21595	31467 20	2634 06	10839 90	1511 65	46452 81

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries and wages, medicine, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenditures on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	62521	18056 93	22439 00	40495 93	64.77
City Hospital, Hamilton	16845	4690 00	6187 40	10877 40	*
General Hospital, Kingston	14037	3498 30	3244 66	6742 96	48.04
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10420	3229 39	2324 90	5554 29	53.30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15642	2756 08	4005 43	6761 51	43.23
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13884	2085 68	3781 54	5867 22	†
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9015	1420 26	1938 54	3358 80	37.25
General Hospital, London	15282	3593 03	5254 83	8847 86	57.90
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4622	1305 71	2674 82	3980 53	86.12
General Hospital, Guelph	5651	1272 87	2740 24	4013 11	71.01
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4783	1794 25	1751 73	3545 98	74.13
General Hospital, Pembroke	2092	677 25	899 11	1576 36	74.35
General Hospital, Mattawa	4137	1142 15	1271 36	2413 51	58.34
Totals	178,931	45521 90	58513 56	104,035 46	58.14

* At present the cost of the maintenance of the inmates of the male branch of the House of Refuge is included in this statement; the new Hospital building is now completed. Hereafter we shall have separate accounts.

† The accounts of this Hospital are complicated by other accounts, so as to render the striking of an average impossible.

The foregoing Table shows the total expenditure for maintenance of each of the Hospitals, together with the total days' stay of patients and the cost per patient for each day's stay.

Three Hospitals show a slight decrease in cost, as compared with the previous year. All the others show increases; some of them very large. The St. Catharines Hospital, for example, has nearly doubled its expenses *per capita*. It is due to the managers of this Hospital to say that it is probable that from the manner in which the returns are made out, an injustice is done it. For instance there is an item charged for the board of persons to whom salaries and wages were paid. Of course this board was charged previously in the sums paid for provisions, etc. For this and other reasons I am inclined to think the figures shown do not fairly represent the expenditure of this Hospital.

The summary below shews a comparison of the average expenditure per day, *per capita*, so far as the returns will allow :—

	1881.	1882.
	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	68 84	64 77
General Hospital, Kingston	41 58	48 04
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	52 78	53 30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	51 33	43 23
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	42 00	37 25
General Hospital, London	48 88	57 90
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	48 94	86 12
General Hospital, Guelph	64 67	71 01
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	64 18	74 13
General Hospital, Pembroke	65 02	74 35

The next, and last, Table exhibits the average cost per day, per patient, for all the items named at the head of the columns :—

TABLE showing average cost per day for each inmate for items named at head of column.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Butcher's meat.	Butter.	Flour, bread, and meal.	Milk.	Tea and coffee.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	Groceries and provisions not enumerated.	Drugs and medicines.	Medical and surgical appliances.	Surgical instruments.	Beer, wine, and spirits.	Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances.	Fuel.	Light, gas, oil, and candles.	Water supply.	Hay and straw.	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	Ice supply.	Salaries and wages.	Taxes and insurance.	Coffins and funerals.	Contingencies.	Repairs ordinary.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).	10.95	2.16	3.10	4.13	1.74	1.47	5.27	3.05	0.78	0.32	1.65	3.69	0.94	5.95	1.09	0.55	0.10	0.05	0.14	14.47	0.97	0.07	....	1.69
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.26	1.11	5.75	4.02	1.22	1.61	5.25	4.75	0.12	0.18	0.90	....	0.55	8.20	0.41	1.19	0.12	1.74	0.05	12.09	2.98	0.76	1.92	0.73
General Hospital, Kingston	5.17	2.44	4.81	3.37	1.58	1.91	5.65	1.83	0.91	....	0.45	2.82	0.63	2.86	0.34	0.87	0.08	0.19	0.13	9.08	....	0.13	1.87	1.62
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	7.76	3.16	7.65	1.10	3.47	2.06	6.74	3.00	0.09	0.09	0.18	3.72	0.54	5.03	0.40	0.80	1.44	0.47	0.14	1.95	1.62	0.66	0.49	1.70
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	6.34	1.46	2.85	3.23	0.96	0.53	2.24	3.82	....	....	1.24	0.74	0.32	3.36	0.22	0.87	0.12	....	0.06	11.02	0.06	0.19	2.73	0.86
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	6.04	3.06	3.38	0.05	1.47	1.82	5.37	1.74	....	0.07	0.85	3.15	0.21	5.58	0.23	1.47	0.59	0.39	0.09	3.21	0.58	0.05	1.64	1.11
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa..	5.15	2.13	5.72	0.81	0.51	1.39	2.54	0.21	....	....	0.37	3.62	0.27	2.59	0.39	0.83	0.86	1.76	....	1.64	0.11	0.09	2.64	3.56
General Hospital, London	8.19	2.79	3.30	2.94	1.14	1.16	3.95	3.72	....	....	1.16	2 78	0.65	4 07	1.69	....	0.31	0.19	0.11	13.08	....	1.04	1.77	3.71
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	7.04	2.66	6.18	3.20	1.67	3.20	4.29	6.57	....	2.65	1.57	0.40	1.22	9.14	1.06	0.26	0.06	....	0.44	.....	3.24	....	0.49	2.94
General Hospital, Guelph	7.45	2.76	3.56	0.48	1 80	1.46	5.00	4.00	....	....	1.24	4.12	0.57	9.61	1.40	0.57	1.00	....	0.26	15.75	....	....	3.86	2.71
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8.70	2.97	3.46	4.11	3.73	6.02	8.52	5.73	0.22	....	3.07	4.17	1.28	3.44	0.67	....	3.02	2.07	....	2.07	....	....	3.75	2.83
General Hospital, Pembroke	9.69	3.25	4.50	0.46	5.26	3.34	5.90	1.50	....	....	0.28	3.35	0.86	8.74	0.95	2.39	1.93	0.71	0.21	9.18	8.89	0.38	2.99	0.57
Mattawa	7.21	3.43	4.72	....	2.37	2.00	7.86	1.93	...	....	1.74	3.43	0.33	6.21	0.80	....	2 00	0.42	....	8.12	....	0.32	4.35	1.09

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions and discharges, and general movements of the patients for the official year ending the 30th September, 1881 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1881	94	60	154
Number admitted during past year	1,008	690	1,698
Number of children born in Hospital during the year	61	64	125
Total number under treatment	1,163	814	1,977

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharges during year, including infants...	945	705	1,650			
Deaths during the year..	105	55	160			
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1882	113	54	167			
				1,163	814	1,977

Of the 1,977 patients treated during the year, 120 males and 44 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary branch, and 271 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 64 male and 207 female children born in the institution.

The localities from which the 1,977 inmates were received are given in the returns furnished as follows :—

From the City of Toronto (including 125 infants born)	1,141
From the County of York	189
From other counties of the Province	568
From United States	16
From other countries, including immigrants	63
	1,977

Of the nationality and religion of the patients the statistics give the following information :—

Nationalities.

Canada	809
England	485
Ireland	401
Scotland	175
United States	63
Other countries	44
Total	1,977

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	1,487
Roman Catholics	480
Other religions, or not known	10
Total	1,977

The financial returns for the year show the receipts of the institution for the year from all sources to have been :—

On Maintenance Account—

From the Province of Ontario	$16,152 18	
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	8,934 80	
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	804 20	
From other Municipalities of the Province.	1,019 00	
From paying patients themselves	9,683 29	
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	12,776 38	
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals in cash	218 60	
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,857 75	
		$52,446 20

The following is the expenditure for the same period :—

Butchers' meat	$6,849 42
Butter	1,370 81
Flour, bread, and meal	1,935 89
Milk	2,581 95
Tea and coffee	1,090 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	931 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,297 64
Drugs and medicines	1,910 09
Medical and surgical appliances	486 03
Surgical instruments	201 28
Beer, wine, and spirits	1,032 47
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	2,307 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	585 31
Fuel	3,713 34
Light—gas, oil, and candles	683 42
Water supply	345 00
Hay and straw	63 43
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	27 50
Ice supply	65 00
Salaries and wages	9,043 90

Carried forward

Brought forward		
Taxes and insurance	609 70	
Coffins and funerals	43 50	
Contingencies	263 32	
Repairs, ordinary	1,058 51	
		$40,495 93
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings (Capital Account)		4,853 40
		$45,349 33
Allowance for 59,205 days at 20 cents per day		$11,841 00
Allowance for 3,316 days at 7 cents per day		232 12
Supplementary allowance for 59,205 days at 10 cents per day		5,920 50
Total grant for 1883		$17,993 62

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie inspected this Hospital, and reported as follows:—

"On the 4th September I visited this Hospital, when there were in residence 101 adult males, 50 adult females, 4 boys and one girl under 12 years—making a total of 156—3 of whom are infants born in the house.

"The register shows that of the total population now in residence, 7 only were admitted prior to January the first, 1882. One was admitted in March, 5 in April, 9 in May, and all the others have been admitted within the last three months.

"Out of a total of 1,699 patients treated during the past 11 months, there are 93 deaths recorded, showing relatively a decreased percentage.

"It is gratifying to know that the benefits to be derived from treatment in this well conducted institution are becoming widely known, and, in consequence, a larger number of patients are now received from distant points."

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The returns from this Hospital show the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on 1st October, 1881	61
Admitted during the year	434
Births in the Hospital during the same period	35
Total number of patients under treatment during the year.	530
Discharged during the year	446
Died	45
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year	39
	530

These 530 patients were admitted from the undermentioned places :—

From the City of Hamilton, including 35 births in Hospital	439
From the County of Wentworth	27
From other Counties in the Province	43
From United States	10
From other countries	11
	530

In addition to the above, 1,179 outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital.

The classification by sexes was as follows :—

Males	324
Females	206
Total	530

The nationalities and religions were—

Nationalities.

Canada	197
England	124
Ireland	141
Scotland	36
United States	19
Other countries	13
	530

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	373
Roman Catholics	156
Other religions not known	1
	530

The following Table shows the revenue and expenditures of the Hospital for the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,879 89
From the County of Wentworth	160 16
From other Municipalities in the Province	57 48
From paying patients themselves	581 27
	$5,678 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,393 27
Butter	287 59
Flour, bread, and meal	969 43
Milk	677 13
Tea and coffee	206 67

Potatoes and other vegetables	$272 02
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	883 89
Drugs and medicines	801 23
Medical and surgical appliances	20 00
Surgical instruments	30 00
Beer, wine, and spirits, included in groceries	153 02
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	92 54
Fuel	1,382 10
Light, gas, oil, and candles, included in groceries	69 90
Water supply	200 00
Hay and straw	21 29
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	293 52
Ice supply	9 25
Salaries and wages	2,037 58
Taxes and insurance	500 00
Coffins and funerals	129 00
Contingencies	324 65
Repairs, ordinary	123 32
	$10,877 40

It should be stated in reference to the above expenditure that it includes also that of the male branch of the House of Refuge as well as the Hospital. This cannot well be avoided until the Hospital is located in the new building, when, of course, the accounts can be kept separately,

A reference to the tables in the general report will show the total number of patients under treatment for the year was 530, and the collective stay 17,549 days, an average of 33 days per patient; from these deducting 704 days for infants, leaves the total adult stay at 16,845. The apportionment of the Government grant will be as follows:—

Allowance on 16,107 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	$3,221 40
Supplementary allowance over ¼th of amount received from all sources other than the Government	199 73
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 738 days' stay of improper Hospital cases	51 66
Total grant for 1883	$3,472 79

The daily average cost of each patient cannot be ascertained accurately, owing to the Refuge accounts being included with those of the Hospital.

Inspections.

I made the first inspection of this Hospital on the 29th March. There were then in residence 59 patients; of these 6 were cases of small-pox, and 4 were maternity cases.

In order to accommodate the large number of small-pox cases in residence it was found necessary to remove the men from one of the buildings used for the male inmates of the Refuge to the Refuge for Females in another part of the city.

Fortunately it will not be necessary to use the building again for refuge purposes as it is expected the new Hospital building will be ready for occupation in a

few weeks, thus leaving the old Hospital building entirely available for refuge purposes.

Under the circumstances above mentioned, it was not surprising that I did not find everything in as good order as would have been the case at a time more favourable for inspection, but, as I have said in previous reports, it was impossible to keep things in anything like good shape in the wretched building occupied by this Hospital.

I visited this institution for the first time after the removal into the new building on the 22nd of November; the removal having taken place on the 25th of October.

The new Hospital consists of a central building of brick for administrative purposes, four stories high including basement, and two brick wings east and west of the main building with which it is connected by open covered ways. There is a laundry in the rear, also of brick, and a wooden out-building containing two wards for cases of contagious diseases.

The central building contains quarters for the officers, dispensary, three private wards, kitchen, and sleeping apartments for servants of the house, the kitchen is in connection with the different wards by means of speaking tubes. The wings are two stories in height, each story containing one long ward of twenty beds, one smaller ward containing three beds, and a day room; in addition to which there are a stairway, lift, water-closets, pantry etc. Only one floor in each of the wings is now furnished and in occupation, the others will be furnished when needed. The male and female sides are precisely the same in architecture and furnishings. The two wards which are in occupation have been furnished very comfortably with iron bedsteads, woven wire mattresses, etc.

The wooden building in the rear intended for fever wards, was also visited, and one patient, a child suffering from scarlet fever was found in charge of a nurse. The temperature of the room was very high, and the stench almost overpowering. One would have thought no fresh air had been let into the room for a week.

The landing is inferior in all respects to what is required for such an institution.

Adjoining the laundry is the mortuary, which is very well fitted up.

On the day of my visit I found the Hospital, with the exceptions I have named, bright, cheerful, and pleasant in every way. There were 54 patients in residence, 16 adult males, 30 females, and children, and all seemed to be proper subjects for hospital residence.

I have again to call attention to a grave structural defect in the new building—one by which, if a fire should break out and obtain the slightest headway, a large loss of life among the patients would most inevitably occur. The terrible calamity which happened not long ago near Halifax, N. S., was due to a similar defect, and its occurrence adds emphasis to my warning, if, indeed, any were needed on a matter of such obvious importance.

On the 31st of May, 1880, I visited the site of the Hospital in company with the Mayor of the city. The walls at that time were partly erected, and I took the opportunity of inspecting the plans of the whole building, and I pointed out to His Worship the defects to which I refer.

These defects I described in last year's Report as follows:—"That there was only one exit from the associated wards (the north); at this point there is the stairway, the lift, the wash and bath rooms set all together. It was quite apparent that at this point there was the greatest danger from fire, and that, if one should occur there, egress from the wards would at once be cut off for all patients in that wing; they would be in a trap." Ascertaining that no attention had

been paid to my verbal representations, on the 3rd of October I wrote the Mayor officially "to strongly urge that the safety of the inmates of the Hospital absolutely requires that an exit be provided at the south end of each of the wings, connecting with a stairway leading from the upper flat, sufficiently commodious to admit of the easy, rapid and safe conveyence from the building of patients in every state of helplessness, in case of a fire occurring."

I was informed by the Mayor that the Hospital Committee intended to give effect to my suggestions, but they have not done so.

I would recommend, in consequence, that the grant allowed under the Charity Aid Act be withheld until the defects I have pointed out are remedied.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

I extract from the annual Statement received from the Hospital the following information relative to movements of patients therein:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1881	43	
Admitted during year	436	
Births in Hospital during year	47	
Total number under treatment		526
Discharged	471	
Died	22	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1882	33	
		526

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:

From the City of Kingston (including births)	221	
From the County of Frontenac	115	
From other Counties of the Province	159	
From the United States	8	
From other countries	23	
		526

Sex.

Males	343	
Females	183	
		526

Religion.

Protestants	405	
Roman Catholics	121	
		526

Nationalities.

Canada	279	
England	93	
Ireland	103	
Scotland	34	
United States	16	
Other countries	1	
		526

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,464 65
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of Kingston	157 50
From the Counties of Lennox and Addington	300 00
From Patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment	632 55
From Property belonging to the Hospital	526 29
From Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	134 43
From all other sources, not enumerated	214 57
From product of garden and live stock	520 62
Total	$6,450 61

Capital Account—

Sale of land	854 75
	$7,305 36

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 726 72
Butter	343 25
Flour, bread, and meal	679 55
Milk	473 70
Tea and coffee	212 77
Potatoes and other vegetables	268 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	794 04
Drugs and medicines	258 00
Medical and surgical appliances	26 83
Beer, wine, and spirits	63 20
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	396 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	88 52
Fuel	401 38
Light—gas, oil, and candles	48 30
Water supply	122 55
Hay and straw	11 10
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	26 56
Ice supply	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,274 71
Coffins and funerals	18 52
Contingencies	262 72
Repairs, ordinary	228 21
	$6,742 96

The average days' stay in this Hospital was 14,037—hence the average cost per day was 48.04 cents.

The allowance to this Hospital, based upon the income for the year and 14,037 days' stay of patients, will be—

Allowance for 10,648 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,129	60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue.	621	49
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 3,389 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	237	23
Total aid for 1883	2,988	32

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was inspected by Mr. Christie. His Report is as follows:—

"I visited this Hospital on the 19th July, and found resident forty adult patients, nineteen males and twenty-one females, of the latter ten were maternity cases, five of whom had been confined.

"In this institution no classification in the female ward is attempted, consequently the more depraved and abandoned women may have fullest association with those whose characters and habits have been above reproach.

"This baneful condition of matters could soon be remedied by a reasonable display of interest in the institution, and moderate efforts on the part of the citizens of Kingston to supply the Hospital with the necessary means."

HÔTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The number of patients treated in this Hospital during the past official year was 444, all adults. The following statistics as to their movements are shown by the returns sent to the Department to be as follows:

Number in residence on 1st October, 1880	22	
Admitted during the year	422	
Total number under treatment		444
Discharged during the year	394	
Died	23	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	27	
		444

The patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

From the City of Kingston	233	
From the County of Frontenac	17	
From other counties of the Province	182	
From the United States	10	
From other countries	2	
		444

Sex.

Males	218	
Females	226	
		444

Nationalities.

Canada	322	
England	2	
Ireland	111	
Scotland	1	
United States	6	
Other countries	2	
		444

Religion.

Protestants	44	
Roman Catholics	400	
		444

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,584 68
Received from Municipalities	52 80
Received from patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	575 60
Received from property belonging to the Hospital	132 15
Received from subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,095 89
Received from other sources not above enumerated	197 49
Total	$5,638 61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$808 56
Butter	329 54
Flour, bread, and meal	797 60
Milk	114 71
Tea and coffee	361 82
Potatoes and other vegetables	214 93
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	602 23
Drugs and medicines	313 32
Medical and surgical appliances	10 00
Surgical instruments	10 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	18 80
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	387 89
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	56 83
Fuel	524 92
Light, gas, oil, and candles	41 83
Water supply	84 00
Hay and straw	150 52
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	41 39
Ice supply	15 00
Salaries and wages	203 00
Taxes and insurance	168 70
Coffins and funerals	69 00
Contingencies	51 88
Repairs, ordinary	177 42
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,554 29

The amount of Government aid to which this Hospital will be entitled is as follows:

Allowance for 9,486 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$1,897 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	763 48
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 934 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	65 38
Total grant for 1883	$2,726 06

The average daily cost for maintenance of patients in this Hospital was 53.30 cents.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie's report of inspection is as here appended:

"I visited this Hospital on the 19th July, and found thirty patients, sixteen males and fourteen females, all under treatment, and fit subjects for the relief which such an Institution is calculated to afford.

"The Hospital in every apartment was in excellent order, and the general arrangements gave evidence of the greatest care and prudence in the treatment of the unfortunate inmates.

"Three cases of Diphtheria, resulting from the exposure of nurses to the disease, while they were attending a family at some distance from the city, were reported to me as being in an isolated ward, and proper precaution had been taken to prevent the contagion from spreading, notwithstanding the exercise of good judgment and great care it is within the range of probabilities that the infection may spread, and such cases point to the desirability of confining hospitals to their proper work, without associating with them orphanages or kindred institutions under the same roof."

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this institution are shown by the following figures taken from the returns:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	30	
Number admitted during the year	342	
Total number under treatment		372
Discharged	288	
Died	40	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	44	
		372

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of Ottawa	176	
From the County of Carleton	50	
From other counties in the Province	62	
From the United States	2	
Other countries	82	
		372

Sex.

Males	227	
Females	145	
		372

Nationalities.

Canadian	166	
England	67	
Ireland	86	
Scotland	25	
United States	13	
Other countries	15	
		372

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	339	
Roman Catholics	33	
		372

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,005 80
Received as a grant from the City of Ottawa	800 00
Received as a grant from the County of Carleton	600 00
Received from other Municipalities	100 00
Received from patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,068 36
Received from property belonging to the Hospital	10 50
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	4,284 30
Received from other sources not enumerated	52 50
	9,921 46

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$991 76
Butter	228 47
Flour, bread, and meal	446 19
Milk	505 48
Tea and Coffee	150 92
Potatoes and other vegetables	83 23
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	350 03
Drugs and medicines	597 83
Beer, wine, and spirits	193 84
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	111 71
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	51 30
Fuel	525 81
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	35 21
Water supply	136 02
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,722 98
Taxes and insurance	9 50
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	428 03
Repairs, ordinary	133 70
Building debt, etc.	2,754 42
Total expenditure	9,415 93

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the year was 43.23 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 13,045 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,609	00
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	1,304	50
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,597 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	181	79
Total aid for 1883	$4,095	29

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 27th February, 1882. I found thirty-nine patients in residence on that day, twenty-two men, sixteen women, and seven young girls.

I made a careful examination of all the patients, and found six of the number who were not proper subjects for Hospital residence, and for whom only refuge rates will be paid by Government. All of these six patients should be in a refuge, but as there is no refuge for them the Hospital apparently must be improperly used for that purpose, thus occupying space and exhausting means which should be exclusively appropriated to the sick poor. I found all parts of the Hospital well managed and in good order.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	34	
Number admitted during the year	497	
Total number under treatment during the year		531
Discharged	451	
Died	41	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	39	
		531

The localities from which the 531 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	325	
From the County of Carleton	61	
From other counties in the Province	29	
From the United States	4	
Other countries	112	
		531

Sex.

Males	249	
Females	282	
		531

Nationalities.

Canada	280	
England	7	
Ireland	214	
Scotland	20	
United States	1	
Other countries	9	
	——	531

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	12	
Roman Catholics	519	
	——	531

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,177 30
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	100 00
From paying patients	1,385 70
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	418 68
From other sources, not enumerated	1,493 06
	$7,374 74

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$839 51
Butter	425 48
Flour, bread, and meal	469 90
Milk	6 57
Tea and coffee	203 61
Potatoes and other vegetables	250 61
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	744 98
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	252 91
Beer, wine, and spirits	118 25
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	437 93
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	39 57
Fuel	775 59
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	32 97
Water supply	204 35
Hay and straw	81 64
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	54 63
Ice supply	13 36
Salaries and wages	446 09
Taxes and insurance	80 43
Coffins and funerals	6 50
Contingencies	227 97
Repairs, ordinary	154 46
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,867 22

Brought forward	$5,867 32
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.	1,310 07
Total expenditure	7,176 29

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shown in the following summary, viz. :—

Allowance for 12,696 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,539 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue	1,049 36
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 1,188 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	83 16
Total aid for 1883	$3,671 72

INSPECTION.

I visited this Hospital on the 27th Febuary 1882, there were thirty-nine patients in residence. viz., 17 men, 19 women and 3 children, all of whom I found, after careful examination, to be proper persons for Hospital residence.

The Hospital was in excellent order in every respect.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows:—

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	18	
Number admitted during the year	148	
Number born in the Hospital during the year	133	
Total number under treatment during the year		299
Discharged	268	
Died	6	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	25	
		299

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the City of Ottawa	91	
From the County of Carleton	17	
From other counties in the Province	131	
From the United States	6	
Other countries	54	
		299

Sex.

Males	71	
Females	228	
		299

Nationalities.

Canada	103	
England	45	
Ireland	122	
Scotland	26	
Other countries	3	
		299

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	96	
Roman Catholics	203	
		299

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,518 74
From the County of Carleton, in payment for patients	25 00
From paying patients themselves	1,973 28
From subscriptions and donations	1,449 07
Other sources	794 90
Total receipts	$5,760 99

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$464 08
Butter	192 22
Flour, bread, and meal	515 87
Milk	75 91
Tea and coffee	46 03
Potatoes and other vegetables	126 15
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	228 98
Drugs and medicines	18 19
Beer, wine, and spirits	33 90
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	326 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	24 94
Fuel	233 90
Light—gas, oil, and candles	34 80
Water	74 69
Hay and straw	77 85
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	158 88
Salaries and wages	147 85
Taxes and insurance	10 00
Coffins and funerals	9 00
Contingencies	237 88
Repairs, ordinary	321 58
Total expenditure for maintenance	$3,358 80
Paid in reduction of debt	1,000 00
Total expenditure	$4,358 80

The average cost per day for maintenance in this Hospital was for the past year 37.25 cents.

The apportionment of Goverment Aid Grant is as follows:—

Allowance on 4,701days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day	$940 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	470 10
Allowance at 7 cents per day on 4,314 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	301 98
Total aid for 1883	$1,712 28

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 27th Febuary 1882. Then their were 38 patients registered, as in residence, all of whom I saw except one who was out at the time; only three of the patients whom I saw had been confined, and all the others were awaiting their time.

This house is now filled to its utmost capacity. Extensive alterations have been made in the interior, to use all available space, and more beds are made up than the size of the wards will justify, still the house was in excellent order in all respects.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1881	35	
Admitted during official year	347	
Number of births in the Hospital during same period	34	
Total number of patients under treatment		416
Discharged during the year	332	
Died	32	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	52	
		416

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

From the City of London	358	
From the County of Middlesex	45	
From other counties in the Province	13	
		416

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows:—

Sex.

Males	272	
Females	144	
		416

Nationalities.

Canada	162	
England	89	
Ireland	88	
Scotland	52	
United States	16	
Other countries	9	
		416

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	322	
Roman Catholics	94	
		416

The two annexed statements show the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,751 08
From the City of London	2,677 39
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	986 34
From other Municipalities of the Province	256 50
From paying patients themselves	1,255 81
From income from property or investments	407 01
	$9,334 13

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,252 91
Butter	427 10
Flour, bread, and meal	505 28
Milk	450 12
Tea and coffee	175 02
Potatoes and other vegetables	177 67
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	604 93
Drugs and medicines	568 53
Beer, wine, and spirits	177 34
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	425 73
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	99 38
Fuel	623 11
Light, gas, oil, and candles	258 25
Hay and straw	47 94
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	29 34
Ice supply	17 55
Salaries and wages	1,999 99
Coffins and funerals	159 00
Contingencies	270 96
Repairs, ordinary	577 71
Total expenditure for maintenance	$8,847 86
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc	486 27
Total expenditure	$9,334 13

Average cost for maintenance per day for each patient, 57.90 cents.
Government aid earned by this Hospital is as follows :—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 11,257 days' treatment of patients	$2,251 40
Supplementary allowance, at ten cents per day	1,125 70
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 4,025 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	281 75
Total Government aid for 1883	$3,658 85

INSPECTION.

Inspected July 10th 1882, 43 patients in the wards, 30 males, 10 females, and 3 children. During the current year there have been 319 admissions as against 278, down to the corresponding date the previous year.

The Register shows a very bad ratio of attendance by the visiting Physicians many of whom show only 3, 4, 6 and 7 visits for months with patients under their care all the time.

I regret to find little or no improvement in the condition of this Hospital, since last inspection. It is true some whitewashing and painting had been done, but the defects lie far deeper than can be reached by paint brushes. I can only repeat in substance what was said last year, that a properly trained female head to the establishment is required, and until such an officer is appointed the Hospital will remain what it is.

I was told that it was intended to establish a training school for nurses in this Hospital. Such an institution would be of the greatest benefit, if properly managed, not only to the Hospital itself, but to the whole city and country around.

One of the greatest wants everywhere in Canada is trained nurses. The field for their operations is practically unlimited. One such establishment, is in very successful operation in St. Catharines, and its nurses are called upon to go far and wide in attendance upon the sick. No more deserving work could be undertaken by the people of London, than this.

I made another inspection of this Hospital on the 26th October. There were then in residence 37 patients, all of whom I saw, viz., 24 males, 12 females, and 1 child.

I was glad to hear in this visit that the management was advertising for female nurses to replace the "old soldiers," referred to in previous reports.

The walls of the building had been painted throughout, and presented a much cleaner appearance than at my last visit.

The heating, which is done by stoves, is not a good feature for such an institution, it is a pity that when improvements were undertaken, hot water or steam had not been introduced.

I anticipate an improving appearance in this Hospital, under the female influence it is proposed to introduce.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows :—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	20	
Number admitted during the year	147	
Total number under treatment during the year		167
Discharged	135	
Died	15	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	17	
		167

The localities from which the 167 patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of St Catharines	72	
From the County of Lincoln	35	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	37	
From the United States	16	
Other countries	7	
		167

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	114	
Females	53	
		167

Nationalities.

Canada	28	
England	44	
Ireland	57	
Scotland	12	
United States	9	
Other countries	17	
		167

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	103	
Roman Catholics	61	
Other religions, or not known	3	
		167

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,210 33
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From other Municipalities of the Province	225 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	578 90
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	2,294 10
	$6,908 33

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$325 38
Butter	123 00
Flour, bread and meal	285 79
Milk	147 92
Tea and coffee	77 16
Potatoes and other vegetables	147 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	198 57
Drugs and medicines	303 68
Medical and surgical apppliances	122 74
Beer, wine, and spirits	72 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	18 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	56 50
Fuel	422 60
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	48 71
Water supply	12 00
Hay and straw	3 00
Ice	20 36
Salaries and wages	1,285 50
Taxes and Insurance	150 00
Contingences	22 68
Repairs, ordinary	135 85
Total expenditure for maintenance	$3,980 53
Balance on Mortgage	229 00
Total expenditure	$4,209 53

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 84.90 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows :—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 4,056 days' treatment of patients	811 20
Supplementary allowance, equal to 10 cents per day	405 60
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 566 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	39 62
Total Government aid for 1883	$1,256 42

INSPECTION.

Inspected the Hospital on the 4th April. There were then twenty-two patients in residence, fourteen males, six females, and two children.

This Hospital still continues, I am glad to say, under the superintendence of the Chief of the training establishment for nurses, founded by the late Dr. Mack. This lady performs all the duties which require in some other Hospitals a Medical Superintendent, a Matron and a Steward, and, having regard to the quantity and quality of the work done, the institution stands in efficiency second to none in the Province.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1881	14	
Admitted during the year	175	
Births	5	
Total number under treatment		194
Discharged	163	
Died	8	
Remaining 30th September, 1882	23	
		194

These 194 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

City of Guelph	117	
County of Wellington	74	
Other counties in the Province	3	
		194

The statistics further show the sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 194 patients as follows:—

Sex.

Males	121	
Females	73	
		194

Nationalities.

Canada	103	
England	41	
Ireland	17	
Scotland	33	
		194

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	177	
Roman Catholics	17	
		194

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,772 46
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From paying patients themselves	431 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	672 20
From sources not enumerated	55 13
	$4,730 79

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$421 36
Butter	156 15
Flour, bread and meal	201 42
Milk	27 20
Tea and coffee	101 53
Potatoes and other vegetables	82 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	282 71
Drugs and medicines	225 77
Beer, wine, and spirits	70 30
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	233 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	32 36
Fuel	543 33
Light—gas, oil, and candles	79 25
Water supply	32 44
Hay and straw	56 30
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	890 50
Taxes and insurance	190 00
Contingencies	218 46
Repairs ordinary	153 25
	$4,013 11

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the official year has been over 71.01 cents.

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid has been as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,248 day's treatment of Hospital patients	$1,049 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	524 80
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 403 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	28 21
Total grant for 1883	$1,602 61

INSPECTION.

I visited this Hospital on the 17th August, 1882. There were thirteen patients in residence, five males, six females and two infants.

The Hospital was clean and neat in all parts, though wanting in many respects the finishing touches that can only be given by the Matron or nurse of training and experience.

A new steward had been appointed since last inspection; he has had much experience in military and civil Hospitals in England. He is also a qualified dispenser. This man performs thoroughly well his functions as Steward, and does the work usually performed by a House Surgeon. Nothing is wanted here now but competent trained nursing to make this a most valuable Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the movements of patients in this Hospital for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1882 :—

Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1881	11	
Admitted during the year	154	
Total number under treatment		165
Discharged	147	
Died	8	
Remaining 30th September, 1882	10	
		165

The localities these 165 persons were drawn from are reported to be as follows :—

City of Guelph	78	
County of Wellington	47	
Other counties	38	
Received from other countries	2	
		165

The sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 165 patients were as follows :—

Sex.

Males	88	
Females	77	
		165

Nationalities.

Canada	69	
England	9	
Ireland	83	
Scotland	1	
United States	2	
Other countries	1	
		165

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	19	
Roman Catholics	146	
		165

The receipts and expenditures for the Hospital during the official year are shown in the two summaries given below :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,397 92
From the County of Wellington	457 56
From paying patients	308 26
Income from property	434 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc	4,136 01
	$6,734 25

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$415 42
Butter	142 31
Flour, bread, and meal	165 64
Milk	196 45
Tea and coffee	178 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	288 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	407 48
Drugs and medicines	274 00
Medical and surgical appliances	10 65
Beer, wine, and spirits	146 80
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	199 64
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	61 10
Fuel	164 70
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	32 18
Hay and straw	144 36
Clothing for patients	99 00
Salaries and wages	99 00
Contingencies	384 69
Repairs, ordinary	135 61
Total expenditure account maintenance	$3,545 98
Extraordinary repairs, mortgage, etc	3,324 70
Total expenditure	$6,870 68

The average cost per patient per day for the year has been 74.13 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows :—

Allowance for 4,658 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$931 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	465 80
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 125 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	8 75
Total grant for 1883	$1,406 15

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was inspected on the 17th August, 1882. There were thirteen patients under treatment, seven males and six females.

Everything about this institution wore its usual bright and cheerful aspect; though this Hospital has met with severe losses this year by fire and otherwise, the authorities have not allowed the fact to impair the efficiency of the Hospital.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	8	
Numbers admitted during the year	104	
Total number admitted during the year		112
Discharged	101	
Died	5	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	6	
		112

The localities from which the 112 patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the Town of Pembroke	50	
From the County of Renfrew	28	
Other counties	34	
		112

The statistics show the following as respects Sex, Nationalities, and religion:—

Sex.

Males	55	
Females	57	
		112

Nationalities.

Canada	44	
England	3	
Ireland	53	
Scotland	5	
Others countries	7	
		112

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shown in the two following statements:—

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	10	
Roman Catholics	102	
		112

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$917 02
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From the County of Pontiac	50 00
From paying patients themselves	276 00
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	471 75
From other sources, not enumerated	45 00
	$1,959 77

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$202 83
Butter	68 05
Flour, bread, and meal	93 71
Milk	9 66
Tea and coffee	110 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	70 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	123 00
Drugs and medicines	31 40
Beer, wine, and spirits	6 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	70 07
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	18 07
Fuel	183 00
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	20 00
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	40 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	15 00
Ice	4 50
Salaries and wages	192 00
Taxes and insurance	186 00
Coffins and funerals	8 00
Contingencies	62 57
Repairs, ordinary	12 00
	$1,576 36

The average daily cost of maintenance in this Hospital for the year has been 74.35 cents.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,092 day's treatment of patients	$418 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	209 20
	$627 60

INSPECTION.

On the 24th February, 1882, I made an inspection of the Hospital. On that day there were five patients in residence, three males and two females. Some of the patients were of doubtful right in the Hospital, and about one of them there was no doubt. There was not any good reason why he should be an inmate of the Hospital. I therefore discharged him at once. Everything about the Hospital was in excellent order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows :—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1881	1	
Number admitted during the year	298	
		299
Discharged	275	
Died	15	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1882	9	
		299

The localities from which the 299 patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the Village of Mattawa	12	
From the County of Renfrew	60	
From other counties in the Province	207	
Other countries	20	
		299

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	296	
Females	3	
		299

Nationalities.

Canada	242	
England	12	
Ireland	39	
Scotland	6	
		299

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	19	
Roman Catholics	280	
		299

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$500 00	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	844 86	
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	$1,432 00	
		$2,776 86

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$299 50
Butter	141 90
Flour, bread, and meal	195 45
Tea and coffee	98 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	82 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	325 15
Drugs and medicines	80 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	72 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	142 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	13 06
Fuel	257 00
Light—gas, oil, and candles	33 33
Hay and straw	82 50
Clothing for patients	17 60
Salaries and wages	336 00
Coffins and funerals	13 20
Contingencies	180 00
Repairs, ordinary	45 00
Total expenditure for maintenance	$2,413 51
Extraordinary Repairs	313 06
Total expenditure	$2,726 57

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 58.34 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 4,137 days' treatment of patients	$827 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	413 70
Total Government aid for 1883	$1,241 10

INSPECTION.

A petition having been presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that this Hospital be placed on the list for a grant under the Charity Aid Act. I was instructed to report upon it, and after a visit to Mattawa made the following special report to the Honourable the Treasurer:—

SIR,—Having been instructed by you to report upon the application of the Managers of the Mattawa General Hospital for Government aid. I proceeded to Mattawa for that purpose, and inspected the Hospital on the 23rd July, 1882, and have the honour to report as follows:—

Mattawa is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and Mattawan rivers, at a point about two hundred miles north-west of the city of Ottawa, and contains about five hundred inhabitants regularly resident there. The village is the most westerly settlement on the Ottawa river, and is a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which point the railway is now open. Beyond the village for about one hundred miles and around it in all directions for a like distance are lumbering establishments which employ hundreds of men in the season, all of whom pass through Mattawa going to and from the shanties.

Mattawa is what is called the distributing point for all the lumbering enterprises conducted in that region. There is consequently a very large floating population of men constantly in the locality, far from their homes and exposed to all the viscissitudes of a severe winter climate, and the hazardous occupations in which they are engaged.

The capacity of the village for the accommodation of so many strangers in ordinary health is far short of the demand, as is evidenced by the fact that men may be seen any night sleeping on hotel floors and such places, for want of beds. It follows of course that in case of illness or accident, the sufferers cannot be properly taken care of except in the Hospital.

This state of things, together with an epidemic of small-pox, about four years ago, led to the establishment of the Hospital now under consideration, and, from the information I gathered on the spot, I am satisfied there is great need for such an institution at that point.

The Hospital is a frame one, originally built for a chapel or hall, and is not at all well suited to its present purpose. And its use as an Hospital can only be tolerated on the ground that it is the best that can be had in an emergency, and that strong hopes are entertained that a new and better one will be erected in the near future.

As at present arranged the Hospital has four associated wards and one private one, containing in all eighteen beds. There should not in the same space be more than twelve beds, and I was informed that it frequently occurs that the whole of the eighteen beds are occupied at one time.

From the records of the Hospital I learned that during the official year ending 30th September, 1881, there had been 200 patients treated, the total stay of whom amounted to 2,981 days, averaging a trifle over fourteen days stay for each, which in this respect, is the best record of any Hospital in Ontario during the same period.

On the day of my visit there were only four patients under treatment, all of whom, as I ascertained, were proper subjects for Hospital treatment.

The income for the year, as I gathered from the books, was $3,050, and the expenditure was $2,689.80. These sums however, were not all received and spent on Hospital account. There is a school maintained in an adjoining building under the same management, the accounts of which are not kept separate from the Hospital accounts. I was therefore unable to ascertain exactly how much of the income and expenditure appertained to each. In future the Hospital accounts will be kept separate from all others.

The staff of the Hospital consists of three sisters, viz.: a Superioress, a chief nurse and a cook without salary, together with two female servants at $4 per month each, and a man-servant at $8 per month.

The Superioress is a lady of great Hospital experience, having for many years held a responsible position in the Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa She is said to have great skill in the treatment of ordinary diseases and in the dressing and treatment of wounds.

The great drawback to this Hospital is that there is no resident physician in the locality, none nearer than Pembroke in fact, which is one hundred miles away by rail, but the railway company have physicians employed who travel up and down the line, one of whom is expected to be located in Mattawa shortly. It has been found however, that practically whenever a physician was really needed the people have been able to get one in a few hours.

Having regard to all the facts, therefore, I respectfully recommend that the Mattawa General Hospital be placed upon Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, for future aid, and that for work done in the past the sum of $500 be placed in the supplementary estimates, to be paid in the usual way during the current year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. O'Reilly.

The Honourable
The Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

Upon the above report a specific grant of $500 was placed in the supplementary estimates by the Government in respect of work done in the past by the Hospital, and an Order in Council passed placing the Hospital on the list for a grant under the Charity Aid Act, Schedule " A."

The sums placed opposite the names of the Hospitals in the following Table represent the amounts earned during the year by each in respect of work done, and which will be reported for payment, subject to the conditions imposed by Orders in Council affecting the same, and my recommendations in each particular case :—

	Am't. of Gov't. Aid Earned.
General Hospital, Toronto	$17,993 62
City Hospital, Hamilton	3,472 79
General Hospital, Kingston	2,988 32
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	2,726 06
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4,095 29
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	3,671 72
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	1,712 28
General Hospital, London	3,658 85
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,256 42
General Hospital, Guelph	1,602 61
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,406 15
General Hospital, Pembroke	627 60
General Hospital, Mattawa	1,241 10
Total	$46,452 81

I close this report by adding, for the information of all concerned, a copy of an Order in Council affecting grants to Lying-in Hospitals and Infants' Homes, based upon my report and recommendation in respect thereof.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1882.

The Committee of Council advise the adoption of the following regulations in respect of the grant of aid under R. S. O. Cap. 223, to institutions receiving lying-in patients and Infants' Homes, Orphanages, and other like institutions receiving children born in such institutions which receive lying-in patients.

1. That as already provided, no grant be made to any institution included in Schedule "A" of the said Act in respect of lying-in patients for a longer period of residence than thirty-five days, provided, however, that in case a longer period of residence is absolutely necessary for the recovery of the health of any such patient, the institution shall be rated in respect of such patient, for such additional period beyond thirty-five days, the same as the institutions named in Schedule "B" of the said Act.

2. That no grant be made to any institution coming under the said Act where any child born therein does not remain in such institution under the constant and continuous care and nurture of its mother, so long as such mother shall remain in such institution, unless the physician attending upon such mother certifies in writing under his hand that it is absolutely necessary for sanitary reasons that any such child be separated from its mother, such certificate to be filed in such institution for reference.

3. That no grant be made to any institution coming under the said Act which receives as an inmate any child born in any other such institution, contrary to the provisions of clause 2 preceding.

4. That Infants' Homes, Orphanages, Bethlehems, and other like institutions for the care and nurture of young children may receive as inmates, under the designation of "mother nurses," for the nursing of infant children at the breast, the mothers of children born in any institution coming under the said Act, and any Infants' Home, Orphanage, Bethlehem, or any other like institution for the care and nurture of young children which shall receive such mother nurses, shall be rated in respect of such mother nurses in Schedule "B" under the said Act, and be entitled to a grant accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient Servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN & MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 15th December, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by Provincial funds, being for the year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE, AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1882.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge, and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1882.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE, *Inspector.*

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

No addition during the year just closed was made to the list of Houses of Refuge receiving Provincial funds under "The Charity Aid Act."

The table annexed shews the names and locations of the respective Refuges the number of inmates during the year, the number of deaths and discharges, and the number remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1882.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1881.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sep., 1882.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1882.
House of Industry	Toronto	73	46	119	30	16	73
House of Providence	do	189	175	364	123	51	190
Home for Incurables	do	38	29	67	8	9	50
House of Refuge	Hamilton	44	91	135	86	6	43
Home for Aged Women	do	24	1	25	....	1	24
House of Industry	Kingston	36	69	105	62	6	37
House of Providence	do	48	72	120	52	22	46
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	24	20	44	14	7	23
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	do	32	43	75	31	9	35
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	53	116	169	106	4	59
St. Charles' Hospice	do	50	33	83	19	9	55
House of Providence	Guelph	40	81	121	74	7	40
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines.	2	1	3	1	.....	2
The Home	St. Thomas	9	13	22	11	2	9
House of Providence	Dundas	60	60	120	41	9	70
Totals		722	850	1572	658	158	756

A comparison of this table with the corresponding one in the previous report shews that the admissions decreased from 864 to 850; that the total number under lodgment increased from 1551 to 1572; that the discharges decreased from 716 to 658; while the deaths rose from 118 to 158, being 10 per cent. on the total population, as against $7\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. in the preceding year.

The population of the Refuges, on the 30th September, 1882, was 756. On the same day of 1881 it was 717.

The statistical information contained in the returns in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residence of the inmates, will be found in the following summary:—

Sex.

Males	630	
Females	942	
		1,572

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	1,080	
Protestants of all denominations	492	
		1,572

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	390	
" England	200	
" Ireland	861	
" Scotland	67	
" United States	27	
" Other countries	27	
		1,572

Previous Residence.

Received from City or Town in which the Refuges are located	960	
Received from Counties in which these Refuges are located	178	
Received from other Counties in the Province	344	
Emigrants and Foreigners	90	
		1,572

The following table shews the number of inmates maintained in each Refuge, the aggregate stay in days of the inmates collectively, and upon which Government aid is granted, and the average stay in days per inmate:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	119	27894	234
House of Providence	"	364	69854	192
Home for Incurables	"	67	17026	254
House of Refuge	Hamilton	135	16125	119
Home for Aged Women	"	25	8753	350
House of Industry	Kingston	105	14768	141
House of Providence	"	120	18870	157
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	44	9758	221
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	75	14679	195
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	169	22694	134
St. Charles' Hospice	"	83	19500	235
House of Providence	Guelph	121	14112	116
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	769	256
The Home	St. Thomas	22	3372	154
House of Providence	Dundas	120	23714	198
Totals		1572	281,888	179

The aggregate stay of all the inmates increased by 8,632 days, and the average stay of each by three days, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

The table which follows exhibits the amount to be allowed to each Refuge, and the manner in which such amount is arrived at. The total allowance for this year's work is $20,771.74, being $829.63 in excess of what was earned last year:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1883.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	27894	1394 70	8800 87	.....	557 88	1952 58
House of Providence	"	69854	3492 70	11897 24	.....	1397 08	4889 78
Home for Incurables	"	17026	‖1702 60	4371 73	.....	851 30	2553 90
House of Refuge	Hamilton	16125	806 25	.....	.....	.....	806 25
Home for Aged Women	"	8753	437 65	*	.....	175 06	612 71
House of Industry	Kingston	14768	738 40	1588 71	.....	295 36	1033 76
House of Providence	"	18870	943 50	†5038 85	.....	377 40	1320 90
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	9758	487 90	4161 79	.....	195 16	683 06
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	14679	733 95	12875 00	.....	293 58	1027 53
St. Patrick's " "	Ottawa	22694	1134 70	‡	.....	453 88	1588 58
St. Charles' Hospice	"	19500	975 00	6521 61	.....	390 00	1365 00
House of Providence	Guelph	14112	705 60	3005 04	.....	282 24	987 84
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	769	38 45	§	.....	15 38	53 83
The Home	St. Thomas	3372	168 60	720 13	.....	67 44	236 04
House of Providence	Dundas	23714	1185 70	3740 00	.....	474 28	1659 98
Totals	.....	281,888	14,945 70	62,720 97	.....	5826 04	20,771 74

* Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum Receipts.

† Includes Receipts of Orphanage Branch.

‡ Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Receipts.

§ Included with Orphanage Branch.

‖ The Home for Incurables, Toronto, is allowed one-half the Hospital rate.

The maintenance expenditures of the various Refuges are summarized in the table given below, and, where the methods of keeping the accounts admits of it, the average daily cost per inmate is also shewn :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Collective stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
House of Industry	Toronto	27894	5916 46	4226 10	10142 56	36.36
House of Providence	"	69854	6774 50	7382 17	14156 67	20.26
Home for Incurables	"	17026	2138 39	3352 32	5490 71	32.25
House of Refuge	Hamilton	16125	1425 52	919 18	2344 70	.....
Home for Aged women	"	8753	.....	.....	*.....	.....
House of Industry	Kingston	14768	1178 18	1704 72	2882 90	19.52
House of Providence	"	18870	3419 09	3316 21	†6735 30	.....
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	9758	1899 47	3346 10	†5245 57	.....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	14679	5880 20	8442 42	†14322 62	.....
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	22694	.....	.....	*.....	.....
St. Charles' Hospice	"	19500	1107 45	1195 45	2302 90	11.80
House of Providence	Guelph	14112	1980 44	1379 57	3360 01	23.81
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	769	.....	.....	*.....	.....
The Home	St. Thomas	3372	479 59	553 20	1032 79	30.63
House of Providence	Dundas	23714	3233 44	2711 68	5945 12	25.07
Total	.....	281,888	35,432 73	38,529 12	73,961 85	

*Included with Orphanage Branch.

†Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

The separate reports upon each of the Refuges are attached.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 119 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1881	73	
Admitted during the year	46	
Total number of inmates		119
Discharges during year	30	
Deaths during year	16	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1882	73	
		119

The places from which these 119 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	82	
From the County of York and other counties	23	
Emigrants and foreigners	14	
		119

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates:—

Sex.

Males	73	
Females	46	
		119

Nationalities.

English	42	
Irish	54	
Scotch	8	
Canadian	10	
Other countries	5	
		119

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	92	
Roman Catholics	27	
		119

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,101 47
From the City of Toronto	5,000 00
From inmates	73 10
Income from property belonging to the House	678 75
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,203 70
From other sources	845 32
	$10,902 34

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$5,916 46
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	641 28
Fuel, light, and cleaning	2,018 67
Salaries and wages	866 25
Repairs, ordinary	86 99
Other expenditures	612 91
	$10,142 56

The collective stay of the 119 inmates amounted to 27,894 days. The institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under:—

Allowance for 27,894 days, at 5 cents	$1,394 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	557 88
Allowance for 1883	$1,952 58

Inspection.

On the 21st of June I made an inspection of this institution and found therein 49 males and 33 females, all of whom from age, chronic ailments, or general infirmity were fit subjects for the benefits of this charity.

The register was found to be well and neatly kept, and the house and yards in proper order.

The casual wards in connection with this institution are kept in as good condition as the character of the occupants will permit.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates are exhibited in the following summary:—

Remaining in the House on 1st October, 1881	189	
Admitted during the year	175	
Total number of inmates	——	364

Discharged	123	
Died	51	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1882	190	
		364

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Toronto	232	
County of York and other counties of Ontario	111	
Emigrants and foreigners	21	
		364

From the returns made I collect the following in respect of sex, nationalities and religion:—

Sex.

Males	113	
Females	251	
		364

Nationalities.

English	18	
Irish	272	
Scotch	1	
Canadian	58	
Other countries	15	
		364

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	18	
Roman Catholics	346	
		364

The details of income and expenditure, as shewn by the returns, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$5,176 22
From the City of Toronto	1,000 00
From inmates, in payment of board	2,226 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	7,899 03
From other sources	772 21
	$17,073 46

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$6,774 50
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,518 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,259 00
Wages	120 00
Ordinary repairs	460 60
Additions to buildings	11,461 00
Other expenditures	14,573 87
	$37,167 72

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 69,854 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation for the year 1883:—

Allowance for 69,854 days, at 5 cents	$3,492 70
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,397 08
Total Government aid for 1883	$4,889 78

INSPECTION.

I visited this institution on the 6th July, and found that the register and daily record were properly kept, shewing that there were resident at the date of my inspection 52 adult males, and 143 adult females.

The relief and comfort of the many aged and infirm inmates of this institution appears to be thoroughly looked after, and, with the exception of those apartments in which the alterations and improvements were being made, the interior of the House was in good order and thoroughly clean.

The addition to this building, together with the satifactory arrangements for ventilation and heating by steam, will largely add to the capacity of the institution and comfort of the inmates.

The improvements and alterations, which have been in progress for some time, are being completed in a neat and substantial manner.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1881	38	
Admitted during the year	29	
Total number in the Home during the year	——	67
Discharged	8	
Died	9	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	50	
	——	67

The places from which these 67 persons were admitted into the Home are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	58	
From the County of York and other counties	9	
	——	67

The following are the particulars as to sex, nationalities, and religion:—

Sex.

Males	30	
Females	37	
	——	67

Nationalities.

English	22	
Irish	18	
Scotch	10	
Canadian	15	
Other countries	2	
		67

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	63	
Roman Catholics	4	
		67

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,762 80
From the City of Toronto	750 00
From other Municipalities	229 50
Payments from inmates	517 80
Subscriptions and donations	2,874 43
	$6,134 53

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	$2,138 39
Clothing and furnishings	120 63
Fuel, light, and cleaning	787 06
Salaries and wages	1,226 80
Repairs	1,390 80
Other expenses	927 03
	$6,590 71

The 67 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 17,026 days, or an average of 254 days per inmate, which will entitle the Home to the following aid for 1883, viz.:—

Allowance for 17,026 days, at 10 cents per day	$1,702 60
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	851 30
Total Government aid for 1883	$2,553 90

INSPECTION.

I visited this Home on the 16th June, and found 50 persons resident—22 males and 28 females.

On inspection I found the building throughout in the most perfect order, and scrupulously clean. A noticeable deficiency, however, is the want of an abundant supply of water, and it is to be hoped that such a supply may soon be provided.

The excellent structural character of this institution, together with the careful and systematic attention of the Matron and nurses, must largely contribute to the comfort and relief of the patients who have a home there.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1881 ..	44	
Admitted during the past year	91	
Total number of inmates		135
Discharged during the year	86	
Died	6	
Remaining on 30th September, 1882	43	
		135

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	113	
County of Wentworth and other counties	4	
Other places	18	
		135

Sex.

Males	67	
Females	68	
		135

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	96	
Roman Catholics	39	
		135

Nationalities.

Canadian	35	
English	27	
Irish	51	
Scotch	10	
Other countries	12	
		135

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,268 15

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$1,425 52
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	153 96
Fuel	253 65
Salaries and wages	408 04
Ordinary repairs	13 57
Other expenses	190 46
	$2,344 70

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 16,125 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1883:—

Allowance for 16,125 days, at 5 cents	$806 25
Total Government aid for 1883	$806 25

INSPECTION.

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this charity:—

"I inspected this refuge on the 22nd November.

"Since the removal of the patients from the old to the new Hospital building, all the inmates—male and female—of the various buildings used by the city authorities for refuge purposes have been transferred to the old Hospital. The population on the day of my visit consisted of 44 persons—30 males and 14 females.

"Everything in this building is of the roughest description in all respects. The poor of Hamilton, so far as the city has charge of them, are the worst lodged of any in the Province, while in the same city the institutions managed by private persons compare favourably with the best.

"There is one feature of this house which requires special notice in view of the late calamity at Halifax, and that is, the utter absence of any good means of escape from fire should one occur in the centre of the building. The building is three storeys high in addition to a very high basement. The stairway is in the centre of the building, and is no more than the ordinary width of common stairs. Nearly, if not quite all of the inmates sleep on the second and third floors. In the top storey are several old and decrepit women, who would almost inevitably be burned in case of fire if their safety depended upon escape from the building.

"I would recommend that the Government aid be withheld from this institution until some efficient provision be make for the safety of the inmates in the event of fire."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1881	24	
Admitted during the year	1	
Total number in the Home during year		25
Discharged	1	
Remaining, 30th September, 1882	24	
		25

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

English	14	
Irish	8	
Scotch	3	
		25

The receipts and expenditures of this institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

The 25 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 8,753 days. The Provincial aid for 1883 will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 8,753 days, at 5 cents	$437 65
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	175 06
Total Government aid for 1883	$612 71

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly's report is annexed:—

"I visited this Home on the 29th March. Twenty-two aged women are lodged and cared for by this charity, and all is done in the best possible manner—twenty-one are in the Home and one is out at board.

"The house is rather too full. It is intended to accommodate eighteen only, and will only lodge that number properly.

"It is to be hoped that the good work will prosper so that extended accommodation can be provided for the inmates.

"I found everything in good order."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 105 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. The movements were as follows:—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1881	36	
Admitted during the year	69	
Total number in the House during the year		105
Discharged	62	
Died	6	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1882	37	
		105

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz:—

City of Kingston	66	
County of Frontenac	12	
Other counties of Ontario	18	
Other places	9	
		105

The statistics as to sex, religion, and nationality are as follows:—

Sex.

Males	76	
Females	29	
		105

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	80	
Roman Catholics	25	
		105

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English	29	
Irish	55	
Scotch	3	
		105

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$976 92
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From other Municipalities	35 00
Income from property	10 00
Payment from inmates	59 00
Subscriptions and donations	983 75
From other sources	96
	$2,565 63

The expenditures during the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	$1,178 18
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	228 53
Fuel	275 60
Salaries and wages	385 83
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	77 49
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	737 27
	$2,882 90

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 14,768 days, or an average of 141 days each. The House is thus entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 14,768 day, at 5 cents per day	$738 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	295 36
Total Government aid for 1883	1,033 76

INSPECTION.

On the 20th July, I visited this House, and on investigation found thirty-seven inmates, twenty-four males and thirteen females.

The House in all its apartments was in fair order, and the comfort of its inmates well looked after. Nevertheless the want of proper ventilation in the

female ward is a very noticeable defect, and to a considerable degree detracts from the efforts made by the Superintendent for the well being of the old and infirm under his charge. In view of the infirm bodily condition of many of the inmates, it is most necessary that good ventilation should be had, and it is to be hoped that the Committee of Management may order this necessary improvement to be made at an early day.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1881	48	
Admitted during the past year	72	
Total number during the year		120
Discharged during year	52	
Died	22	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	46	
		120

These admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

City of Kingston	35	
County of Frontenac	2	
Other counties and places	83	
		120

The following information in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males	60	
Females	60	
		120

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	4	
Roman Catholics	116	
		120

Nationalities.

Canadian	29	
English	9	
Irish	58	
Scotch	13	
Other countries	11	
		120

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an Orphanage, which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,560 32
From inmates in part payment of board	415 97
Income from property	62 14
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,848 18
From other sources	1,712 56
	$6,599 17

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,419 09
Clothing and furnishings	1,331 53
Salaries and wages	7 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	815 38
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	241 09
Other expenses	691 21
Out-door poor relief	230 00
	$6,735 30

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates were equal to 18,870 days The Government allowance for the year 1883 based upon these figures would be as follows:—

Allowance for 18,870 days, at 5 cents per day	$943 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	377 40
Total Government aid for 1883	$1,320 90

INSPECTION.

My visit of inspection to this institution was made on the 20th July and at that date there were in residence forty-one inmates, nineteen of whom were males and twenty-two females.

The Home throughout was in the most perfect condition of order and cleanliness, and the arrangement and management in every respect good.

The books were well and neatly kept, and fully entered up to the day of my visit.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in the Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1881	24	
Admitted during the year	20	
Total number in the Home during the year		44
Discharged	14	
Died	7	
Remaining on 30th September, 1882	23	
		44

In respect of sex, nationalities, and religion of the inmates, the following returns are given:—

Sex.

Males	21	
Females	23	
		44

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	44	
Roman Catholics		
		44

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	20	
Irish	11	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	3	
		44

There is an Orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in the statements which follow:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,051 39
From inmates, in part payment of board	658 36
Income from property	784 64
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,365 24
From other sources	1,353 55
	$5,213 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,899 47
Salaries and wages	797 16
Other expenses	2,548 94
	$5,245 57

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,758 days. The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 9,758 days, at 5 cents per day	$487 90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	195 16
Total Government aid for 1883	$683 06

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Home and made the following report upon it:—

"I inspected the Home for the Aged, London, on the 10th July, when I found thirteen male and ten female inmates in residence, all of whom were seen.

"This Home is connected with the Orphans' Home, aged people and orphan children being kept in the same house. This combination is a bad one, and I was glad to hear that it was prosposed to transfer the aged people to another place. This step if taken will be a most judicious one, as the influence of adult pauperism upon the minds of young children is most pernicious and far reaching. It is a positive injustice and wrong to young children to keep them in daily contact with such.

"The House is excellently well kept."

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the work of the House of Refuge during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	32	
Admitted during the year	43	
Total number cared for		75
Discharged	31	
Died	9	
In residence 30th September, 1882	35	
		75

The following particulars in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males	31	
Females	44	
		75

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	1	
Roman Catholics	74	
		75

Nationalities.

Canadian	16	
English	6	
Irish	53	
		75

The stay of these 75 persons aggregated 14,679 days. The Government grant for the year will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 14,679 days, at 5 cents	$733 95
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	293 58
Total grant for 1883	$1,027 53

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's minute is annexed :—

"This Refuge which was inspected on the 10th July, 1882, was found to be in its usual excellent state of order and cleanliness.

"There were fifty-nine inmates in residence, twenty males and thirty-nine females, all comfortably cared for."

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz. :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1881	53	
Admitted during the year	116	
Total number cared for		169
Discharged during the year	106	
Died	4	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	59	
		169

The statistics in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are given as follows :—

Sex.

Males	84	
Females	85	
		169

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	2	
Roman Catholics	167	
		169

Nationalities.

Canadian	8	
English	29	
Irish	127	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	3	
		169

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following localities :—

City of Ottawa	74	
County of Carleton and other counties	16	
Emigrants	79	
		169

The receipts and expenditure of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 169 inmates was equal to 22,694 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid :—

Allowance for 22,694 days, at 5 cents	$1,134 70
Supplementry aid, at 2 cents per day	453 88
Total grant for 1883	$1,588 58

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Charity and reported upon it as under:—

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Refuge on the 27th February. There were then in residence fifty-five persons, sixteen of whom were men and thirty-nine women.

"The building owned and used by this society is an excellent one, but too much work is attempted within it walls. In addition to there being a Refuge for both men and women, the Orphanage is also maintained under the same roof. Thus work which should be done in three separate institutions, is here done in one."

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:—

Remaining in the Hospice 1st October, 1881	50	
Admitted during the year	33	
Total in residence during the year		83
Discharged	19	
Died	9	
In residence 30th September, 1882	55	
		83

The following figures in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males	45	
Females	38	
		83

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	1	
Roman Catholics	82	
		83

Nationalities.

Canadian	54	
English	2	
Irish	24	
Scotch	3	
		83

The 83 inmates of this Charity were drawn from the following localities, viz. :

City of Ottawa	56	
County of Carleton	27	
		83

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows :—

From the Government of Ontario	$1,217 02
From County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	1,198 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	5,273 61
	$7,738 63

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz. :—

Food of all kinds	$1,107 45
Clothing and furnishings	184 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	266 85
Salaries and wages	102 25
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	5,880 08
Other expenses	541 45
	$8,082 08

The stay of the 83 inmates during the year was equal to 19,500 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1883 as follows :—

Allowance for 19,500 days, at 5 cents per day	$975 00
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents per day	390 00
Total grant for 1883	$1,365 00

INSPECTION.

The following is the copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this Charity :—

"I visited the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 27th February. The inmates numbered twenty-seven men and twenty-five women.

"A large and much needed brick addition to this Refuge is now in course of erection, which, when completed, will render a much better classification of inmates possible."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges, for the past year :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1881	40	
Admitted during the year	81	
Total number of inmates during the year		121
Discharged during the year	74	
Died	7	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1882	40	
		121

These 121 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz. :—

From the city of Guelph	51	
From the county of Wellington and other counties	44	
Foreigners, etc	26	
		121

Of these 121 inmates of the House, I gather from the returns the following particulars in respect of their sex, religion and nationalities:—

Sex.

Males	65	
Females	56	
		121

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	5	
Roman Catholics	116	
		121

Nationalities.

Canadian	34	
English	4	
Irish	77	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	3	
		121

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz. :—

Province of Ontario	$919 80
From City of Guelph	37 50
From inmates in part payment for board	271 00
Income from property	586 00
From all other sources	2,110 54
	$3,924 84

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds	$1,980 44
Clothing and furnishings	302 86
Fuel, light, and cleaning	178 75
Salaries and wages	80 25
Ordinary repairs	77 11
Additions to buildings	361 78
Other expenses	740 60
	$3,721 79

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 14,112 days, which entitles the House to the following Government grant for the year 1883:—

Allowance for 14,112 days, at 5 cents per day	$705 60
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	282 24
Total grant for 1883	$987 84

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited the Guelph House of Providence on the 10th July, 1882, and reported to the Government that there were then twenty-one adult males, seventeen females, and one child in residence, and that the building was well kept and in good order.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Charity:—

In residence 1st October, 1881	2	
Admitted during the year	1	
Total number of inmates during the year		3
Discharged	1	
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1882	2	
		3

Of these inmates, all were males; all were Protestants; all were received from the City of St. Catharines, and all were English.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the account of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 769 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 769 days, at 5 cents per day	$38 45
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	15 38
Total grant for 1883	$53 83

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this Refuge is included with the minute he made of his inspection of the Protestant Orphanage, St. Catharines.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	9	
Admitted during year	13	
Total number in residence		22

Discharged during year	11	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th Sepetember, 1882	9	
		22

Of these 22 inmates the following are the statistics as to ages, religions and nationalities:—

Sex.

Males	8	
Females	14	
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	20	
Roman Catholics	2	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	4	
English	9	
Irish	3	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	5	
		22

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$322 04
From the City of St. Thomas	700 00
From payments by inmates	6 00
From other sources	14 13
	$1,142 17

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$479 59
Clothing and furnishing	44 27
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	61 30
Salaries and wages	252 00
Other expenses	195 63
	$1,032 79

The Government grant for 1883 will be as follows:—

Allowance on 3,372 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day	$168 60
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	67 44
Total grant for 1883	$236 04

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the Home was as under :—

"This Home was inspected on the 9th June, 1882, on which date there were 11 inmates—5 males, 5 females, and 1 child.

"The Home was fairly clean and neat, considering the character of the building.

"The work on the building for the new Home is well under way, and it is hoped that in a few months the new building will be in a condition for occupation."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates :—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1881	60	
Admitted during the year	60	
Total number of inmates		120
Discharged during the year	41	
Died	9	
Remained on 30th September, 1882	70	
		120

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	65	
County of Wentworth and other counties	25	
Other places	30	
		120

The 120 inmates are classified in the statistical statement, in respect of sex, religion and nationalities, as follows :—

Sex.		
Men	43	
Women	77	
		120
Religious Denominations.		
Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	114	
		120
Nationalities.		
Canadian	32	
English	4	
Irish	71	
Scotch	7	
Other countries	6	
		120

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,549 04
From City of Hamilton } From County of Wentworth }	300 00
From inmates	700 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,000 00
Other sources	1,740 00
	$5,289 04

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$3,233 44
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	422 90
Fuel, light, and cleaning	612 05
Other expenditures	1,676 73
	$5,945 12

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 23,714 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder :—

Allowance for 23,714 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$1,185 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	474 28
Total Government aid for 1883	$1,659 98

Inspection.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is appended :—

"On the 30th March I paid a visit to the House of Providence in Dundas, when I found the building to be in its usual condition of cleanliness and comfort.

"The population was as follows:—adult males, 23; adult females, 45; boys, 71; total, 139.

"The authorities of this Home have it in contemplation to open another house, to be occupied exclusively by the boys. This change would accomplish a most desirable object—the complete separation of the boys from the adult inmates."

ORPHANAGES.

The following table shews the operations of the Orphan Asylums of the Province during the official year under report :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1881.	Number admitted during the year ended 30th September, 1882.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	217	185	402	157	25	220
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	99	50	149	41	2	106
Girls' Home	"	95	84	179	93	7	79
Boys' Home	"	93	67	160	90	.....	70
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	.....	172	172	161	.....	11
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	63	111	174	84	24	66
St. Nicholas Home	"	32	61	93	62	.....	31
Hospital for Sick Children	"	24	39	63	35	7	21
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	115	87	202	82	2	118
Orphan Asylum	"	29	17	46	16	2	28
Boys' Home	"	73	29	102	16	.....	86
Girls' Home	"	73	39	112	30	.....	82
Orphans' Home	Kingston	54	20	74	17	.....	57
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	27	28	55	26	2	27
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	41	46	87	49	.....	38
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	28	45	73	41	1	31
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	40	69	109	65	.....	44
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83	72	155	70	.....	85
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	17	176	193	8	171	14
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	86	64	150	81	.....	69
Protestant Orphan Home	"	31	56	87	41	.....	46
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	21	18	39	7	1	31
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	35	11	46	16	.....	30
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	1	3	4	4	.....	.....
Orphans' Home	Fort William	25	16	41	5	.....	36
Totals	.....	1,402	1,565	2,967	1,297	244	1,426

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	1,692	
Female	1,275	
		2,967

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	1,332	
Roman Catholics	1,635	
		2,967

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,272	
English	253	
Irish	295	
Scotch	60	
United States	45	
Other countries and unknown	42	
		2,967

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,098	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	236	
Received from other counties in the Province	433	
Emigrants and foreigners	200	
		2,967

The next table shews the aggregate stay of all the inmates in the Orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which each institution has become entitled to for the year 1883 :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of half a cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1883.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	85,020	1,275 30	5,741 59	425 10	1,700 40
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	38,403	576 05	5,573 68	192 02	768 07
Girls' Home	"	33,460	501 90	4,012 07	167 30	669 20
Boys' Home	"	29,695	445 42	3,296 40	148 48	593 90
Newsboys' Lodging	"	4,928	73 92	1,952 89	24 64	98 56
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	24,197	631 16	3,141 73	235 93	§867 09
St. Nicholas Home	"	11,493	172 39	4,169 34	57 46	229 85
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,161	408 05	3,899 62	163 22	‖571 27
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	44,859	672 88	5,632 50	224 29	897 17
Orphan Asylum	"	10,107	151 61	*3,666 55	50 53	202 14
Boys' Home	"	30,972	464 58	3,093 49	154 86	619 44
Girl's Home	"	28,226	423 39	2,351 74	141 13	564 52
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,260	303 90	3,196 86	101 30	405 20
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	11,185	167 77	†	55 93	223 70
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	12,137	182 06	665 25	60 69	242 75
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	11,101	166 51	2,562 37	55 51	222 02
St. Patricks' Orphan Asylum	"	13,797	206 96	*4,785 38	68 99	275 95
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	29,519	442 78	4,580 58	147 59	590 37
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	5,957	89 36	1,634 44	29 79	119 15
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	30,774	461 61	†	153 87	615 48
Protestant Orphan Home	"	15,752	236 28	†	78 76	315 04
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	9,028	135 42	1,582 14	45 14	180 56
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	11,359	170 38	718 60	56 79	227 17
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	283	4 25	†	1 41	5 66
Orphans' Home	St. William	10,190	152 85	901 05	50 95	203 80
Totals		530,863	8,516 78	67,158 27	2,891 68	11,408 46

* Includes receipts of Refuges Branch.
† Included with Refuge Branch.
§ This sum includes 7 cents per day for the mother nurses.
‖ This sum includes payments under Schedule B to this Hospital. See separate report on this institution.

As compared with the results of the previous year's operation, there is a decrease of 1,093 days in the aggregate stay.

The following table shews the cost of maintaining the Orphanages and the daily cost per inmate :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th of September, 1882.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	85,020	7,402 93	8.78
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	38,403	6,807 05	17.72
Girls' Home	"	33,460	4,681 18	14.00
Boys' Home	"	29,695	4,182 28	14.08
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	4,928	1,980 89	40.19
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	24,197	3,907 21	16.39
St. Nicholas Home	"	11,493	2,703 56	23.52
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,161	3,889 06	47.65
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	44,859	6,382 34	14.22
Orphan Asylum	"	10,167	*4,386 03	.....
Boys' Home	"	30,972	4,119 29	13.30
Girls' Home	"	28,226	2,845 56	10.07
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,260	2,766 42	13.65
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	11,185	†	.....
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	12,137	1,359 52	11.20
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	11,101	1,864 02	17.70
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	13,797	6,604 60	47.87
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	29,519	5,155 16	17.46
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	5,957	1,647 94	27.66
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	30,774	†	.....
Protestant Orphan Home	"	15,752	†	.....
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	9,028	*1,551 30	.....
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	11,359	907 94	8.00
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	283	†	.....
Orphans' Home	Fort William	10,190	1,233 40	12.10
Totals		530,863	76,495 38	.....

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

† Included with Refuge Branch.

The separate reports upon the various Orphan Asylums are appended :

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1881	217	
Admitted during the year	185	
Total number in residence during the year .	——	402
Discharged during the year	157	
Died	25	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	220	
	——	402

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	195	
Female	207	
	——	402

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	19	
Roman Catholics	383	
	——	402

Nationalities.

Canadian	353	
English	22	
Irish	18	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	8	
	——	402

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,722.84 were $7,464.43, and the expenditures incurred were $7,462.93.

The collective stay of the inmates was 85,020 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $1,700.40 as Government aid for the year 1883.

Inspection.

I inspected this institution on the 6th June, and found registered 239 youths under twelve years old, seven of whom, four boys and three girls, I was informed, had been slightily ailing and had been removed temporarily to Sunnyside, with the view of benefiting their health.

Those of the children under instruction in the school-rooms were reported as attentive and making satisfactory progress, while those who had not yet attained to school age, were apparently healthy and in every respect well cared for.

ORPHAN'S HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Number resident on 1st October, 1881	99	
Admitted during the year	50	
Total number in residence during the year...	——	149
Number discharged	41	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	106	
	——	149

Sex.

Male	84	
Female	65	
	——	149

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	149

Nationalities.

Canadian	120	
English	18	
Irish	6	
Other countries	5	
	——	149

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was $6,807.05, and the receipts during the same period were $6,325.20, including the Government grant of $751.52.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 38,403 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $768.07 as the Government grant for 1883.

Inspection.

I visited this institution on the 17th June, and from the register found that there were resident 108 inmates, sixty-three boys and forty-five girls.

The dormitories and class-rooms were in fair order and the health of all the inmates good.

The erection of new buildings with modern improvements, now contemplated, will no doubt result in extending the benefits of this Home.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	95	
Admitted during the year	84	
Total number in residence during the year		179
Discharged during the year	93	
Died	7	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	79	
		179

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	55	
Female	124	
		179

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	162	
Roman Catholics	17	
		179

Nationalities.

Canadian	170	
English	5	
Scotch	4	
		179

All these children were admitted from the City of Toronto.

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $757.52, were $4,769.59, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were $4,681.18.

The collective stay of the inmates was 33,460 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $669.20 as Government aid for the year 1883.

Inspection.

I visited this Home on the 21st June, and found there eighty-four residents, thirty males and fifty-four females, all apparently in good health, and well cared for.

The books of the institution were neatly written up, and the corridors and dormitories in good order.

The matron informed me that arrangements had been made for the repainting and repairing of the basement throughout, and that the dormitories and corridors were likewise to be cleaned and kalsomined, which would materially add to the appearance of the building and comfort of the inmates.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	93	
Since admitted	67	
Total number during the year	——	160
Discharged	90	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	70	
	——	160

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	——	160

Nationalities.

Canadian	123	
English	30	
Irish	1	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	5	
	——	160

The returns shew that these 162 boys were admitted from:—

City of Toronto	121	
County of York	5	
Other counties	19	
Other countries	15	
	——	160

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $721.35 amounted to $4,017.75, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were $4,182.39.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 29,695 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $593.90 as Government aid for the year 1883.

Inspection.

Inspected this Home on the 29th June, and at that date there were seventy-four boys resident in the institution, seventy-two of whom were under twelve years.

I found the registers neatly kept and written up to the date of my visit.

The building in every department had just received a thorough cleansing, which, under the direction of the matron, had been done by the boys. The practical self-reliance inculcated by requiring these youths to do the most of

the ordinary work necessarily required for their own comfort and maintenance, must be of great value to them in after life.

I noticed that the floors in some of the apartments were much worn and required repair. The attention of the Committee of Management has been specially directed to the decayed condition of the pillars supporting the porch at the front entrance. They require to be repaired or replaced immediately, as there is danger that the porch may fall at any moment in consequence of the unsoundness of its supports.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past official year :—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1881.....	0	
Since admitted.....	172	
Total in residence during year.....	——	172
Discharged.....	161	
In residence on 30th September, 1882.....	11	
	——	172

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows, viz.:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination.....	141	
Roman Catholics.....	31	
	——	172

Nationalities.

Canadian	154	
English	14	
Irish	1	
Other countries	3	
	——	172

The 172 inmates of the Lodgings were received from the following places:—

City of Toronto.....	111	
County of York.....	2	
Other counties.....	41	
Other countries.....	18	
	——	172

The income during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of $122.47, was $2,075.36, and the expenditures were $1.980.89.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 4,928 days, which will entitle the institution to a Government grant of $98.56 for 1883.

INSPECTION.

The first visit to the Lodgings was made by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported as under:—

"I inspected the Newsboys' Lodgings on the 8th of March. There were then the names of seventeen inmates on the books.

"Owing to a change of Superintendents, the Lodgings were closed from the 30th September to the 13th October, 1881. The new Superintendent appears to have a full appreciation of his work, and to keep his books in good order. There were some omissions which I pointed out to him which will be corrected. Altogether I think the house is improved under the new management."

I paid a visit to the institution on the 26th of August, when the names of fifteen boys were on the register, all of whom were absent at work. The Superintendent reported that the conduct of the boys had been good, no complaints having been made of them for a length of time.

A commencement was being made to give the ceilings and walls a thorough cleaning.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the past year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of inmates remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1881	20	43	63
Admitted during the past year	39	72	111
Total number during the year	59	115	174
Discharged during the year	39	45	84
Died	..	24	24
Remaining in the House 30th September, 1882	20	46	66
	59	115	174

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.	Infants.	
Male	62	
Female	53	
		115

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	104	
Roman Catholics	11	
		115

Nationalities.

Canadian	111

The statistical information regarding the 59 mother nurses is as follows :—

Religious Denominations.	Mothers.	
Protestants	50	
Roman Catholics	9	
	——	59

Nationalities.		
Canadian	31	
English	11	
Irish	7	
Scotch	6	
Other countries	4	
	——	59

Where admitted from.		
City of Toronto	54	
County of York	2	
Other counties	3	
	——	59

The receipts of the Home during the year were $4,015.74, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to $3,967.21.

The collective stay of the children equalled 16,534 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $330.68.

The collective days' stay of the mother nurses was 7,663 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $536.41.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1883 will amount to $867.09.

INSPECTION.

The first visit to the Home was made by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported as follows :—

"I inspected the Infants' Home on the 6th of March. Its population was then twenty-two mother nurses, and forty-six infants.

"Each of the mother nurses has her own child, and the remaining children who have no mothers or are not weaned, are also nursed by them, but no one mother has more than two children at the breast, one of them in every case being her own. There is consequently no unweaned child in the institution not at the breast, and the feeding-bottle is unknown.

"The register for mother nurses does not shew the previous residence of the person registered ; this is an omission which should be remedied. I learned from memoranda kept by the matron that of thirty admissions of mothers since the first of October only one had her previous residence in Toronto, all the others having come from the country places, but the children of all of them were born in the Lying-in Hospital. Toronto."

A second inspection was made by me and a report as under made to the Government :—

"I visited this Home on the 28th June, and found resident twenty-two adult mother nurses and 44 infants.

"Notwithstanding the crowded state of the building, which is wholly unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, yet it was found in good order and thoroughly clean.

"The new and commodious premises erected for this Charity will be ready for occupation about the end of September, and the Superintendent and management are looking forward hopefully to that time, knowing that they will be relieved from a large number of the difficulties under which they now labour."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year, ending 30th September, 1882, are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	32	
Admitted during year	61	
Total number of inmates admitted during year		93
Discharged	62	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	31	
		93

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	3	
Roman Catholics	90	
		93

Nationalities.

Canadian	46	
English	17	
Irish	18	
Other countries	12	
		93

The inmates were admitted from—

City of Toronto	31	
Other places	62	
		93

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $248.51, was $4,417.85, and the expenditure amounted to $2,703.26.

The collective stay of the boys was 11,493 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to Government aid to the extent of $229.85.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this charity on the 8th March. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"The number of inmates registered was thirty-three.

"This Home is doing its work well, but is much cramped for room. There is only one dormitory in the building, consequently much inconvenience arises when any inmate is ill and requires attention, apart from the manifest danger to both of having sick inmates in the same room with well ones. It is evident that the sisters cannot very well visit such a dormitory at any and all hours, as they are obliged to do when nursing the sick. Hence the paramount necessity of the erection of an infirmary without delay.

"A reading-room is also very much wanted. Many of the young men and boys require to study at night, and that is impossible when there is only one sitting-room for the use of all."

The second inspection was made by me. The following is my report upon the Home :—

I visited the Home on the 29th June, and found that the register contained the names of thirty-three resident inmates, five of whom were youths under twelve years of age, and one adult female of weak intellect, cared for by the Mother and sisters in charge.

At the time of my visit, the boys were engaged at their various employments in different parts of the city, and I was informed that as a rule good reports were received in regard to their industry and behaviour.

Building operations are now in progress which together with proposed alterations in the present structure will materially add to the capacity and comfort of this institution.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

In residence on 1st October, 1881	24	
Since admitted	39	
Total number of inmates during year		63
Discharged	35	
Died	7	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	21	
		63

Sex.

Males	36	
Females	28	
		63

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	52	
Roman Catholics	10	
Other religions	1	
		63

Nationalities.		
Canadian	26	
English	22	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	7	
	——	63
Where admitted from.		
City of Toronto	42	
County of York	5	
Other counties and countries	16	
	——	63

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $3,831.70, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $3,889.06.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 8,161 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1883 to the extent of $571.27.

Inspections.

I visited this Institution on the 21st June, and found that the favourable weather was being taken advantage of for house-cleaning, and the work so far as accomplished was thoroughly done with as little disturbance of the patients as the circumstances would permit.

I was informed by the matron that the unsolicited aid of the charitable was still relied upon for the support of this Hospital, and that their contributions had with singular regularity been received up to the date of my visit.

It is to be hoped that the means at the disposal of the managers may soon be increased, so that improvements in ventilation and other changes of a structural character may be made for the benefit of the inmates of this useful institution.

I found twenty-two patients in residence, nine males and thirteen females, for whose relief and comfort the Matron and assistants were using all the means at their command.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	115	
Admitted during the year	87	
Total number of immates during the year	——	202
Discharged	82	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	118	
	——	202

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.		
Male	116	
Female	86	
	——	202

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	17	
Roman Catholic	185	
	——	202

Nationalities.

Canadian	181	
Irish	14	
Other countries	7	
	——	202

The 164 immates of the Asylum were admitted from the—

City of Hamilton	127	
County of Wentworth	16	
Other counties and countries	59	
	——	202

Including the Government grant of $764.37, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,396.87, and the expenditures to $6,382.34.

The collective period of residence of these orphans was 44,859 days. The Government grant for 1883 will therefore be $897.17.

INSPECTION.

The report made by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Asylum was as follows:—

"My inspection of the St. Mary's Orphanage was made on the 29th April. Fifty-five children were in residence, in addition to which there were 13 girls properly belonging to the House of Providence, Dundas, but who come here for temporary convenience.

"Everything about this place is excellent. I took an opportunity in this visit to examine somewhat minutely the progress of the pupils in the schools, and found most gratifying evidences of the efficiency of the pupils, and skill of the teacher in charge."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence 1st October, 1881	29	
Since admitted	17	
Total number of immates during the year	——	46
Discharged	16	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1882	28	
	——	46

The statistics concerning these 46 orphans are as follows:—

Sex.		
Male	29	
Female	17	
	——	46
Religious Denomination.		
Protestant		46
Nationalities.		
Canadian	35	
English	4	
Irish	5	
Scotch	2	
	——	46
Where admitted from.		
City of Hamilton		46

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $4,428.41, and the expenditures were $4,386.03. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 10,107 days, which will entitle the institution to a statutory allowance of $202.14 for 1883.

Inspection.

This Orphanage was inspected by Dr. O'Reilly, on the 29th March. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"The House is in excellent order, clean and neat throughout, books well and properly kept.

"Here I was obliged to find fault with the seats and desks in the school room. They are of the worst possible description, and would not be tolerated in the most inferior Common School in the country. There is no reason why charity children should be exposed to risks to health and to deformities of person entailed by the use of these seats, and those who take upon themselves the care of such children fall far short of their duty when they permit it.

"The number of persons supported by this charity at the time are 33, distributed as follows:—In the Asylum 28, at service 3, in the Institution for the Blind 2."

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this House during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	73	
Since admitted	29	
Total number of inmates during year	——	102
Discharged	16	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	86	
	——	102

These 102 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

Canadian	55	
English	23	
Irish	5	
Scotch	14	
Other countries	5	
	——	102

The receipts of the Home during the year were $3,686.41, and the expenditures were $4,119.29.

The aggregate period of residence of the immates was 30,972 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $619.44 as Provincial aid for 1883.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is appended :—

"My inspection was made on the 29th March. The inmates then numbered 27. I was told by the matron that some of the boys were out, but I could not verify the statement. The register and daily record did not agree. This will always be the case while the folly of having the register kept by some one outside the building is continued. There is no necessity for it. It is unbusiness like, and always leads to error and unpleasantness.

"The school room at this Home, with its ample light, and excellent seats and desks for the pupils, and the bath-room and lavatory, with its splendid plunge bath for the boys, I commend as models for the imitation of all similar institutions in the country."

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON,

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below :—

In residence on 1st October 1881	73	
Since admitted	39	
Total number of inmates	——	112
Discharged	30	
In residence 30th September, 1882	82	
	——	112

The statistical information regarding these children is given as follows :—

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	98	
	——	112

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	112	
	——	112

Nationalities.

Canadian	77	
English	22	
Irish	1	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	8	
		112

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton	107	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	5	
		112

The revenue of the Home during the year was $2,843,86, and the expenditure was $2.843,56.

The aggregate period of residence of the 112 children was 28,226 days. The Government grant for 1883 will be $564,52.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly made the following report :—

"I inspected the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 29th March. The inmates register showed 75 inmates, and the daily record 77. All the children not being in the Home, I had no opportunity of ascertaining which number was correct.

"The Home was clean and in excellent order throughout.

"The writing and desk accommodation for the children in the school room is of the worst possible description. The remarks under this head, which I made in my report upon the Orphans' Home in Hamilton, apply with equal force to this institution."

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the year :—

In the Home on 1st October, 1881	54	
Admitted during the year	20	
Total number in residence		74
Discharged	17	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	57	
		74

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 74 children :—

Sex.

Male	33	
Female	41	
		74

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	74	
	——	74

Nationalities.

Canadian	65	
English	4	
Irish	1	
Other countries	4	
	——	74

These 74 inmates were admitted from—

City of Kingston	20	
Province of Ontario	54	
	——	74

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,569.17, including the Government grant of $372,31, and the expenditure was $2,766.42.

The total stay of the children was 20,260 days ; consequently the Government grant for 1883 will be $405.20.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Home on the 19th of August, and found 57 resident inmates, 24 boys and 33 girls, all of whom were in excellent health, and evidently attended to with scrupulous care.

The books were fully written up and neatly kept, and the house throughout was in excellent order.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	27	
Admitted during year	28	
Total number in residence	——	55
Discharged during year	26	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1882	27	
	——	55

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	51	
Female	4	
	——	55

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	2	
Roman Catholics	51	
Other religions	2	
	——	55

Nationalities.

Canadian	48	
English	2	
Other countries	5	
	——	55

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	23	
County of Frontenac	4	
Other countries	28	
	——	55

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above indicated children was 11,185 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of $223.70.

INSPECTION.

I visited this asylum on the 20th of July and found 22 inmates, all of whom appeared to be well and comfortably cared for. The books were faultlessly kept, and the strictest regard to cleanliness and order was noticeable in all the departments of this Orphanage.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	41	
Since admitted	46	
Total number of inmates during year	——	87
Discharged	49	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	38	
	——	87

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz. :—

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	85	
	——	87

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	4	
Roman Catholics	83	
	——	87

Nationalities.

Canadian	87	
	——	87

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	62	
County of Frontenac	1	
Other counties	24	
	——	87

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $931.79, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $1,359.52.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,137 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1883 to the extent of $242.75.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Orphanage on the 19th of July, and found 32 resident inmates, 2 males and 30 females, all of whom appeared to be receiving such care and treatment as were in every respect conducive to their comfort and well-being.

The books were well and neatly kept, and the dormitories and other apartments in excellent order.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	28	
Since admitted	45	
Total number of inmates during year	——	73
Discharged	41	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September 1882	31	
	——	73

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows :—

Sex.

Male	36	
Female	37	
	——	73

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	72	
Roman Catholics	1	
	——	73

Nationalities.

Canadian	59	
English	2	
Irish	9	
Scotch	3	
	——	73

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	42	
County of Carleton	31	
	——	73

The revenue of the Home for the year was $2,794.55, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were $1,864.02.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 11,101 days ; Government grant for 1883 will therefore be $222.02.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is attached :—

"The Orphans' Home, Ottawa, was visited by me on the 28th of February, when I found 28 persons in residence.

"Five of the inmates of this Orphanage are old women. It is much to be deplored that owing to the absence of any Protestant Refuge for the indigent poor at Ottawa the number of old people in the institution is increasing.

"If separate provision could be made for these old people, together with those now making a Refuge of the Protestant Hospital a good work would be accomplished."

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	40	
Since admitted	69	
Number of inmates during year	——	109
Discharged	65	
In residence 30th September, 1882	44	
	——	109

The statistical information is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	78	
Females	31	
	——	109

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	109	
	——	109

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	14	
Irish	89	
Scotch	1	
Other countries		
	——	109

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	66	
Other parts of the Province	43	
	——	109

The income of this Orphanage for the past year has been $6,260.38, inclusive of the Government grant of $1,475.00, and the expenditure for maintenance, $6,604.60.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 13,797 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum for 1883 will be $275.95.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly reported upon this charity as under :—

"The number of inmates on the day of inspection, 27th February, was thirty-eight.

"These orphans are well cared for in all respects, except that as they are in the same building with the Refuge, where they are exposed to all the bad influences which adult pauperism cannot fail to have upon the minds of young children."

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operation of this Charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	83	
Since admitted	72	
Total number of inmates during year	——	155
Discharged	70	
In residence on 30th Septembes, 1882	85	
	——	155

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	68	
Female	87	
	——	155

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	——	155

Nationalities.

Canadian	131	
English	6	
Irish	18	
	——	155

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	100	
County of Carleton	28	
Other counties and places	27	
	——	155

The receipts of the institution for the year were $5,137.58, and the expenditures during that time were $5,155.16.

The entire period of residence of the children was 29,519 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $590.37 as Government aid for 1883.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the Orphanage is appended:—

"I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 27th February. The children then being cared for numbered eighty-two. They were comfortably housed, well clothed, and educated, and all were bright and healthy looking."

———

BETHLEHEM FOR THE FRIENDLESS, OTTAWA.

The following were the operations of this charity during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	17	
Since admitted	176	
Total number of inmates during year	——	193
Discharged	8	
Died	171	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	14	
	——	193

The tatistical information respecting these 193 children is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	100	
Female	93	
	——	193

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	——	193

Nationalities.

Canadian	61	
English	29	
Irish	86	
Scotch	10	
Other countries	7	
	——	193

Where admitted from.

City of Ottawa	163	
County of Carleton	13	
Other counties and countries	17	
	——	193

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,749.88, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $1,647.94.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 5,957 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1883 to the extent of $119.15.

INSPECTION.

The following is a copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly:—

"I inspected this institution on the 27th February, 1882. There were twenty-one children in the house on that day all under the age of one month. Since the 1st October last eighty-seven children had been admitted, fifty-seven of whom came from the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital; of the eighty-seven admitted sixty-one had died.

"Of the fifty-seven admitted from the Lying-in Hospital forty-two had died. The house was in excellent order throughout."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	86	
Since admitted	64	
Number of inmates during year	——	150
Discharged	81	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	69	
	——	150

The statistical information regarding these 150 persons is all follows:—

Sex.

Male	85	
Female	65	
	——	150

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	4	
Roman Catholics	146	
	——	150

Nationalities.

Canadian	140	
English	2	
Irish	2	
United States	6	
	——	150

Places admitted from.

City of London	62	
County of Middlesex	6	
Other counties in Ontario	82	
	——	150

The receipts, including the Government grant, were $14,310.12, and the expenditures were $14,253.32. The Refuge receipts and expenditures are included with these.

The collective period of residence of the 150 children was 30,774 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of $615.48.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the Home was as follows:—

"There were seventy-three children resident in this Orphanage on the day of inspection, July 10th, 1882, all of whom were seen, and all were apparently in excellent health. The house was clean and neat throughout."

———

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1881	31	
Admitted during year	56	
Total number of inmates during the year	——	87
Discharged	41	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	46	
	——	87

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Males	58	
Females	29	
	——	87

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	87

Nationalities.

Canadian	79	
English	4	
Other countries	4	
	——	87

Places admitted from.

City of London	87

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 15,752 days, entitling the institution to receive $315.04 as Provincial aid for 1883.

Inspection.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is given hereunder :—

"An Inspection was made by me of the Protestant Orphans' Home on the 10th July, 1882 ; forty-four children were in residence on that date, all of whom were seen. The general health of the children seemed good, though there were one or two afflicted with ringworm, which is not unlikely to spread. Past year nearly all the children in this Home were attacked with a form of scurf disease, from which they did not recover for many months.

"The appearance of ringworm this year leads one to suppose that the care of these children is not all that it ought to be. I am of opinion that a competent nurse, who can give her undivided attention to the children, is wanted in this institution.

"The nursery windows are very insecure as at present arranged ; they should be protected by wire screens before an accident happens, such as has already happened elsewhere from the same cause.

"The seats and desks in the school-room are not at all what they ought to be for the use of the young children ; such seats would not be tolerated for a moment in any public school ; I see no reason why they should be allowed here."

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shewn in the annexed summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	21	
Since admitted	18	
Total number of inmates during the year		39
Discharged	7	
Died	1	
In residence on the 30th September, 1882	31	
		39

The statistical information regarding these 39 children is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	29	
Female	10	
		39

Religious Denomination.

Protestant		39

Nationalities.

Canadian	25	
English	9	
Irish	5	
		39

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	24	
County of Welland	14	
Other counties	1	
		39

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,785.00, and $1,551.30 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 9,028 days, consequently the Government grant for 1883 in their behalf will be $180.56.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Charity on the 4th April, and made report upon it as follows:—

"At the time of my inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, there were two inmates only in the Refuge Branch, and twenty-four in the Orphanage.

"I went through all parts of the building and found it to be in good order in all respects. The books of record were properly kept."

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	35	
Since admitted	11	
Total number of inmates during the year		46
Discharged	16	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	30	
		46

The following are the statistics respecting these 46 children:—

Sex.

Male	26	
Female	20	
		46

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholics	46	
		46

Nationality.

Canadians	46	
		46

Places admitted from.

Village of St. Agatha	3	
County of Waterloo	38	
Other counties	5	
		46

The revenue of the Asylum was $937.94, including the Government grant of $219.34, and the expenditures were $907.94.

The total stay of the children was equal to 11,359 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of $227.17 for 1883.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report is annexed:—

"I visited the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 18th August, 1882. I found twenty-nine inmates therein, seventeen boys and twelve girls.

"This Asylum is situated in a remote country village and is conducted by German Sisters of Charity. A day school for the use of the neighbouring children is kept here in connection with the Orphanage, in which both English and German are taught.

"Unexceptional cleanliness and order prevail throughout the establishment."

ST. THOMAS' HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	1	
Since admitted	3	
Total number of inmates during the year		4
Discharged	4	
		4

The statistical information respecting these children is given as follows:

Sex.

Male	4	
		4

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	4	
		4

Nationality.

Canadians	4	
		4

Places admitted from..

City of St. Thomas	4	
		4

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 283 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $5.66 as Government aid for 1883.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the summary given below :—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	25	
Since admitted	16	
Total number of inmates during the year		41
Discharged	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	36	
		41

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics.

Nationalities.

Canadian	25	
Irish	7	
Other Countries	9	
		41

Places admitted from.

Prince Arthur's Landing	6	
From other places	35	
		41

The revenue of the Home during the year was $1,256.72, and the expenditure equalled $1,233.40.

The aggregate period of residence of the 41 children was 10,190 days. The Government grant for 1883 will be $203.80.

This home was not visited during the year.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

A summary of the operations of the Asylums of this class, aided by Provincial funds is given in the following table :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1881.	No. admitted during the year ended 30th Sept., 1882.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. in residence 30th Sept., 1882.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	29	70	99	1	66	32
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	23	32	55	1	25	29
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	10	51	61	2	55	4
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	64	76	140	5	66	69
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	12	48	60	8	40	12
Totals		138	277	415	17	252	146

The statistics respecting the religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates, together with the localities from which they were drawn, are given in the following summary:—

Religous Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	172	
Roman Catholics	232	
Unknown	11	
	——	415

Nationalities.

Canadian	175	
English	59	
Irish	126	
Scotch	12	
United States	15	
Other countries or unknown	28	
	——	415

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which institutions are situated	270	
Received from counties in which institutions are situated	18	
Received from other counties in the Province	67	
Foreigners or unknown	60	
	——	415

The aggregate number of days that the women were inmates of the respective Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Government aid, based upon such days' stay, and receipts from all sources other than the Province, are shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1883, at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	12283	3583 44	245 66
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	10152	5491 41	203 04
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	4871	2105 99	97 42
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	25309	4063 48	506 18
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	4511	874 72	90 22
Totals		57126	16119 04	1142 52

The maintenance expenditures in connection with the Asylums were as follows:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ cts.	cts.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	12283	3581 75	29.1
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	10152	5675 33	55.9
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	4871	2223 96	49.8
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	25309	4912 28	19.4
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	4511	986 77	21.2
Totals		57126	17380 09	30.04

The separate reports on the respective Asylums are annexed:

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:

In residence on 1st October, 1881	29	
Since admitted	70	
Total number of inmates during year		99
Discharged	66	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	32	
		99

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	66	
Roman Catholics	33	
		99

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English	24	
Irish	43	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	6	
		99

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	86	
Other parts of Ontario	8	
Other countries	5	
		99

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $253.70, amounted to $3,583.44, and the maintenance expenditures to $3,581.75.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,283 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $245.66 as the Government grant for 1883.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this institution on the 6th March, and reported upon it as follows:—

"I found in residence 41 adult inmates, and one child, who was born in the house. The Asylum is large, airy, and exceedingly well kept. It is capable of doing much more work than it is now called upon to do.

"All the inmates are kept employed at laundry work, sewing, etc."

I inspected this Asylum on the 28th June, and found 28 inmates who are kept systematically employed, with the view of inculcating habits of industry and augmenting the income of the institution.

The registers are kept in proper shape, and were written up to the day of my visit. The building throughout was clean and in good order.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	23	
Since admitted	32	
Total number of inmates during the year		55
Discharged	25	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	29	
		55

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	7	
Roman Catholics	48	
		55

Nationalities.

Canadian	16	
English	24	
Irish	8	
Other countries	7	
		55

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	41	
County of York	7	
Other counties and countries	7	
		55

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $183.92, was $5,491.41 for the year, and the expenditure $5,675.33.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 10,152 days. The Government grant for 1883 will therefore be $203.04.

Inspection.

I inspected this institution on the 16th inst., and found 29 inmates, all of whom are kept employed and divided into classes, with the view of more certainly effecting their reformation.

The efforts of the Mother and Sisters in charge to make this Refuge self-sustaining, by the active employment of the inmates at such industrial work as they are able to perform, deserves commendation and success.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	10	
Since admitted	51	
Total number of inmates during year	——	61
Discharged	55	
Died	2	
In the Home on 30th September, 1882	4	
	——	61

The statistics regarding these women were as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	39	
Roman Catholics	14	
Other religions	8	
	——	61

Nationalities.

Canadian	20	
English	10	
Irish	7	
Scotch	..	
Other countries	24	
	——	61

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	37	
Counties of Ontario	3	
Other places and countries	21	
	——	61

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of $105.8 amounted to $2,105.99, and the expenditures to $2,223.96.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 4,871 days, entitling the Home to receive $97.42 as aid for 1883.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Home, and reported upon it as follows:—

"I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless on the 29th March, when I found 42 inmates, consisting of 40 women and two young children.

"This institution is attempting a good work in endeavouring to reform fallen women, but it is struggling in the throes of poverty. I was pleased to hear that there were better prospects for the future, and that charitable people were waking up to the importance of this much-neglected branch of Christian work. I hope in the future to see this home in a more flourishing condition."

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1881	64	
Admitted during year	76	
Total number of inmates during year		140
Discharged	66	
Died	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	69	
		140

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	137	
Protestants	3	
		140

Nationalities.

Canadian	78	
English	10	
Irish	48	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	..	
		140

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	57	
County of Carleton	7	
Other counties	36	
Other countries	40	
		140

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $551.72, were $4,063.48, and the expenditures for maintenance, $4,912.28.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 25,309 days. The Government aid for 1883 will therefore be $506.18.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly made a report upon the Asylum as under:—

"This Asylum is doing a good work with very limited means. It is much to be regretted that better buildings for their purpose are not within the reach of this community, th various buildings used by them are scattered over much ground, and are all of a wretchedly inferior description.

"At the time of my visit there were seventy-two persons in the Asylum."

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity during the year are shewn as under:—

In residence on 1st October, 1881	12	
Admitted during year	48	
Total number of inmates during year		60
Discharged	40	
Died	8	
In residence on 30th September, 1882	12	
		60

The statistical information respecting these inmates is given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	27	
Females	33	
		60

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	57	
Roman Catholics	3	
		60

Places admitted from.

City of London	49	
Counties in Ontario	1	
Other countries	10	
		60

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $112.64, were $874.72, and the expenditures for maintenance $986.77.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 4,511 days, which entitles the Refuge to receive a grant of $90.22 for 1883.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly inspected this Refuge on the 10th July and reported to the Government that there were then six women and eleven children being cared for in the Charity; that the inmates were in good health and that the house was cleanly and neatly kept.

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